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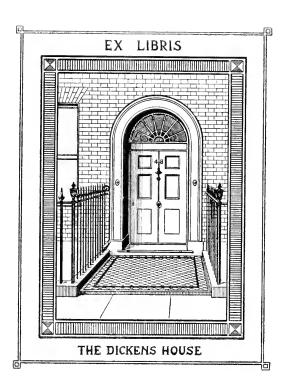
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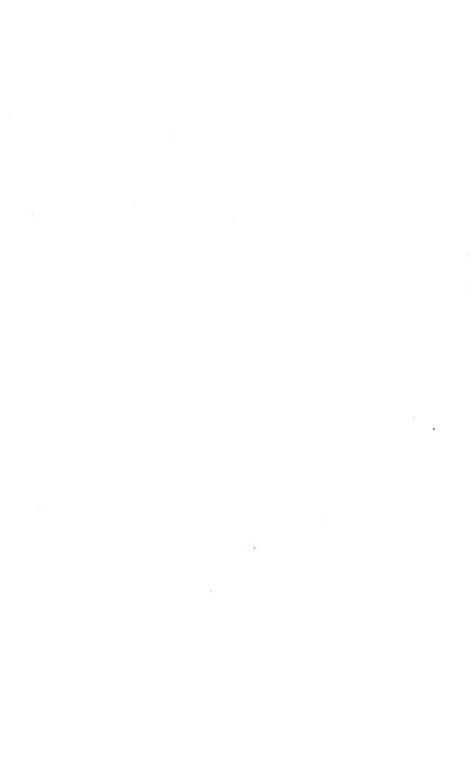
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THE:

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF

CURRENT EVENTS,

(FOR THE YEAR 1853,)

DEING

A MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES DICKENS.

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NOTICE .- The readers of the "Household Narrative of Current Events" are respectfully informed that it has been decided to abandon the introductory article which has hitherto formed a part of each month's number under the head of The Three Kingdoms. This alteration has been determined on, both in consideration of the advisability of separating the expression of opinion from a faithful record of events; and in consideration of that record requiring all the space we can allot to it.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

The following are the Official appointments made to complete the Administration:

Viscount Canning.

Rt. Hon, M. T. Baines.

Mr. Bernal Osborne.

Lord Wodehouse.

Hon. H. Fitzrov.

Mr. Sadleir. Mr. Bouverie

Mr. Bethell.

Mr. Brewster.

Mr. J. Monereiff.

Earl St. Germains.

Rt. Hon. G Hayter.

The other not filled up.

Lord Alfred Hervey.

Hon, F. Charteris. Vice-Adml. II. Parker.

Rear-Adml. Berkeley.

Capt. Hon S. Dandas. Capt A. Milne.
[Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Mr. Monsell.
Mr. C. P. Villiers.
Sir A Cockburn.

Postmaster-General .

President of the Board of Trade
Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Paymaster-General
of the Porces

Ld. Stanley of Alderley. President of the Poor Law Board Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan- Rt. Hon. E. Strutt. easter

caster
Secretary to the Admiralty
Under-Secretary of State for the Mr. F. Peel. Colonies . Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Under-Secretary, Home Depart-

Joint Secretaries to the Treasury Joint Secretaries to the Board of R Lowe, Esq.

Junior Lords of the Treasury . . .

Lords of the Admiralty .

Clerk of the Ordnance Judge Advocate-General Attorney-General Solicitor-General Lord-Advocate of Scotland Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland tenant of Ireland . Rt. Hon. M. Brady.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland Attorney-General for Ireland . Solicitor-General for Ireland .

. Mr. Keogh, Q.C. Vice-Chancellor Sir George Turner has been appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, in the room of Lord Cranworth. Sir W. Page Wood succeeds Sir George Turner as Vice-Chancellor, Clerk-Marshal to her Majesty . . Lord Alfred Pa Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Lord E. Bruce. Lord Alfred Paget.

Treasurer of the Household Earl of Mulgrave. Comptroller of the Household Lord Drumlanrig Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms Lord Foley, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard Viscount Sydney, Lord Drumlanrig.

The members of the House of Commons who vacated their seats by accepting office under the present administration, have all been re-elected except Mr. Sadleir, one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was opposed by Mr. Alexander, who was supported by the Tory interest, and returned by a narrow majority—97 to 91.

The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter ending on the 5th ult., hear most satisfactory testimony to the steady advance of our commercial and industrial pros-In every branch of the national income, with two slight exceptions, there has been an increase during

Our last number contains a list of the New Cabinet. | the past three months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year-an increase amounting to no less than 702,776l., or nearly three-quarters of a million. In the Customs and Excise, there is a trifling decrease for the quarter, to the extent-including both the departments in question-of 31,452l. In the Stamps there is an increase on the quarter of no less than 187,544l., wholly attributable to the extension which has taken place in mercantile transactions. The taxes show an increase of 233,951l. for the quarter, which is due to the circumstance of the new house-duty having come more fully into operation during the latter part of 1852 than of 1851. The increase of 100,2821, in the Property Tax is a gratifying fact which confirms the inferences obtained from other sources, as to the present prosperous condition of the country. In the Post Office also, there is an improvement, to the extent of 26,000%, and in the Crown Lands, of 40,000l.; whilst we also find a triffing augmentation in the Miscellaneous Revenue. Adding to these items an increase of 25,393L, in the Imprest Moneys, and of 119,624l. under the head of Repayment of Advances, we find a net increase of 702,776l. on the past three months, as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. On comparing the returns for the year ended the 5th ult. with those for 1851, we shall find a still more favourable result. There is a small apparent decrease of 65,687l. in the Customs; but it is more than sufficiently explained by several large importations of the Exhibition year. In the Excise, there is the large augmentation of 263,8111.-a fact which strikingly shows the augmented means of consumption possessed by the working-classes. The Stamps display a still larger increase, to the amount of 353,712l.; and the whole of this accession of revenue may be ascribed to the extension of trading transactions. In the Property-tax, there is an increase, on the year's returns, of 204,714l.; in the Crown Lands, of 110,000l.; in the Miscellancous, of 121,4887; and in the Repayments of Advances, of 228,3547. On the other hand, we find a decrease of 186,1997, on the Taxes for the year, which may be accounted for by the delays which arose in collecting the new house-tax; and the Post Office exhibits a decrease of 42,000L, which is doubtless attributable to the unusual excess in that branch of revenue in the year of the Exhibition. The general result of a comparison of the Revenue for the year ended 5th January, 1852, with the year ended 5th January, 1853, is that the latter exceeds the former by 978,226L, or very nearly a million sterling.

The present Naval Force of Great Britain consists of 545 ships-of-war (either in commission or in ordinary), carrying from two to 120 guns each. Of this number 180 are armed steamers, from 100 to 800-horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles, for active sea-service (besides revenue-cutters and smaller vessels). This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime

Power, employs in time of peace 140,000 able-bodied seamen, 2000 boys, and 15,000 Royal Marines, divided into four divisions (102 companies), viz.—at Chatham, 25 companies; at Portsmouth, 27 companies; at Plymouth, 25 companies; and at Woodwich, 25 companies; and 10 companies of Royal Marine-Artillery, headquarters, Portsmouth. Besides, there are 7 brigades of Dockyard Volunteers, well-trained to gunnery, viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and 3 other battalions, Coast Guard, &c.— The Portsmouth Squadron.— The squadron now in commission at this port consists The squadron now in commission at this port consists of the following force:—Victory, 101 guns, 176 men; Neptune, 120 guns, 482 men; Prince Regent, 90 guns, 820 men; Rodney, 92 guns, 820 men; London, 90 guns, 345 men; Vengeance, 84 guns, 330 men; Blenheim, 60 guns, 500 men, 450-horse power; Phacton, 50 guns, 500 men, 450-horse power; Phacton, 50 guns, 500 mcn; Leander, 50 guns, 500 men; Arrogant, 46 guns, 450 men, 360-horse power; Excellent, 46 guns, 693 men; Victoria and Albert, 2 guns, 118 men, 430-horse power; Sidon, 22 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; Odin, 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; Leopard, 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; Encounter, 14 guns, 175 men, 360-horse power; Simoom, 18 guns, 181 men, 460-horse power; Furious, 16 guns, 216 men, 400 horse power; Plumper, 11 guns, 110 men, 60-horse power; Fury, 6 guns, 160 men, 515-horse power; Basilisk, 6 guns, 160 men, 400-horse power; Rolla, 6 guns, 150 men. Besides these there are the vachts Fairy, Elbuhin, Famur, Portsmouth. Five Ouges 693 men; Victoria and Albert, 2 guns, 118 men, 430yachts Fairy, Elphin, Fanny, Portsmouth, Fire Queen, &c. - Sheerness Squadron. - Waterloo, 120 guns; Monarch 84 guns; Horatio, 24 guns; Amphion, 34 guns;

Barracouta, 6 guns; Rattlesnake, 8 guns.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for the month ending December 5, 1852, and for the eleven months terminating at the same period just published, afford gratifying evidence of the commercial prosperity of the country. They show that in the month ending the 5th of last December, the value of articles of British produce exported was 6,102,694l, as compared with 5,188,216l. for the corresponding month of 1851, and with 5,362,3191. for that of 1850. The increase is therefore 640,375l. over the month of 1850, and no less than 914,4781. over the same month of 1851. This increase appears to be fully shared in by all the articles of staple manufacture. Comparing the month ending the 5th of December, 1852, with that of 1851, there is a very large increase under the heads of beer, butter, cotton manufactures, haberdashery, all kinds of machinery, metals (especially iron), silk and woollen manufactures. A moderate increase is exhibited in hardwares and cutlery, saddlery and harness, and in linen manufactures. The total declared value of exports for the first eleven months of 1852 was 65,349,798L; for those of 1851, 63,314,272L; and of 1850, 60,400,525L. It thus appears that within these eleven months of 1852 we exported, in round numbers, over two millions worth more than in 1851, and within a fraction of five millions worth more than 1850. Turningto the import tables, we find, in the column of articles entered for home consumption, a great increase in nearly

every article of domestic comfort.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

REPEATED attempts at Incendiarism have been made in the town of Olney, near Newport Pagnel. On Christmas Eve some villains set fire to a barley stack on the extensive homestead of Mr. R. Whitmore, adjoining the village, with the evident intention of destroying the whole of his premises; but the timely arrival of assistance prevented the flames extending beyond the stack, which was destroyed. The next beyond the stack, which was destroyed. The next night, at the same hour, another farm adjacent to the village was fired, and considerable mischief occurred. On New Year's eve again a fearful fire was discovered to be raging in a large barn and other premises of Mr. J. Palmer, in the centre of the village. Here a shocking scene presented itself; amid the roaring flames were to be seen nine fat bullocks chained to the racks. To save them was impossible, and after writhing in agony for

whole of the premises being consumed. The next night (Sunday) an attempt was made to set fire to the town by thrusting lighted lucifers and paper under the thatched roof of the houses. It was fortunately very early discovered, and suppressed ere any material damage was done. This diabolical act led to much eommotion. Watchers were appointed to the neighbouring farms and other buildings in the place, and every means adopted to detect the villains, but in vain, for on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the centre of the town was fired. When discovered, the fire was raging on some thatched buildings at the back of the houses in the main street. It extended to the premises of Mr. Killingworth, watchmaker, and those of Mr. Saul, jun., Mr. Saul, Miss Brooks, Mr. J. Field, Mr. J. Lembrey, the Duke of York Inn, and numerous cottages tenanted by poor labouring families, nearly the whole of which were destroyed. In consequence of several persons being missed, the ruins were scarched, and beneath them were found the remains of W. Scott, a labourer, and J. Mason, a rateatcher, who seemed to have been killed by the falling of a wall upon them. It was midnight before the flames were got under. The Home-office has been communicated with on the subject, and several of the metropolitan detective officers have been ordered to aid the local officers in promoting the capture of the guilty persons. A reward of 2001, and a free pardon to any one coming forward to give such evidence as will fix the guilt upon the offenders has been made public. It is said that suspicion attaches to parties not of the labouring class.

Mr. Elliot Bower was tried for the Murder of Mr. Saville Morton at Paris, before the Court of Assize of the Seine, on the 28th ult. Mr. Bower was the correspondent of the Morning Advertiser; Mr. Morton of the Daily News. Mr. Bower was married and had three children; Mr. Morton was unmarried. They were intimate friends, and Morton was a friend of Mrs. Bower's family, and had known her from her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Bower are said to have lived happily together; though she appears to have suffered from his conjugal infidelities. In 1850 she received a letter from Isabella Laurie, living in London, in which that young woman accused Bower of having sought to estrange her from her husband's affections. revelation made a strong impression on Mrs. Bower's mind, and she had the imprudence to confide her griefs to Mr. Morton. There was no certain proof, but unfortunate circumstances led Mr. Bower to suspect that he had been unworthily betrayed. During many months Mrs. Bower was in a state of excitement, the precursor of that derangement which subsequently affected her intellect. Fifteen days before her last accouchement she ordered the portress of the house to come to her immediately after her delivery, in order to bear the news of it to Morton, together with some of the hair of the expected child. On the 2nd September last, after her acconchement, she said to the woman, "Go announce to Mr. Morton that I have been confined, that the baby resembles him, that I cannot send him a lock of its hair to-day, but that he shall have it soon;" and this message was delivered. It appears that Morton had conceived the project of procuring a divorce between Bower and his wife, for the purpose of marrying her himself. Several English lawyers whom he had consulted as to the legal means of accomplishing his object could not dissuade him from it. Mrs. Bower's accouchement was favourable, and everything promised a speedy convalescence; but towards the fifteenth day an imprudence induced purperal fever, and the state of excitement which already existed was increased so as to produce mental aberration. Her relations were summoued to her bed-side, and, with the consent of Bower, Morton himself remained in the chamber of the sick lady, where he passed the night on a couch. By his presence and his discourse he appeared to calm Mrs. Bower's agitated mind. On the 30th September Mrs. Bower expressed an ardent desire to abjure the Protestant religion, in which she had been born and educated. Her wish was accomplished on the evening of the same day; but her madness, far from calming, increased in force during the succeeding night and the several minutes they fell, and were burnt to death. A increased in force during the succeeding night and the number of sheep and pigs shared a similar fate, the day of the 1st of October. She refused to see her

husband, and found food for her resentment against him in the letter of Isabella Laurie, which she held constantly in her hand. On the 1st of October, about nine o'clock in the evening, the relations of Mrs. Bower and Mr. Bower's mother were assembled in the dining-room. Mrs. Bower sent for her husband into her bed-chamber, and then, after having reproached him with acts of violence committed on her person, she, in a fit of delirium, cried—showing her infant which she held in her arms-" That baby is not yours-it is Morton's;" and when Bower protested against that revelation, his wife, still further excited by the resistance offered to her, added, that on the 2nd of December, in the absence of her husband, she had sent for Morton, who had passed the night with her, and that she had become a mother on the 2nd of September. "If I believed that," cried Bower, "I would kill this infant," These words carried Mrs. Bower's insanity to its height, and addressing her sister, who was present, she said, "Queen of England, drive away that man." Bower left the bed-room, and returned to the dining-room. He was pale, and violently agitated. Morton was sitting in the dining-room. Bower seized a table-knife and rushed at Morton, who rose precipitately and made for the ante-chamber, in order to escape by the principal staircase. Bower's mother attempted to restrain her son, and caught him by his coat, but the coat rent, and she fell by the effort which Bower made to disengage himself. Morton, having crossed the ante-chamber, ran down the first steps of the stairs, when he was overtaken by Bower, who struck him with the knife near the left ear. Morton fell never to rise again; death was the result of a terrible hæmorrhage, caused by the cutting of the carotid artery. Bower was at first stupified; but, hearing that Morton was dead, he went into his room, changed his clothes, took some money, and taking advantage of the commotion, he descended the back stairs, and left the house without having been noticed. Although the pursuit was active he was not arrested, and succeeded in taking refuge in England. Afterwards, however, he resolved to stand his trial; for which purpose he returned to Paris and delivered himself up to the authorities. The above circumstances were detailed in the act of accusation, and established by the evidence. Mr. Bower was interrogated by the President, and gave his answers in a plain straightforward manner, and with much feeling. Peculiar interest was excited by a letter written by Morton to a friend on the day of his death, in which he gave an account of the illness of Mrs. Bower, and of the "devotedness" which he showed her on that occasion, having been summoned to her bedside, at her own request, by Mr. Bower. It was dated the Ist of October, and contained these lines:-"My dear friend, I look around me now that I have a quarter of an hour free, and seek for a heart like yours to which I can confide all that fills my own. I am in the house of a friend, with his wife, who is very ill, and I am here on the request which he made me with tears in his eyes. She is out of her mind, but is not so ill as to cause me despair of her reason. This is the fourth night that I have passed thus, and in the day also I am obliged to remain, because she will take nothing which is not offered by me. I cannot consequently get away a minute. Velpeau is attending her. . . . Her husband having allowed three days to pass away without speaking to me of the sickness of his wife, I only learned it at the door of the house; and when I went upstairs I found her almost at her last moment. I sent for Velpeau. . . " Two points seemed to tell in a certain Two points seemed to tell in a certain degree against the accused—one, the production of a letter from Miss Isabella Laurie, of London, who had been a mistress of the prisoner's, and which, it appears, was found immediately after the fatal blow had been struck, in the hand of Mrs. Bower, the wife of the accused. The letter was addressed to that lady, and stated that the writer would not for the future give her any further cause of uneasiness, but would break off all connection with her husband. This letter Mr. Bower affirmed was written in 1847, whilst the impression of the judge appeared to be that its date was 1850, which

at her husband's conduct; and the other letter was one which he wrote immediately on his arrival at Boulogne, in which he calls his wife "that dear angel," seeming to imply that he did not consider her conduct blameable. The first witnesses were Mrs. Bower's maid-servant and the portress of the house where she lived. The former testified to the declaration of Mrs. Bower, that the last child which she had borne was not that of her husband, but of Morton. The portress, who was in Mrs. Bower's room at the time, testified to the same declaration, and added, that she had passed letters between Mrs. Bower and Mr. Morton, the former recommending her to observe secrecy. Next came Mr. Crawford, an English barrister, who had been intimate with Morton, who deposed that he had received, two days before the death of Morton, a note from that gentleman, requesting him to confer with Mr. Bevan, an English barrister, relative to the best means of obtaining a divorce for Mrs. Bower, in order that he (Morton) might afterwards marry her. Witness spoke to Mr. Bevan on the subject, and both agreed that, far from encouraging so wild a scheme, everything ought to be done to prevent its taking place, and the more so that Bower had never expressed the slightest wish for such a course. The matter was in signess with of such a course, the increase was in that position when, on the Friday night, Morton's death took place. Dr. Campbell, an English physician, deposed, "that on the night of October I, on returning home, he found a few lines written in English, requesting him to call immediately at Rue de Sèze to see Mrs. Bower. He went as directed, and found the dead body of a man lying there. The Commissary of Police was in the house. Witness was shown into Mrs. Bower's in the house. room. She had her baby in her arms, and soon began to abuse her husband, and to praise Morton. All of a sudden the lady, after having regarded witness steadfastly, appeared to find in him a resemblance to some one whom she did not like, as she suddenly exclaimed, Witness 'It is the devil: get thee behind me, Satan.' endeavoured to calm her, but she continued to abuse him, and at last rose up and pursued him about the room, while he endeavoured to soothe her. Her fits of wildness continued the whole night, and it was only about 6 o'clock in the morning that she became calm, at which hour witness went home." An English nurse, who was employed to attend Mrs. Bower in her illness, testified to having been present when that lady made the declaration to her husband, that the last born child was not his, but Morton's, which affirmation led to the dreadful catastrophe. This witness gave her testimony by means of an interpreter. Drs. Bertin and Higgins then deposed as to the state of mind of Mrs. Bower, showing that after her confinement she had been seized with puerperal fever, and was in a state of extreme mental excitement. Dr. Tardieu deposed as to the nature of the wound which caused Morton's death. It was further proved, on behalf of Mr. Bower, that he, on the night on which Morton was killed, had called and inquired for Dr. Bertin, a physician, and appeared deeply grieved at hearing that he was not at home. Bower had left word for the doctor to go at once to the residence of Mrs. Bower, where he said his aid was required; and had then departed in great agitation. The Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of Acquittal; and Mr. Bower was set at liberty.

3

Garotte Robberies are spreading in the provinces. Among other cases a daring one occurred on Sunday the 2nd inst. as early as six in the evening, on the Suenton road, about half a mile from Nottingham. A young man named Hennett, a printer, was proceeding to the village church, when he was forcibly dragged into a passage by two ruffians, one of whom nearly strangled him, whilst the other unbuttoned his clothes and took from him his watch. The robbers then succeeded in making their escape.

A man, named Robert Thornley, surrendered himself to the police on the 3d inst. at Staley, near Manchester, as having been implicated in a Murder committed more than five years ago. The substance of his statement was, that he had an improper intimacy with the wife of a man named James Brooks, at Godley, near Hyde, and would bring the prisoner's connection with the writer much lower down in the stream of time, and give she administered to her husband in some pudding. greater cause to Mrs. Bower to be uneasy in her mind Brooks died suddenly, and an inquest was held on the

body, and the jury decided that he had died from the effects of a hurt in the head which he had received when working as a collier. On the strength of this statement, the woman, who married Thornley soon after the murder, was arrested. The remains of Brooks's body were exhumed, and examined by Mr. Alcock, a surgeon; but as he was unable to detect the presence of poison, the accused was discharged. But Mr. Alcock subsequently analysed another portion of the remains that was less decayed, and he then found arsenic in large quantities. This discovery was communicated to Mr. Little, the high constable, who ordered the woman to be again apprehended. Both the man and woman have been examined before the magistrates, and remanded

for further evidence.

A care of horrible Cruelty to a child was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 5th inst. Mary Ann Oldham, late a nurse in the Greenwich union workhouse, was charged with maltreating a child aged six years, named John Hayward, an inmate of the union, by deliberately burning his hand with a red-hot cinder. Elizabeth Ellis, one of the nurses, deposed that the prisoner was head nurse. The little boy was amongst the children by the fire-place, and nurse Oldham was poking the fire. She took a red-hot coal from the grate, put it into the child's hand, and squeezed the hand close. The child did not scream at the time, but did afterwards. Witness did not learn that evening the consequence of the act. The cinder was taken away, and sequence of the act. The childer was taken away, and the sufferer placed by the fire-side. The child cried much, but did not say anything. The next morning the child's hand formed a white blister. Miss Southern deposed that she is the infant schoolmistress. The children were all under her care. She sat at tea on the following morning, when the prisoner confessed that "she had committed a very cruel act." She said the cinder was on the floor, and she had placed it in the hand of the child, and admitted that it was a hot cinder. The hand was red then, but the skin was not broken. Witness would not have let the matter rest if the hand had not healed. Dr. Sturton, surgeon to the union house, said his attention was not called to the case until Monday last, when there was a slight discharge from the wound. The child was placed in the infirmary, and had been under his care ever since. The hand of the child was contracted. He could not close it, nor extend the fingers; and the witness thought the child would never have the use of its hand wholly again. In her defence the prisoner expressed her sorrow for what had occurred, adding that she never meant to hurt the child, but merely meant to make it smart for a minute or two. Her general conduct to the children was kind, but her temper was passionate. The Common Serjeant, after commenting upon the time that elapsed between the period of the commission of the offence and the prisoner being given in charge, ordered her to be imprisoned for

fourteen days in Newgate.

A daring Burglary and Robbery of a thousand pounds' worth of jewellery took place in the night of the 9th inst. on the premises of Mr. Thomas Prince, the proprietor of the Fancy Repository, 38, Beckford-row, near the Camberwell-gate, Walworth road. It was effected with singular ingenuity and skill. It appears that, in the dead of night, the robbers commenced operations on a spot about five doors off, occupied by Mr. Peacock, a To this house a forecourt is attached; and as those of the adjoining houses on either side have shops crected thereon, it forms a deep recess. This being only separated from the highway by a dwarf gate, an entrance as well as concealment could be easily accomplished. Against the wall, towards Mr. Prince's premises, was a pile of planks, boards, &c., which, from the foot-marks, appears to have been the mode by which the thieves reached the flat roof of the adjoining shop, and from thence passed over four others of a similar description. and immediately contiguous to the windows of several occupied sleeping rooms, including that of Mr. Prince. Over the shop of the latter is a ridge skylight, from the gable end of which two squares of glass were dexterously abstracted, and a bar removed. A very large gimlet was then screwed into part of the skylight frame, from which a rope was thrown down into the shop beneath, into which by such means it would seem the depredators

descended. They broke open a number of glass cases, and emptied them of their contents-gold chains, gold and silver pencil-cases, diamond rings, brooches, to the value of above 1000%. With this booty, by the aid of Mr. Prince's shop steps, the burglars escaped through the aperture they had made in the skylight, though, from the trepidation in which they appear to have fled, they must have been disturbed, as they not only left behind them several valuable articles strewed about the shop, but omitted to abstract the contents of a drawer close to the cases, in which were a number of valuable gold watches, and a considerable sum in gold and silver; they also left behind them their dark lantern, matches, rope, gimlet, a chisel, and formidable clasp knife, as well as on the roof an old quaint-looking umbrella, the handle mounted with gold. As a further proof of the haste in which the retreat was effected, one of the thieves, from the noise which was heard, and the displacement of some of the boards, must evidently have fallen down the pile of timber at Mr. Peacock's before reaching the street. The detective force have been busy, but hitherto, it appears, without success.

At the Worship Street police court, on the 8th, four fashionable-looking persons, who gave the names of Henry Seymour, John Simmons, John Proctor, and George Harris, the two first of whom wore dress swords and were attired in the full uniforms of a captain and lieutenant in the royal navy, were charged with being Drunk and Kiotous at the Grecian Saloon, City-road. It appeared that during the performance the preceding evening, the defendants suddenly made their appearance in one of the private boxes, and began conducting themselves in such a disorderly manner as to attract general attention. At first they directed their offensive remarks to the performers on the stage, and then made their way to the lower stalls, where they paraded to and fro, addressing insulting remarks to the andience. scene of great uproar ensued, and resulted in the forcible expulsion of the intruders and their removal to the station-house. Distinct charges of assault were proved against Simmons, Seymour, and Harris. The magistrate fined the first two 40s. and costs, or to be committed for seven days; and Harris, who had been by far the worst, he fined in the full penalty of 51., or two months' imprisonment.

Ravensworth Castle, near Newcastle, the scat of Lord Ravensworth, has been Entered, at night, by burglars, who carried off jewellery worth 300t, with 100t in coin and notes. This burglary has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood. There is a large gang of burglars infesting the counties of Northumberland and Durham; such is the increase of crime in Newcastle, that there are notices of motion upon the books of the town-council for the appointment of a stipendiary policemagistrate, and a large addition to the constabulary

force of the borough.

At the Mary-le-hone police court, on the 8th, William Clark, landlord of the Jew's Harp, in Edward-street, Hampstead-road, was charged with having allowed in his house a Judge and Jury Club on Sunday-evenings. A policeman stated that at eight in the evening of Sunday, 26th December, he went in plain clothes to defendant's house, and paid 2d. for admission to a judge and jury club, which was held upstairs. He there found about 200 persons, men, women, and children, and in the centre of the room was a raised platform, so as to give a good idea of a court of law. Upon the bench was a person with a big wig, who was sitting as judge, and just beneath him were three others who were in attendance as counsel, they had also on wigs and gowns. When he went in, a case was going on in which a man was charged with the offence of stealing a goose from the "Cow," in Tottenham-court-road, the bird in question being in an unfit state for human food. Numerous witnesses were examined in the case, one of whom was a wild Irishman, named O'Connor, who flourished his shillelagh in a most awful manner; hewas the principal witness, and had been tutored to simulate intoxication; the answers which he gave to questions put to him by the learned judge and counsel clicited great applause, but as he went beyond the bounds of propriety the judge ordered him out. A regular row then ensued, the judge and counsel took off their wigs and gowns, and the

utmost confusion and disorder prevailed. The judge used bad language and, in fact, swore asfully. Two other policemen confirmed this evidence. The magistrate considered that the exhibition itself was calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt, but apart from all considerations of that nature, the holding of such meetings on a Sabbath evening was highly reprehensible. He therefore inflicted a fine of 40s, and costs.

At the Kensington petty sessions, on the Sth, Mrs. G. R. Lowe, a lady residing at Victoria-grove, Kensington, appeared to a very novel information laid by Mr. Hanson, for penalties incurred under the 14th and 15th Vict., c. 116, by permitting her "female servant to stand on the still of an upstairs window, in order to clean it, whereby the life of the servant was endangered and the public decency shocked." Mr. Hanson said he did not come forward as a common informer, but he was desirous of stopping the dangerous and indelicate practice of allowing female servants to clean windows. The penalty directed by the act for such an offence was 40s. Mrs. Lowe said she was not aware she had done wrong. The chairman said the defendant had undoubtedly done wrong. In this case, however, a formal inaccuracy had been made in the date of the summons, which was fital to the charge, otherwise he should have inflicted the penalty. He hoped this would act as a caution to the public in future.

exasperated at her threatened removal from him by her mother, was hanged at Newgate on the 10th inst. Some circumstances attach more than usual interest to this case. Horler had strong hopes of a commutation of his sentence. About ten days before that appointed for his death, the sheriffs, accompanied by the ordinary of Newgate, waited upon Lord Palmerston at the Home Office, for the purpose of begging the royal elemency to the case. They had been urged to this by the prisoner, who dictated a petition. The sheriffs dwelt particularly upon the fact of mercy having been extended in several similar cases. Lord Palmerston listened attentively to the application and expressed an opinion that the sheriff's had only done their duty in laying before him certain facts that had not transpired at the trial; but he added, that, after conferring with the judge who tried the prisoner, he saw no reason to recommend the exercise of the Queen's prerogative; in fact, he was not sure that the frequency of crimes similar to the prisoner's had not arisen from the elemency referred to. Horler still hoped. But eventually he prepared for the worst. In the course of a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Davis on Saturday, he is said to have made a remarkable admission. "After expressing the great fear he had of undergoing the actual pain of a violent death, he stated that he did not think his crime would have cost him his life -that he expected he should have been imprisoned for life or transported; but that, if he had looked forward to the punishment of death as a probable contingency, he should not have committed the crime."

Barbour, who was convicted of Mividering Robinson, at Sheffield, was to have been hanged on the Sth; but he was respited for a week, in order that he might, if possible, substantiate statements which he had made about the crime, in which he pretended that his friend M'Cormack was the real murderer. The Home Secretary directed the Sheffield magistrates to investigate the case. The effect of the examination was only to strengthen the proof of the murderer's guilt; and the result was that he was executed on the 15th.

An agrarian Murder has been perpetrated at Crowl in Tipperary. Hugh Cauley, bailiff to the Misses Crawford, was reading a letter at night in the kitchen at his employers' honse, a boy holding a candle to him, when a gun was fired through a window: a ball passed through Cauley's body and then lodged in the boy's thigh. It is supposed that the murder was the deed of one of a gang who came up to the window; the motive, ill-will for some persons having been evicted from the Crawford estate. Government has offered a reward of 100% for the detection of the assassin.

A singular Trick has been played by the butler of Mr. Hudson, of Frogmore, in Hertfordshire. The man had been threatened with dismissal; and thought he could

regain his master's favour by the exhibition of valour in defending his property. The family were roused in the might by the report of a pistol-shot. Appearances at first denoted that robbers had visited the place; the butler was found lying partly in an adjacent river, apparently insensible. When he had somewhat recovered, he said he had disturbed three robbers who were on the premises. He had had ai encounter with them. They fired, and he fired; then they beat him, and thrust him into the mud on the river-bank. His watch was smashed, his coat torn to ribands; there was a hole in his straw hat, caused by a bullet. But a number of circumstances were observed which led to a suspicion that there had been no robbers there at all; and eventually the butler confessed to the police that he had concocted the whole affair. In reward for all this trouble, Mr. Hudson dismissed his too clever and valiant servant.

The convict Kirwan, whose capital sentence was commuted to transportation for life, has been sent from Dublin to Cork, along with a number of other convicts, and conveyed to Spike Island Convict Depot. In the removal of Kirwan an exception was made from the usual practice with convicts, as he was allowed to retain his ordinary attire, and was not manacled. He was dressed in a fashionable suit of black, with deep crape on his hat. A further special favour was accorded to him, he having been accompanied by two of the metropolitan police, and was associated with free passengers in the train. On his arrival being made known at the Cork terminus the place was immediately crowded with spectators: but he was hurried into a covered vehicle. which drove quickly off to the steamer, where he at once secreted himself in the second cabin, retiring in a corner to screen himself from observation. He appeared in excellent bealth and spirits. An investigation has taken place respecting a previous murder which he was suspected of having committed, but it has led to no result.

A commission de lunatico inquirendo, touching the state of mind of the Earl of Eldon, was held on the 15th ult., at Shirley-park, near Croydon, his lordship's residence. From the evidence it appeared that up to June, 1851, Lord Eldon had performed all the duties of his station in the most satisfactory manner; but in that year, it is thought from close study, his health gave way; on the 4th of June, 1851, it became necessary to call in Dr. Sutherland, and from that time Lord Eldon had been incapable of managing his own affairs. characteristic description of the unsoundness of mind was, not prevalent delusions, but a partial dementia, exhibited in great incoherence of conversation, occasional evanescent delusions, and considerable excitement. The death of Lady Eldon, in November last, rendered the present inquiry imperative, as up to the time of her death she had managed the property of her husband, and had also managed him with great affection and tact. The evidence of Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Forbes Winslow, and Dr. Tyler Smith conclusively proved that Lord Eldon was of unsound mind. A deputation from the jury visited him, and no doubt remained on their minds as to his unfortunate condition. They returned a verdict accordingly.

At Burnham Petty Sessions, on the 17th, John Pickett, landlord of the Plough lun at Oxford, was charged, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly Ill-treating and Overdriving a Pony. Pickett undertook, for a considerable wager, to drive a pony in a cart from Oxford to London and back, a distance of 110 miles, within twenty hours. The task was performed by means of great cruelty. Several persons deposed to the state of the poor little animal on the return journey: its body was wealed, apparently by blows from a whip and a thick stick; it could only be made to go at all by severe beating when leaving a stopping-place; it looked "dead beat"; and finally, the last stages were performed by a horse and cart having been attached to the pony and cart, which were thus dragged into Oxford. Several witnesses for the defence saw no cruelty exercised, and declared that the pony was not more distressed after its long labour than if it had been trotting thirty miles—in fact, it was quite "fresh." One of these witnesses was not able to

say whether a butcher's cart dragged the pony into constable. The mayor addressed them, explaining that Oxford—it was so dark he could not distinctly see if the their object was illegal if intended to excite fear or to cart were attached, and so on. Pickett's counsel besonght that if the decision of the Bench were against his client he might not be sent to prison-that would The magistrates pronounced the accused be his ruin. The magistrates pronounced the accused guilty, and fined him 40s., with 1l. 13s. costs—which was paid immediately, of course.

At the Southwark police-office, on the 20th, three hoys, named James Cooper, Reuben Shaw, and John Cook, the eldest eleven and the youngest eight years of age, were charged with Stealing several iron articles from Mr. Smith's timber-yard, in the Commercial-road, Lambeth; and Mary Lambert, a corpulent, well-dressed woman, was charged with Receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen. The magistrate committed the boys for three days each and to be well whipped in gaol, and said he should afterwards require one of them to appear as a witness on the trial of the woman Lambert, to prove the fact of her having purchased the

stolen articles from him and his companions. The reverend Dr. Rice, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, has committed Suicide under a visitation of morbid despondency. On Thursday morning, the 20th inst., he was found suspended to his bedstead by a handkerchief, quite dead. He had taken advantage of a brief interval, during which he had been left alone; Mrs. Rice having gone down stairs while he still slept. Dr. Rice was in his fifty-seventh year. He had a severe fever two years since, and a nervous fever in May or June last: after the latter he was no longer the same man, and during the last three months his mind was evidently affected. The surgeon of Christ's Hospital directed that the family should watch him closely; and this was ordinarily done. In accordance with the advice of the medical men, Dr. Rice had recently resigned the Head Mastership. It was the fever alone that had overturned his reason: his pecuniary affairs were in a very satisfactory state. Last Monday he asked his wife if she thought he was "out of Iris mind"; to which she replied, "Oh, certainly not." He had latterly been very low-spirited. Mrs. Rice was the first to discover the shocking fact of her husband's suicide. The jury of course returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity." Dr. Rice was connected with many of the public institutions of the metropolis.

At the Warwick Assizes, last summer, the Court was occupied with an action brought by Constant Derra de Moroda against Mr. George Dawson and other gentlemen of Birmingham, for having maliciously and falsely charged him with Obtaining Money under False Pretences. Constant Derra was the acting secretary of the so-called Baroness von Beck, and was arrested with her at Birmingham. The Baroness died in the police-court; and there, as far as she was concerned, the matter ended: Derra was discharged from custody, on the ground that there was no evidence to inculpate him in the alleged fraud. Hence the action for damages. At the Warwick Assizes, Baron Alderson decided that there was no case for the Jury, as the warrant connecting the arrest with the defendants was not produced: and the trial ended in the nonsuit of Derra; a result unsatisfactory to both parties. In the Michaelmas term, a rule was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench to show cause why the nonsuit should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The case has now been heard before Lord Campbell, who has decided that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute, on the ground that there was some evidence to go to a jury against the defendants. There was evidence that the charge of obtaining money under false pretences had been made; and as it had been made by somebody, the question was, whether or not it had been made by the defendants.

A disturbance took place in Ashton-under-Lyne on the morning of the 20th inst., in consequence of about 500 rough-looking fellows having entered the town for the purpose of Intimidating some Workmen employed as brickmakers, who are not members of the Trades-Union of Brickmakers. They came from Manchester. On their approach having been made known to the authorities of Ashton, they were met at the railway station by Mr. Metcalfe the mayor, and the high

intimidate other workmen, and he advised them not to walk in procession, but quictly disperse. The advice was disregarded, and having formed two-a breast they marched to the brickcroft of Mr. W. Conley, at Ashton, where twelve men were working who did not belong to the trades' union. Two of these men were so alarmed that they left their work, and the mob of intimidators then went to the Ashton Theatre, which had been engaged for a meeting, and having held what they termed a demonstration they separated. Three com-panies of the 4th Regiment of Infantry had been called out of barracks and placed in the Town-hall, but there was no call for their further services.

An Inquest on the Body of a New-born Child found in a garden in Agar-town, St. Pancras, held on the 21st inst., gave occasion to some observations by the coroner, Mr. Wakley, on cases of this kind. The body had been brought to the St. Pancras Infirmary, and the surgeon who examined it said that the child must have been born alive, and that death must have been caused by want of proper attention at the birth, whether wilfully or not there was no evidence to show. The Coroner: If the child was born alive, as appears from the evidence, and died for want of attention, it was as much a murder as if the throat was cut. If the jury were convinced that the proper attention was withheld, it was their duty to return a verdict of wilful murder. Under the circumstances this was the proper course to adopt; if at any future time the mother should be forthcoming, it would be for her to prove that proper attention was not wilfully withheld. The jury would run no risk in coming to this decision. In the event of the mother being sent to the Old Bailey, it was exceedingly deubtful if she would be convicted. It seldom happened that persons were convicted of child murder. He (the coroner) remembered one case, where a child's throat was cut from ear to ear; but the magistrate refused to convict, on the ground that there was no proof that it had not been done after death. The present case was an illustration of the utility of foundling hospitals. The establishment of such an institution would, in his (the coroner's) opinion, be the means of preventing 400 murders annually. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on the 21st, a man assuming the name of the Rev. J. Bloomfield, with numerous aliases, was remanded on various charges of Swindling. Some curious circumstances of this man's biography, have transpired. The Rev. J. Bloomfield, alias Mr. Bradley, alias Roberts, alias Case, alias Bradford, alias James Watson, alias Humphreys, or Humphreyson, alias Collingwood, alias the Rev. J. Kendall, alias the Rev. J. Kenny, alias Sinclair, alias Kendall, on the 10th of May, 1849, lived at Lyston, near Grantham, and continued his fraudulent attempts to obtain goods of tradesmen under the name of the Rev. J. Bloomfield, by sending written orders; his wife sent orders in the name of Bradley. On December the 14th, he was at Allen's-street, Newland, Northamptonshire, where he took the name of Roberts and Case. He then went, on the 9th of May, 1850, to Wareham, near then went, on the 9th of May, 1850, to Wareham, near Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, where, under the name of R. Bradford, he carried on his old practices. He was next traced, on the 9th April, 1851, to 4, King-street, Broadway, Deptford, at which place Mrs. Bradley represented herself as keeping a ladies' seminary. He left there on the 10th July, and went to 4, Edge-terrace, Kensington Gravel Pits, when he continued sending orders for seeds under the name of James Wilson. His next place of resort was 9, Hill's-terrace, Chatham, where he described himself as a surveyor, under the name of Humphreyson. On September 17, also at 63, Harrow-road, Paddington. He left there, and on October 15 went to Chapel-street, Blue Tower, Sheerness, where, under the name of Collingwood, he ordered a telescope and a few dissolving views. On the 31st, he wrote an order for goods to be forwarded without delay, and promised a post-office order on the earliest opportunity. He was on Nov. 8, committed for trial for fraud by Mr. Alderman Wilson, from the Mansionhouse, and was in December sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, which expired on the 26th of May, 1852; and on the 16th of August, 1852, he lived at No. 67, Tower-street, Westminster-road, and wanted to know the prices of tool chests and gardenchairs

An action tried in the Court of Exchequer, on the 21st inst., Debacker v. Bellevue, arose out of singular circumstances. Both the plaintiff and defendant were Frenchmen, and the action was brought for a sum of 231. odd, consisting of 121. or 131. money lent; 51. 10s., the price of a cloak or "talma;" 15s., the price of some pocket-handkerchiefs; 11. 1s., the price of a hat: and some other items-alleged to be due by the defendant. The plaintiff it appears had the defendant arrested on the 18th of December, on the plea that he was about to leave the country. The defendant was liberated from prison by a judge's order on the 24th, but in the meantime he found that a lady who had lived with him for six years, and by whom he had two children, had, with the children, left his house and gone to reside clsewhere. The only witness of importance were the plaintiff and defendant themselves. The plaintiff, who is a tailor, residing in Regent-street, having proved the particulars of his demand, said that he had the defendant arrested because he had heard that he was going to leave the country. On cross-examination he admitted that he visited Madame Bellevue three or four times a week since she left the plaintiff, and that he had been at her new place of abode last night, but denied any criminal intercourse with her. He was a married man, but his wife resided in France for the last 14 or 15 months. It was pleaded for the defendant, that the greater part of this 23% was a fictitious demand, got up to enable the plaintiff to arrest and imprison the defendant, that he might the more easily accomplish the seduction of the lady, who was living with the defendant as his wife whilst he was in prison. Madame Belleyue was, it scemed, highly descended, and not without accomplishments, and it was to remove her from the defendant, by whom she had two children, that Debacker had concocted this claim of 23/. The defendant gave the following evidence, his excited manner producing a considerable sensation in the court ;- I have known the plaintiff since June last. I was introduced to him by a friend from Paris, named Maubert. I am a literary man, and was a member of the Society of Dramatic Authors. I lived with the lady for six years, and had two charming children by her. Maubert lived in Debacker's house, and when I visited Maubert he saw the lady there. recollect the 14th of November. The plaintiff brought down a "talma" from his "magasin," and said, here is a cloak which my workmen have spoiled by putting the back of it in the front. He put it on the lady. I looked surprised. The plaintiff then said that if the lady would accept of it, he should feel very happy. The lady said, "Oh! no, sir." He then put the "talma" on the back of a chair. About a week after I went again to the plaintiff's, who said that he had got the cloak settled, and wished to give it to the lady. I said to "ma femme," "It seems to please you my dear, and I will take it and pay for it when I have the money." The plaintiff seemed satisfied. Nothing was said about the price. It was not worth more than 30s. I recollect something about a hat. Here is the article. (The witness in an excited manner handed it to the jury, saying, "Sixpence! sixpence only!") My own hat was crushed coming out of the cabin of one of the penny steamers. I said to the plaintiff it is unpleasant that my hat should be in this condition. I have no money at present to buy one. The plaintiff said he had some hats upstairs and he brought down two old ones. He gave me one which I wore for six weeks. I then bought a new one, and the hatter allowed me sixpence for the one Debacker gave me. I recollect the plaintiff bringing 12 pocket-handkerchiefs to my "femme," who embroiders like an angel. He asked her to embroider half a dozen, and to put his initials on them, and only to hem the other six. When they were finished, Debacker said to the lady, "I will not offer you money, but I pray you to retain the six unembroidered handkerchiefs for your trouble.' no objection to that, because I thought her labour was

it was payable at three days' sight on the 1st of November, at the banking-house of Messrs. Monteaux and Co. I received the bill on the 12th of October, and on the 18th I gave it to Debacker, with my name endorsed upon it. I gave it to him to get cashed, because he said he was going every day to the City. I saw him the day on which the bill was paid. He said he had not received the amount, but he offered to advance me money on it. The bill was paid, as I afterwards knew, on the 1st of November. He advanced me the money in small amounts, on several occasions. He paid me 3l. 14s. beyond the amount of the bill. That is all the money He paid me 3l. 14s. he advanced to me. I was arrested on the 18th of December, in Rathbone-place, about 7 o'clock in the evening. It was on a Saturday. I was taken to prison after violence had been used towards me, at the prompting of the plaintiff, who was by. I left prison on Christmas-eve, and found my wife and children gone. I was not guilty of any violence towards her. I have had "scenes de jalousie" with her three or four times about the plaintiff. I could not use violence towards her, for I adored her as a saint.—On his cross examination the defendant said ;—I have been a married man. I separated from my first wife in 1846. I lived with her in a fraternal way. I married her in 1838. I had not lived with her for a long time before I left France. She never had any children. I met the present young lady at the house of her relatives-it was not with the consent of her parents that she first lived with me. She was then 23 years of age. Eighteen months after I was reconciled with her parents. I was then 41 years. Her parents were very honourable people. She lived with me since that period up to the 18th December, and she was the most admirable of women. Her father was a public functionary. It was a perpetual honeymoon between us till I met the plaintiff. I never threatened her with violence if she left me to return to her parents. on the contrary, she followed me from France when I was proscribed by Napoleon, the tyrant of France. Baron Platt, in summing up took notice of the circumstance that the plaintiff had the defendant arrested late on Saturday night, when he could not probably take any steps towards his liberation, till the following Monday. And when, after six days of imprisonment, he came to his home, he found that his doors were sealed up, his wife and children gone and living at a place where the plaintiff admitted that he visited four or five times a week. It was also very strange that the plaintiff had not said one word about the bill for 151. These points struck the jury perhaps as they struck him, but as he said the evidence was conflicting, and it was for them to decide. The jury at once found a verdict for the defendant. The Judge—Then I suppose, gentlemen, you consider that the "talma" was a present. The Jury —Just so. The Judge—For value received, I suppose. A great sensation has been excited by the discovery of

Extensive Forgeries committed by a merchant in the city of much apparent respectability. Mr. R. F. Pries is a native of Germany, about thirty-five years of age, and had numerous transactions with many of the first houses on the continent. He is said to have derived an income of 2,000l, yearly from the agency of two firms in Paris. His offices were in Crosby-hall chambers, and his private residence at Grove-place, Brixton. Since his establishment in London he married au English lady, by whom he has two children. His transactions were chiefly in corn, and his account at Sapte and Co.'s, Lombard-street, bankers, show that since the 1st of January of the present year he had issued cheques to the amount of 66,974l. Of late some dealings in corn in which he acted excited a good deal of observation in Mark-lane. He commenced a series of shipments of grain from Hamburgh and other places on the continent to England, and disposed of them at rates from 1s. to 2s. per quarter less than the current price of the Exchange. During the extraordinary operations Mr. Pries obtained large advances from foreign bankers in the city, upon several consignments of corn, averaging from 10,000% to 20,000%. The obligations were often renewed, the scenrity in all cases being the warrant documents, bills of lading, &c., presumed of course to be genuine. These transactions went on up to the last worth more. I received a bill from Paris for 15l. 19s, 7d.; week of his continuing business, when some suspicion

was excited by Mr. Pries failing to complete the terms which he had entered into with the bankers who had favoured his advances. The house of Messrs, Holford and Co., foreign bankers, on the 1st inst., advanced 18,000%, on warrants, to be repaid on the following Monday, and the house of Messrs, Monteaux and Co. granted 9,000%, on similar securities and conditions. Failing in his payments, the firms pressed him, and he succeeded in putting them off from day to day, until proceedings were at length threatened. However, on Saturday week the clerks of those houses called upon him at his offices, when he handed cheques for the amounts demanded. He gave two to the representative of Messrs. Hollord—one for 5,000l., payable on that day (Saturday), and the other for 14,000l., which included interest-and to that of Messrs, Monteaux a cheque also payable on that day. The clerk of Messrs. Monteaux noticed some peculiarity in Pries' behaviour which aroused his suspicions. He communicated his misgivings to the principals of the house, who at once put themselves in communication with his bankers. bank had closed for the day, but they ascertained that the cheque would not be cashed. Inquiries were then instituted as to the bona fide value of the documents upon which the advances had been obtained, which resulted in the discovery of one being forged. While this investigation was going on, one of the clerks was despatched to Pries' private residence at Brixton, with a view of seeing him. The clerk saw Mrs. Pries, who showed him a letter in her husband's handwriting. It contained these words: "My dearest, dearest Matilda,-When you get over the first shock you will be better Teach little --- not to hate the name of without me. without me. Teach little —— not to have the name of his wretched father. Oh, God! by what a chain of circumstances I have been led to this!" The next sentence was, "I am an impostor, a swindler, and a forger. I shall take the quickest means of putting an end to my existence." The clerk hastened back to his employers, who, not crediting the contents of the letter, proceeded to the City Police Commissioner's office, in the Old Jewry, and instructed Mr. Hodgson, the superintendent, to take active steps to apprehend Mr. Pries on a charge of forgery; at the same time offering a thousand guineas reward for his capture. It was effected just as the prisoner was about to start by the train for Newcastle, in which he had already taken his seat. When brought to the police station he was confronted with the principals of Messrs. Monteaux, who preferred the charge on which he was detained and locked up. In the interval it had been ascertained that both the cheques given to Messrs. Holford—to the amount of 19,000l., 18,000l. being the amount advanced, and I,000% for interest-had been returned, Pries not having more than 50l. at his banker's. On his apprehension being made known, much excitement prevailed in the city, which in a few hours was increased by the announcement of the stoppage occasioned by the discovery of the house of Messrs. Coleman and Stolterfoht by false bills of lading and granary warrants. Mr. Pries has been brought up at the Mansion-house for examination; and evidence was brought forward of other cases in which he had obtained money to the amount of 50.000/. He has been committed for trial.

Some time ago a rule for a new trial was obtained in the cause of Achilli versus Newman, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence. The question has been argued in the Court of Queen's Bench at great length, but judgment has not yet been given.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THE St. George, an American emigrant ship, was Lost on the 24th of December, on her passage from Liverpool to New York. The St. George left Liverpool on the 24th November, with 127 passengers, chiefly Irish, and a crew of 25. On the above day, a fire broke out in the hold, which it was found impossible to quench. Seven or eight persons were suffocated by smoke. The

St. George had two boats; but the first was knocked St. George had two boats; but the first was knocked to pieces in approaching the Orlando, as the sea was very rough. There was now but one boat to save 150 people, and this boat would only hold 4 or 5 at a time. The flames gained ground, and the wind blew furiously. The only way for the people to get into the boat was by leaping into the sea, from which they were picked up. After 64 trips, 76 passengers and all the crew were got on board the Orlando. Besides the 8 who were suffocated, 15 of the passengers were drowned by leaping into the sea; while 28 women and children were left in the burning vessel, as they refused to attempt the only means of escape—the frightful plunge into a tempestuous ocean. The Orlando was compelled to leave these unfortunate people. Even those on board the Orlando were threatened with famine-both food and water were exhausted; but a favouring wind carried them to Havre in Il days, before their destitute state had done serious mischief.

Accounts from Madras state that the young Marquis of Lisboa, a Midshipman on board her Majesty's ship Hastings, has been accidentally killed by Prince Ernest of Saxe Leiningen, a brother midshipman, through the incautious use of loaded fire-arms.

During the storm at the end of last month, a large brig called the Lily, was stranded and Destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, on the coast of the Isle of Man. Her cargo consisted of about 50 tons of gunpowder, 20 puncheons of rum, a quantity of arms, and some bale goods, containing articles for barter on the coast of Africa. The vessel was beating about the channel till the morning of the 27th ult., when she was driven by the violence of the storm to the Sound of the Calf of Man, and stove on Kitterland Island. With a desperate effort, most of the crew (13 in number) reached the rocks by the aid of the boats. Captain Owens and three of the crew got on the ledge of a rock, from which two of the seamen sprang to the land; but the captain, in attempting to do the same, was drowned. The cook and two lads met the same fate. The carpenter was killed by the mast falling upon him. Thus five of the crew were lost. Early next morning, Mr. Lace, shipbroker of Port St. Mary, being sub-agent for Lloyd's, repaired to the wreck with 31 men, to see what could be saved. At a quarter before eight a violent shock was felt throughout the southern district of the island; and a sheet of fire and pillar of smoke were seen to be hurled into the air from the wreck. A large portion of the powder had been placed so high in the vessel that it did not get wet been practice of might in the visser that it that no get wet by the waves breaking on it. The explosion dashed the vessel to atoms, and blew to fragments upwards of 30 human beings. Only one individual escaped to tell the story, although one check and car were taken off; and he was otherwise much injured. 32 men (besides the 5 of the crew that were lost on Monday) were killed, leaving 23 widows and 73 fatherless children. The explosion was heard in Douglas, and was supposed by many persons to have been an earthquake. Fragment's of the wreck were thrown as far as the Red Gap, near Castletown, being a distance of 6 miles. Portions of the vessel and cargo, consisting of chain-links, portions of gun-barrels, swords, caps, fragments of wreck, shirts, &c. have also been picked up in various parts of the parish of Rushen. Some pieces of burning cotton were actually found six miles off.

The most terrible Railway Accident that has ever happened in this country took place on the evening of the Erd inst on the Buckinghamshire line, belonging to the London and North Western Company, within a mile from Oxford. At half-past five o'clock a passenger train of three carriages was to be started from Oxford. Between Wolvercot and Oxford, in consequence of the late rains, a portion of a tunnel had fallen in. The injury was partially repaired; but meanwhile the up-line only had been reserved for the traffic, whilst the down-line was appropriated to the use of the contractors until the tunnel should have been suitably restored. Only one set of rails, therefore, was assigned to the traffic. the evening in question a coal train was expected at the Oxford station at 5.20; the passenger train mentioned above was to start at 5.30. The driver, John Tarry, the fireman, Robert Bugden, and the guard of the last Orlando, Captain White happened to be mear; but she fireman, Robert Bugden, and the guard of the last had lost her sails and boats in a violent gale. The named tain, were warned by the station-master not to

station-and the Oxford station-master, Mr. A. Blott, having given this caution, retired into his office. this moment a ballast-train engine entered the station by the down-line (the contractors' line) without any train behind it. The driver of the passenger train hereupon, without stopping to consider whether or no this was the coal train of which he had received informa-tion, put his own train in motion with unusual speed. The proper signals which should have warned him to pause were displayed, but he disregarded them. The guard (Joseph Kinch), who noticed in passing that the ballast-train was not the one which had been expected, put on the breaks, and hoisted the signal flag, which should have given warning to the driver to stop. The stoker, whose duty it was to have looked back on leaving the station, did not look back, and so the train went rapidly on. At the bridge, a little way out of Oxford, the policeman, who should have shown a red light, showed a green or "go on" signal. The driver went on at an increased speed, and the result was a collision with the heavy coal-train, which was advancing from the opposite direction. It is said that the foreman-porter, on seeing the passenger-train leave the Oxford station, endeavoured to make the driver understand his danger; but, in the midst of the noise and confusion created by the blowing off of steam from the waste pipes, his voice received no attention. We are not informed how it was that at so critical a moment the station-master retired into his office without waiting upon the platform to start the train with his own lips. We are not informed whether or no the usual examination into the sobriety of the driver had been made before he was allowed to take his place upon the engine. The only person con-cerned who seems entirely free from blame is the guard, who put on his breaks and hoisted his signal,—who did, in short, all that lay in his power to communicate with the driver, but in vain. The consequences of the collision were most fearful. The engine of the passenger train was turned completely round and thrown into the water ditch in a frightfully shattered state. The first engine attached to the coal train fell upon it, the wheels of each being transfixed, and the second engine also ran into the ditch. The third-class carriage and the secondclass carriage were completely broken up, scarcely the boards remaining attached, and the passengers were scattered about the line in every direction. The crash of the collision was heard at a very great distance, and persons resident in the neighbourhood were soon on the spot, endeavouring to render assistance. Mr. Blott and Mr. Hays the Oxford ticket-collector, who had never ceased running after the train, soon came up, and did everything in their power to prevent further injury by stopping all down trains of the line. The difficulty of knowing what to do in order to assist the injured parties was greatly increased by the ravages of a fire which, kindled from the farnaces of the engines, barst forth immediately after the accident. The injured parties were then got out of the wreck as quickly as possible and sent on to Oxford, where they were at once admitted into the Ratcliffe Infirmary. Two engine drivers and three stokers were killed on the spot, all their bodies being frightfully mutilated. One male passenger was thrown under the wreck, and before his body could be extricated the upper half was burnt to a cinder. A poor young woman named Julia Norman, also a passenger, was thrown into the water, and in some extraordinary manner became embedded under the boiler of the passenger engine. She was only discovered by her legs having protruded above the water, and it was not till the next morning that her body was extricated. The names of the persons killed who have been identified are as follows: J. Tarry, engine driver; R. Law, ditto; R. Bugden, stoker; T. Landon, ditto; S. Wilcox, ditto; and Julia Norman, passenger. Many persons were dreadfully and it is feared fatally injured. W. Knibbs, a second-class passenger, had his head badly cut; Sarah Smith, of Steeple Claydon, had her chest hurt, and it is supposed that her breast-bone is broken; J. Walters, of Bicester, had his knee and thighs fractured; R. Faulkner, senior, a sawyer, had a serious concussion, while his two sons, Richard and Job, had, the former

start until the coal-train should have arrived. This has head cut, and the latter one of his thighs burnt. It coal train had been telegraphed from Islip—the next was found necessary to amputate the arm of J. Williams, It. a hawker. J. Townshend, of Bicester, had his hip dislocated, if not broken; T. Monnay had his head cut, and his thigh and jaw much injured; J. Sayers had four ribs broken, and G. Slade received a spinal injury. A horse-dealer named Jordan had his skull fractured, and a cattle-dealer of Northampton, named Lott, was also among the injured. A passenger named Eliza Davis received a concussion of the brain, and two guards named Kinch and Watts, were slightly hurt. passenger named Jones had his skull fractured and his spine injured. The above enumeration must be taken in connection with the facts that there were only 21 passengers, and that of the 6 men in charge of the engines 5 were killed. The survivor escaped miraculously by jumping into a ditch full of water. The servants of the company have been the chief sufferers by the accident, but, with the exception of two boys who are the sons of a clergyman, hardly any one seems to have escaped entirely unscathed. All the hodies of have escaped entirely unseathed. All the hodies of those who were killed were frightfully mutilated. Tarry's watch was crushed nearly flat, the hands being fixed in the dial plate at 35 minutes after 6. Sarah Smith was discovered in a state of almost perfect nudity on the buffer of one of the engines, with a piece of iron firmly fixed across her throat. She was extricated with great difficulty. This poor woman had been to Oxford to see her brother, who had enlisted a few days previously. She has lost everything she possessed. There were some miraculous escapes of passengers in the train. Another gentleman sustained only a few bruises, and was so little hurt that he proceeded to London. Of the six men in charge of the engine only two escaped, viz., Kinch, the guard, and John Lee, the driver of the second engine, who, foreseeing an accident, got over his tender on to a coal truck, and had crossed two or three before the collision took place. All the bodies were frightfully mutilated. Wm. Jones, the horse dealer, had 123*l* in bank notes and gold in his pockets. On the accident occurring some hundreds of persons collected on the spot, but a controlling hand was much wanted, which fortunately, was soon found in the person of Mr. Cardwell, President of the Board of Trade, who having expected his wife by the next train, was terrified when he heard of the accident, and hastened at once to the spot. The hon member rendered almost superhuman exertions, to assist the sufferers. Mr. Grafton, of the firm of Grafton and Hood, engineers of Oxford, was early on the spot, and ably seconded all that Mr. Cardwell proposed. The alarm which prevailed among the crowd was very great. At one period an approaching train on the Great Western Railway was thought to be running on the North Western line, and 30 persons, rushing into the water to escape an imagined danger narowly escaped being drowned .- An inquest on the bodies of the persons killed was held at Oxford. After an investigation of several days it terminated on the 17th inst., when the jury returned the following verdict:-"The deceased persons came to their deaths from a collision that occurred between a passenger train and a coal train on the Bncks branch of the London and North Western Railway. The collision took place in consequence of the passenger train being started without orders from the station master, and they find a verdict of man-slaughter against Kinch the guard of the said passenger train, on whom the responsibility of starting the train devolved; and they think the engine driver worthy of blame for proceeding at a much faster rate than is usual at first leaving the station. It appears from the evidence that in consequence of repairs going on at the Wolvercot tunnel the whole of the traffic between Oxford and Islip is now carried on upon a single line, and the jury beg to express their opinion that in all such cases a pilot engine should be employed in order to lessen the probability of collision. They consider also that a policeman or signal man should be stationed between the swing bridge and Wolvercot tunnel, as that part of the line appears to be at present quite unprotected, and as it includes a level crossing. It appears also that part of the line on which the accident occurred is in such close proximity to the Oxford and Rugby line, that it is very

difficult to distinguish on which an approaching train is travelling until it is close at hand, and they think that some distinctive mark should be adopted by their respective companies, so that their engines should be immediately recognised both by day and night; and the jury beg especially to call the attention of the railway directors and the legislature to the paramount importance of some means of communication being established between the guard and the engine driver." The Coroner immediately ordered Kinch to be taken into enstody.

Two fatal Collicry Accidents have taken place. The first occurred on the 14th at the new Cottam coalpit belonging to Messrs. Appleby, of the Renishaw ironworks, near Sheffield. At seven o'clock in the morning a party of seven miners prepared to descend the shaft in order to commence their day's work; they had not descended more than fifteen or twenty feet when the corf in which they were standing became detached from the wire rope, and all the men fell headlong to the bottom of the shaft. Their names were John and Charles Greaves, of Barlborough; John Barton, Robert Robinson, and Thomas Waterhouse, of Stavely; Richard Bright, and John Naylor. The cause of the disaster was the snapping of an iron ring that connected the wire rope with the chain in which the corf rested. All the seven men were found to be killed with the exception of Barton, who once or twice exhibited some slight symptoms of animation. The calamity has occasioned a profound sensation for some miles around the scene of the occurrence. The second accident took place on the 21st at the Charlwood Colliery, Mangotsfield, near The ascent and descent of the shaft is made by means of a cart of wood capable of holding four persons, which is worked by means of a drawing engine, and is steadied in its progress by a guide on either side of the shaft. At 10 o'clock at night the usual time for the night-men to descend to their labour; three men, named Samuel Bennett, aged 33; Samuel Bryant, aged 38; Isaac James, aged 32; and a boy named Gingzell, aged 16, got into the eart, and having given the usual signal, the engineman began to lower them down the shaft. After they had proceeded about thirty yards, the engine by some means, either the breaking of some teeth in the cogwheel, an insufficient supply of steam or some other cause, suddenly lost its control of the eart, which immediately ran down at a tremendous rate to the bottom of the shaft-a depth, in all, of some 230 or 240 yards. It was not till three in the morning that the poor people could be extricated. They were alive, but all of them dreadfully injured, and Bennett is since dead. An inquest has commenced, which a government inspector of collieries is expected to attend.

A dreadful Boiler Explosion, with loss of life, took place at the Ebley Clothing Mill, near Stroud, on the morning of the 20th inst., about nine o'clock. The workmen and women had been to breakfast, and were beginning to work, when a loud explosion, followed by a crash, which was distinctly heard in the town of Stroud, announced a catastrophe. The engine boiler had burst, and the building in which it was contained was found to be almost a heap of ruins. The end of the factory where the boiler had been placed was completely blown out, and a wall forming the boundary of the premises next to the canal was also thrown down, the debris being blown into the canal. On removing the rubbish the body of the engineer was discovered, dreadfully mutilated and dead. Three women were also found to have sustained serious injuries, and were removed to Stroud Hospital, where they are now lying. It is a most providential circumstance that the accident happened at the moment it did, for in a quarter of an hour after there would have been some 500 people in the mill, and some 30 in the floor immediately over the boiler. One boy had a very narrow escape. He acted as stoker or attendant to the engineer, and just before the accident had been sent by him to fetch a hammer. He was returning with it to the building when the explosion took place. A coroner's inquest has been opened, but adjourned to give time for the attendance

Bethnal Green Road an the 22nd inst., on the body of a child of three years old, who died from typhoid fever, caused by the Noxious Exhalation of a Cesspool. The child's mother said that her husband was a hawker of crockeryware, and they, with three children occupied a lower room on the ground floor. She had another child lying ill, which the surgeon gave no hopes of. There was an overflowing privy connected with the house, at the back, which passed under their bed-room. It was a cesspool, as there was no drainage to the houses. Every morning the soil came through the flooring boards of the room, and witness was compelled to wipe it up. The coroner asked if any complaint had been made to the Board of Guardians respecting the horrid place? Mr. West (the medical officer)-No, sir, it is down in my last report, to come before the guardians on Monday night next, and I have 14 more cases of a similar kind in the same district, where the privies were overflowing and the soil was to be seen several inches deep in the back-yards, or gardens, adjoining the closets. Mr. Brainbridge, the district surveyor, said that no complaint had ever been made to him, or he should have immediately visited the place, and served the owners with notices to abate the nuisance. Mr. West, surgeon, said the deceased's death had arisen from low typhoid, produced by the nuisance complained of. The Coroner said that he trusted the authorities would pay immediate attention to the case, or the consequences would be very serious. The summoning other said, that the vestry clerk had directed him to state that a deputation had waited upon the Commissioners of Sewers a few days since, and they had promised to assist the guardians, as soon as possible, in improving the drainage of the parish. Other evidence having been adduced, the jury unanimously agreed to the following special verdiet:—"That the deceased died a natural death from typhus fever, caused by a nuisance from a cesspool on the premises; and we (the jurors) request the coroner to write to her Majesty's Commissioners of Sewers to direct their immediate attention to the erection of a sewer in that district, as a means of relieving the place of future dangers." The recent executions have been followed (as has

been observed often to happen) by two cases of Hanging, proceeding apparently from the morbid influence of these executions on weak minds. On Sunday the 16th, the day after the execution of James Barbour, the inmates of the lunatic ward at the Sheffield union workhouse conversed together for some time on the subject of that event and the hanging of Alfred Waddington. Among them was a person named George Palfrey, a white-metal smith, and who has been in the lunatic asylum at Wakefied, and in the retreat-ward at Sheffield, for about 30 years. He was in such a stage of convalescence that he was intrusted with the eare of a patient who required frequent attention, His imagination appears to have been inflamed by the exciting conversation, and such was its effect upon him that during Sunday night he slipped out of the retreatward, and, having attached his neckerchief to a beam in the privy, he placed his neck within the sling, and, throwing himself off a slight elevation upon which he was standing, hung suspended, with his feet just clear of the floor, until life was extinct. In that posture the dead body was found at an early hour on Monday dead body was found at an early hour on Monday morning.—The other instance is still more singular. A boy of the age of 14, of the name of John Auty, son of a mason, who keeps a beerhouse in Sheffield, was found hanged in a garret in his father's house. He kept pigeons in the garret, and he had been robbed of two or three of them by a cat, which gained admission to the garret through a broken pane. The boy had been heard to vow vengeance on the cat, and it appeared that he had set about preparing a noose to fix within the broken pane, with the intention of eatching the animal by the neck and causing it to effect its own strangulation. At night he was missing; and, after a search, his body was found in the garret, hanging from the ceiling. He was hanging by a piece of thick whipcord attached to a nail in the middle of a joist. His neck was not in a noose, but in a sling with a large Of a government inspector,

An important Coroner's Inquest was held in the knot at the end; his body was resting on the floor and

his head raised only two or three feet above it. He allowing four to a family, the large number of 13,216 persons who had evidently fallen off something upon which he had been standing, as there were an old dressing-table and some other lumber overturned and lying about the body. The most feasible conjectures were, either that while preparing to fix the lower end of the cord as a noose to the window, the article upon which he was standing bad slipped from under him, and that, when falling, his head had got within the sling formed by the cord; or else that he had placed his head within the cord from a boyish desire to taste for a moment the sensation of hanging, and that, during the experiment, he had lost his footing and sustained a jerk that deprived him of the means of self-deliverance.

Another dreadful Boiler Explosion took place at Glasgow on the 22nd, in the engineering establishment of Messrs. Forrest and Co. It appears that one of the boilers had been lengthened by 9 feet, giving it a total of 25 feet, and 15-horse power. On the preceding evening the newly-altered boiler had been tested and found to bear a pressure of 35lb. on the square inch. When the engineer left on Friday evening he caused the fires to be drawn, and ordered the private watchman not again to light them sooner than 5 o'clock this morning, stating that he himself wou d return to the works at half-past 5. I c boiler stood in the lower part of a new two-story building, the upper portions being used as a smith's shop. The poor watchman, whose name is John M'Kinnon, had not attended to the orders given him, and must have lighted the furnace some hours before the appointed time, for about 10 minutes past 5 an explosion took place which alarmed and shook the whole neighbourhood. The building in which the boiler had been placed, was shattered to pieces, and piles of bricks, stone blocks, and broken beams lay scattered in every direction. The boiler itself was forced from its bed, torn into four separate pieces, and scattered in as many different directions. ponderous portion had been thrown as high as the top of a four-story house, for in its rise or descent it had broken the lintels of the windows, and carried away part of the water conductor under the projecting part of the roof. On removing the rubbish, the watehman's body was found lying a few feet in front of the furnace door. He was a steady, sober man, and had been in the employment of the company for upwards of three months. The authorities are investigating the circumstances of the accident.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

A Christmas Dinner to the Poor was given by the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospice. An interesting account of it is given in the following letter from the chairman of the committee to the Duke of Cambridge, the president :-

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,-I have the honour to lay before your royal highness a brief account of the dinner given by the Leteester-square Soup Kitchen to the poor on Christmas Day. Your royal highness's generous contribution of half an ox became a good signal for many to follow. Tre Earl of Darnley, Sir John Catheart, and Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., gave each a sheep, and Mr. Jobbins a sack of flour. Several boxes of fruit were presented by fruiterers, and a variety of presents of food made from different tradespeople. Colonel Colt, an American gradieman, gave 110 to buy porter with. Messrs, Manners & Co-gave a barrel of porter, Messrs, Goding & Co. a hogshead of porter, Messrs. Inde, Coope, & Co., a barrel of porter, Messrs. Hoare & Co. a barrel of porter, Mr. T. Bre, of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, a barrel of date and a barrel of porter. Messrs. Tayers & Co. gave a large chest of tea and 2 own, of sugar; and among the donors of money I beg to mention £100 from Lord Ward. The arrangements made, enabled poor families to take the Christmas fare home to their children, whilst the single persons sat down by divisions of 120 at a time to a bounting supply of roast beef, plum pudding, potatoes, bread, and porter. The quantity given to each family was two pounds of roast beef, one pound of plum pudding, half a quartern loaf, and a pint of porter; and between the dinner hours of one and half-past four o'clock, 2,404 bearers of family tickets were supplied, and 1,080 persons dined. The further distribution of relief was postponed when it became dark, until the following Monday (yesterday), when it was renewed at one o'clock, and 630 bearers of family tickets were supplied with Christmas fare, making altogether,

allowing four to a tamity, the large number of 13,216 persons who enjoyed a good substantial dinner, through the bounty of your royal highness and the donors and subscribers to this institution. I will just add that 1,743 single persons were also provided on Monday with an abundant supply of soup, and bread and cheese, 540 of whom had half a pint of porter each. A cons detable amount of food was sent to the Ragged Schools; and it is intended to give to these establishments the contributions of tea, where and blessits. It is but institute to the recipion of self-fits sugar, and biscuits. It is but justice to the recipions of telief to say, that whilst all seemed suffering from distress, and many from extreme indigence, they invariably conducted themselves with propriety; and if hearty good cheers for your royal highness and the henevolent contributors to this Christian feast be a fair indication of the feelings, I venture to assert that none left our institution on Christmas Day without being impressed gratitude. Permit me to explain to your royal hig ness that all the family tickets were distributed through the instrumentality of the Clergy, District Visitors, Scripture Readers, City Missionaries, and the subscribers, &c. These tickets contain various queries relating to the condition of the party to whom they were given; and as these queries were duly filled up, signed, and vouched for, there exists no reason to apprehend that the relief and good cheer have been given to any than deserving poor people. With regard to single persons who dired at the Kitchen, they were admitted without tickets, and, in accordance with the teaching of the Saviour, were invited to come in from the 'streets and lames;' and it is particularly gratifying to be able to state that 'none were sent empty away.' I have the bonour to be your royal highness's most obedient and very humble servant. "Tuesday, Dec. 28th, 1852."

The City of London Literary and Scientific Institution has expired. This institution was founded twenty-seven years ago, by Mr. Grote, Lord Denman, and Mr. M Culloch; and it has been fostered by the active aid of many men eminent in literature: for some time it has languished under inadequate support, and it has at last been formally closed, at a final meeting, graced by a speech from the president, Mr. Grote. At a previous meeting it was resolved to acknowledge the long and zealous services of Mr. George Stacy, as an officer of the Institution, by some appropriate testimonial; and a subscription for that purpose has been opened.

Much attention is excited by the great Exhibition of

Poultry which has taken place at the Baker-street Bazaar, under the auspices of the Great Metropolitan Poultry Club. It was a curious collection; nearly a thousand cocks, each endeavouring to outvie its neighbour in the strength and length of its crow. Cochin Chinas abounded, and some of the male birds were three feet in height, the hens in proportion, and chiefly of the "buff" and white species. The price set upon some of these birds seems almost incredible. For a pen belonging to Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley-park, near Newmarket, consisting of a cock and three hens, no less than sixty guineas were asked; and I10 of these birds, many of them chickens of three months old, and all the property of one lady, were sold in 102 lots, and realised nearly 3701. There were also some fine specimens of the domestic Dorking, the spangled Hamburg, Poland ruffs, bantams, and other fancy species, and several pens of magnificent turkeys, geese, ducks, &c. In the pigeon classes there were some pens of Goura Victoria pigeons, never before exhibited in this country. These pigeons are from one of the large islands in the Indian Archipelago, and have a species of topknot, springing out of the head, somewhat similar to the feathers of a peacock's tail. In the flying tumbler class there was an extraordinary pen of six pied rollers, feather legged. The kind is not generally known, but the birds are remarkable for the height of their flying. They can keep on the wing eight hours without once settling. Their rolling propensity is very peculiar; some of them will roll 100 yards, and they do it so cleverly as to re-semble a ball with a small hole in the middle. Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley, also showed a pen of light speckled Scotch fowls, from Ayrshire, known in the north as "dumpies," or "bakies," remarkable for the extraordinary shortness of their legs. Amongst the specimens exhibited, which attracted marked attention were some exceedingly fine Poland fowls, with white topknots, and a pen of three geese weighing together 48 lbs. So great a value was placed upon the eggs of many of the birds in the exhibition that eight police-officers of the detective force were continually on the watch to prevent their abstraction by persons employed in the building or by visitors. The exhibition was followed by a sale by auction, at which enormous prices were given. A

forty-eight guineas.

A new Literary and Scientific Society is about to be established in Birmingham. A meeting for that purpose was held on the 10th inst. The Mayor occupied the chair; and amongst those present were Lord Lyttelton, Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, &c. A letter from Mr. Charles Dickens was read, in which he proposed to read, next Christmas, in the town-hall, his Christmas Carols, the proceeds to be appropriated in aid of the funds of the proposed institution. From the report of a committee, it appeared that it was intended that the society should organise measures for the crection of a spacious building at a cost of 19,000l. In this building it is proposed to provide a lecture theatre. The plan likewise embraces three museums—the first of which will be devoted to the raw materials of the industry of this district, geological and mineralogical specimens, &c.: the second, to articles illustrative of manufacturing processes, as well as to finished specimens of different dates and countries; the third, to machinery and models. The other features of the scheme comprise a chemical laboratory for lectures and classes, class-rooms, a readingroom, with a scientific and general library of reference; and as an entrance to all the departments, a large hall for the reception of sculpture and other works of art. Another department will be devoted to mining records, showing the dimensions and position of strata in the different mineral workings of the district. This portion of the undertaking will be in connection with the National School of Mines and Museum of Practical Geology in London. Lord Lyttelton, in proposing the establishment of the Society according to the scheme laid down in the report, stated that the cost would not exceed 20,000l.

A great improvement has been effected in the Communication with India and Australia. The steam-ship Euxine, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, sailed from Southampton in the end of last month, for Malta and Marseilles. She is to take up her station between those ports in conjunction with the Sultan, under the new arrangement between the Company and the Admiralty. In future, there will be a double trunk-line of steam communication from Southampton with India and China, and a semi-monthly mail. A packet will run between Singapore and Sidney; thus establishing six communications each way yearly be-

tween England and Australia.

The Queen's College of Birmingham is new organised. The Council is filled up. The office of visitor is vested, after the decease of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, in the bishop of the diocese-the county is represented by the Lord Lientenant and the High Sheriff-the clergy of the diocese by the Dean of Worcester and the Arch-deacon of Coventry—the town by the Mayor and the High Bailiff of the manor-the clerical profession by the rectors of St. Martin and St. Philip-and the manufacturing interest is also represented by two members from that interest. Two members of the Council have been appointed from the Law Society, two members from the Architectural Society, and two members from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; in a word, to every interest two representatives have been given by the Crown. Parents and guardians will have, at a comparatively trifling expense, all the facilities and appliances of an English gentleman's education; first, from the earliest period to the age of about sixteen, at King Edward's Grammar School; then at Queen's College an university education to the age of twenty-one, when students may obtain, without any residence clsewhere, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, to be conferred by the University of London; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, to be conferred by the College; the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, the License of the Society of Apothecaries, and certificates as candidates for Holy Orders; followed by the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Civil Engineering, and Episcopal Ordination, and thus be qualified to fill any rank of life.

A Banquet was given on the 3rd inst. to Mr. Ingersoll, the Ambassador from the United States, by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool. Mr. Eyre Evans,

Cochin China cock and pullet, for instance, brought President of the Chamber, was in the chair; the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Sefton, Mr. William Brown, M. P., and Mr. J. Chcetham, M. P., were among the guests. All the speakers warmly advocated the strictest union or alliance between England and the United States. Mr. Ingersoll pronounced a splendid encomium on Liverpool, especially in its relation with the United States; and traced its mighty growth to the extension of commercial intercourse between the two countries. He described with eloquence and feeling the thousand ties that bind us together; and expressed a strong hope that the reciprocal feelings engendered by a common race, language, and institutions, would merge in the same Anglo-Saxon feeling, which one day "may call us, in defence of constitutional liberty, shoulder to shoulder. He touched delicately on the fisheries question, "What (he said) is the reason that when we are settling this matter of a mere fishery, a much broader view cannot be taken of the whole subject than has been taken in England and America? Why should not a commercial treaty be founded upon it which should be beneficial to both countries, and especially to those colonies more immediately interested in regard to the fisheries? Besides, it is all but impossible to suppose that these colonies will not be greatly the gainers by a commercial intercourse in which they will participate more largely than anybody clse, not having in themselves the materials of manufactures, grain, bread-stuffs, on the one hand, while they have the timber, the coal, and the fish, if you please, on the other." In conclusion he looked forward to the time "when you and I and all will rejoice in one flesh, one brotherhood, and one friendship, between Great Britain and the United States of America." The Earl of Derby made a comparism between our House of Lords, and the American Senate as checks to popular power; and made some remarks on the expediency and advantages of hereditary legislation. His most interesting topic, however, was the practical one of the evening. Every government which can exist in this country, he said, must feel satisfaction at the friendly feeling manifested between England and the United States; and whatever ministry may hold the reins, they can have no other object than to cultivate their mutual friendship. The best mode of settling differences is frank and open communication of moderate views and claims, temperately put forward and steadily enforced. On the part of the United States, there is all that plain, straightforward habit, honesty, and fair dealing, derived from their English ancestors, which will never allow them to think the worse of a British minister who steadily maintains that which he conceives to be the interest of his country, and, at the same time, does not desire to push her interests beyond the limits of friendship and good feeling between the two countries. "I have no fear of any differences arising between the United States and this country. We have too many ties to bind us together. We have the ties of common language, the ties of common laws in many respects; we have the ties of common liberty; we have the ties of rapidly-extending and increasing commerce; we have also ties, I am sure, of personal and mutual good feeling to bind us together; and my firm belief is, that if questions arise on which differences of opinion may exist, friendly communication will not only remove those difficulties, but will also tend to make the fact of those differences having arisen extend into a system of reciprocal advantage and the great extension of commercial intercourse between the two countries." The Earl of Sefton, Mr. Samuel Holme, Mr. William Brown, and Mr. Cheetham, addressed the company in a similar spirit.

Another banquet was given to the American Ambassador at Manchester, similar in character to that given at Liverpool. Mr. Ingersoll, in his speech, dwelt especially in the subject of education. He said that, two years ago, there were 4,000,000 of persons going through a course of education in the public schools of the Union; and that, in Philadelphia, there are "50,000 poor individuals at this moment who are educated in those public schools without any cost to the parents." He also instanced the Gerard College for poor orphans, in the same city; and the houses of refuge, where juvenile criminals are taught useful trades. He enlarged

on the advantages of peace; and hoped that his country and ours would continue-in everything compatible with the nature of their different institutions and laws, having a common literature and language, and their love of liberty equally strong in both nations -to remain, subject to those circumstances of difference, one and indivisible. The Bishop of Manchester, in replying to the toast of "the Bishop," took leave to extend the terms of the toast to its widest and most catholic limits. Alluding to the recent remonstrance against slavery, he prayed Mr. Ingersoll to tell his countrymen and countrywomen, that if it seemed to breathe a spirit of rebuke, we are deeply sensible that "if there is a building raised in America which is devoted to unhallowed uses, the foundation of that building, we know, was raised by British hands." In the treatment of our criminals, and the organisation of factory edu-cation, he hoped that we should take a lesson from America; and that she would imitate us in the adoption Mr. Bright spoke in a cordial and conciliatory spirit, and took a friendly and favourable view of the constitution and government of the United States. He objected to the inference of overzealous people in either country, and deprecated reflections, made in the one country, tending to irritate the people of the other.

A banquet in connection with the Literary and Artistic Institutions of Birmingham took place in the Assembly-rooms of Dee's Hotel, in that town, on the 6th inst. It originated in a combined movement on the part of the Society of Artists, the Fine Arts Prize Fund Association, and the Society of Arts and School of Design, together with what may be styled the fleating literary and artistic element of the town of Birmingham, and accordingly it attracted much local interest. Invitations were sent to a number of the most eminent literary men of the day, and as one of the leading objects in view was the encouragement and promotion of art in the town, nearly all the distinguished of its artists were requested to attend. Previous to the banquet, a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held in the rooms of the Society of Artists for the purpose of presenting Mr. Charles Dickens with a diamond ring and salver, both articles of Birmingham manufacture, in testimony, according to the inscription on the salver, "of their appreciation of his varied literary acquirements, and of the genial philosophy and high moral teaching which characterise his writings." Mr. Councillor Brisband presided, and Mr. G. L. Bankes read an address to Mr. Dickens explanatory of the views of the donors in making the presentation; and that gentleman, in acknowledgment, made an appropriate reply. The salver formed one of the specimens of Birmingham manufacture sent to the Great Exhibition by Messrs. Elkington and Co. It is manufactured in silver by electro-deposition, and embraces a series of beautiful representations taken from the "Iliad." The company afterwards proceeded to Dee's Hotel, where the banquet took place. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Hawkes, the Mayor of Birmingham, and the duties of vice-president were discharged by Mr. P. Hollins. Among the company present were Lord Lyttelton, Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr. C. Dickens, the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Geach, M.P., Mr. Ward, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. J. Pye, Mr. Ocach, M.P., Mr. Ward, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. J. Pye, Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. Maclise, R.A., Mr. S. A. Hart, R.A., Mr. C. R. Cockerill, R.A., Mr. Willmore, R.A., Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., Mr. Creswick, R.A., Mr. J. Hollins, A.R.A., Mr. D. Cox, Mr. J. Leech, Mr. Kenney Meadows, and other gentlemen eminent in literature and art. Archdogon, Scandard Sin Chaples literature and art. Archdeacon Sandtord, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Forster, and Lord Lyttelton, addressed the company in the course of the evening.

The "Memorial from the Women of England to the Women of the United States on the subject of Slavery, agreed to at the meeting held last month at Staffordhouse, has produced a reply from a Meeting of American Ladies held at Milan. The following report of their proceedings was transmitted to Mr. Joseph Hume for

the chair, the following report was read, and unanimously adopted :-

"I. The meeting views with feelings of interest the late doings of an assembly of ladies in London, under the auspices of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland and her noble coadjutors, on the subject of African slavery in the United States. 2. The meeting is deeply sensible of the evils of slavery, and will use all just and honourable means to ameliorate, and finally to ab dish it, wherever, and under whatever form, it may now exist. But, unfortunately for the efforts of American ladies, and for humanity, the subject of slavery in the United States, when honestly examined, is found, just at this time, to be surrounded with such appalling dangers, involving the happiness of their social circles—the fortunes and the lives of their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers—the very existence of the federal constitution and the union of the States—that it must not surprise the noble ladies of England that American ladies should recoil with affright from the mischief which any hasty zeal might occasion, or that they should deem it their present duty to remain submissive in the position allotted to them by the Almighty until time and occasion shall render their agency useful. 3. The meeting respectfully tenders its thanks to the noble and honourable ladies assembled at Stafford-house for their appreciation of the value of liberty and the rights of man, and under the present circumstances of African slavery in the United States, would earnestly entreat them to look at home, and examine the condition of Christian treedom in the united bing. examine the condition of Christian freedom in the united kingdom, and then employ their leisure and use their amiable and powerful influence, where it can be successfully exercised, in gently removing those antiquated monopolies and time-worn restrictions which now so heavily press upon and impoverish restrictions within how so heavily press doon and impoverish their people. In correcting the errors and simony of their exclu-sive church, in relieving the land from burdens of a complex hierarchy, in individually adopting the liberal principles of the Christian liturgy of the church of America, and by such efforts, while they may gain for themselves a well-canned reputation and an undying historic fame, they will be the means of extending the area of freedom, and insuring to all men equal rights and liberty of conscience. All which is respectfully submitted."

"CATHERINE HOWARD, in the Chair.

JANE GRAY, Secretary.

Another reply to the Memorial of the Women of England has appeared in the American papers. It is "An affectionate and Christian Address of the Women of the United States to their Sisters the Women of England;" and its tone is entirely that of recrimination. It purports to have its object to point out for redress the enormous social cvils which still prevail so extensively, and with such frightful results, in every part of this country. Ireland, education, pauperism, religion, morality, the dwellings of the poor, factory labour, the case of needlewomen, journeymen tailors, and such overstocked trades,—the circulation of the Bible, and church-building, are the principal matters dwelt on; without reference to the intense interest, the wide agitation, and the long series of legislative enactments, which have so long been in operation here to ameliorate the condition of all who come within the abovementioned categories.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert possess several farms in the Isle of Wight, two of which containing about six hundred acres, the Prince farms himself. Every recent improvement has been introduced on these farms, and steam-engines are now performing on them various

agricultural operations.

The New Crystal Palace Company have taken on lease, for a term of ninety-nine years thirty-five acres of land belonging to the authorities of Dulwich College. It is intended to form this land into a carriage drive, which will add most materially to the convenience of

persons visiting the Exhibition.

The Lord Mayor presided over the anniversary meeting of the City Hospice and Soup Kitchen Society at the London Tavern, on the 15th inst. According to the report, the number of beggars in the City has been reduced from 169 to 8 or 10; 56 poor destitute women have been sheltered and protected, and several placed in situations; casual poor amounting to 22,714 have been fed at the Hospice, and 14,719 at their homes; 1360 casual poor and 4300 residents in the City were regaled on Christmas Day; and on the free registry there have been entered the names of 705 applicants for situations, 94 of whom have been placed. "During the last ten weeks, 7727 poor destitute persons have been conducted to the house of God on the Sabbath, by members of the publication:—At a meeting of American ladies, of committee and officers of the institution." Sir Fitzroy Anglo-Saxon origin, held at Milan, Lombardy, on the 20th day of December, 1852, Mrs. Catherine Howard in tion asking for assistance from the public to meet the

liabilities incurred by the society. This resolution was carried; as well as another appointing a deputation to wait on the Poor-law Board, to obtain their sanction

and co-operation.

The Potteries' School of Design celebrated its sixth annual meeting on the 18th inst. Lord Carlisle presided; Mr. Cole and Mr. Redgrave, the Superintendents of the Department of Practical Art, and Mr. Adderley M. P., were present. Lord Carlisle delivered an eloquent essay on pottery and the influence of art. He stated that a summons to Windsor Castle had alone prevented his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, from attending the meeting. The report stated that the Board of Trade had recommended a plan for the future organisation of the school, and had agreed to support it. This plan consists in a central school, forming the head school of the district, to be called the Pottery and Newcastle School. Government will grant 600l. a year to maintain a head master, a second master, and a modelling master. The school is to be governed by a council representing the entire district. Under this head school, local schools are to be formed for elementary instruction, whence the pupils are to be transferred to the central school. The report further showed a balance of 1187, in hand, Subsequently, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Cole, the Reverend Mr. Clark of Hartshill, Mr. Minton, and others, addressed the meeting; and the report was approved of.

The reception of the Annual Reports from the Lunatic Asylums at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, formed part of the business of a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on the 20th inst. The reports gave a highly satisfactory account of the condition of these establishments. The committee of the Hanwell Asylum, in concluding their report, make the following striking observations:"The committee, in conclusion, express their deep and devout gratitude for the triumphant success that has attended their remedial measures, and on the entire absence of all cruelty, coercion, or needless restraint, from their free, contented, and cheerful asylum. Contrasted with its present auspicious aspect may well be presented the bolts and bars, the dungeons, and the hideous contrivances which characterised the former treatment of the insane. Contrasted with the quiet, smiling, groups of clean and tidy women, engaged in useful and beguiling occupations, might once have been observed the figure of a female educated and accomplished, and described even by her heartless keepers as guages, 'capable of holding a coherent conversation, and entreating permission to be allowed a pencil and some paper that she might amuse herself by drawing, yet secured to a wall by an arm or a leg, with a chain so short as to admit only of standing or sitting by an adjoining bench, in a state approaching nudity, covered only by a loose blanket gown, and with bare feet exposed to a cold wet floor. To add to the horror of the scene, she might have been beheld, surrounded by ten of her fellow-sufferers, chained to the same wall, some totally inanimate and apparently unconscious, and even reduced to beastly degradation. Compelled constantly to witness the most disgusting idiotey, or the most terrifying distraction of the human intellect, and without the power of escape or remedy. Contrasted, too, with those active energetic labourers proceeding with a willing step and stalwart frame to their planting and digging, their draining and hoeing, might once have been seen a man rising slowly from his straw, naked but calm and inoffensive, yet instantly seized by his keeper, hurled headlong into bed, and leg-locked to the wall, without inquiry or observation. Contrasted with mild remonstrances and kind persuasion, might once have been heard the constant utterance of oaths and curses from intemperate and infuriate attendants, conjoined with instruments of torture worthy only of the days of the bloody inquisition." Such scenes are not fictitious. An eloquent writer, F. O. Martin, Esq., in giving an account of Bethlehem Hospital, thus describes such a scene of former atrocity :- "In one of the cells was a man who stated that he had been confined for fourteen years; that in consequence of resenting the rudeness of

partition, enabled him to be drawn close up to the wall from the adjoining cell. To obviate this treatment he bound the chain with straw, and then an upright massive bar was inserted in the wall. His arms were pinioned to his sides, his waist was secured by two similar bars, which, passing over his shoulders, were riveted to the waist-bar, both before and behind. The iron chain attached to the ring round his neck was only twelve inches long, and it was impossible for him to advance further from the wall, or to repose in any other position than upon his back. Yet to prove the needlessness of the restraint, he read books of every kind, and conversed coherently on passing topics, giving rational and deliberate answers to questions proposed or opinions propounded." Opposed to this revolting history is the remark of the commissioners on this asylum-"that on their latest visitation only eight patients out of upwards of 960 were placed in seclusion, and not one in any kind of mechanical restraint." "Such facts must make an impressive and eloquent appeal, and again, therefore, your committee proclaim the mighty power of kindness, combined with vigilance, producing within the walls of asylums for the insane composure and contentment, that insures serenity, and alleviates all sorrow and distress."

Another re-arrangement of the Catalogues of the British Museum Library has taken place in the reading room. There are, at present, in addition to the old catalogue, 133 volumes folio, entirely new, and 300 volumes folio, forming a new supplemental catalogue. Of the first stated number, 78 volumes go to the cataloguing of maps, and 55 to the cataloguing of the musical works belonging to the library. In all, the number of catalogue folios is 533 volumes, two-thirds of which are entirely in manuscript. One of the new duplicated manuscript catalogues, introduced in 1852, has been withdrawn from the reading-room this year, The whole of these reference folios are ranged ready to hand, and occupy an entire range of shelves level with each other along three sides of the reading-room.

The Free Library at Liverpool continues to be thronged daily by hundreds of well-conducted persons. Up to the sixty-second day since the opening of the library, 32,995 books have been issued and returned, which gives an average of 532 volumes per day, exclusive

of the readers of the different periodicals,

The committee of the Charing Cross Hospital, in their annual report of its operations, state that in the course of the last year 16,286 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief at a cost of 2,553l. 4s. $0\frac{1}{4}d.$; of these, 1,282 were in-patients, and 15,204 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations for the support of their families). These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 221,144 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement, in 1818, to the 31st December, 1852. In their last statement, the committee furnished a detail of the cases of accident and sudden injuries which had been brought to the hospital in the preceding year. These, cases have, during the last year, amounted to 2,428; of which, 324 were so dangerous as to require to be immediately admitted in-patients. Altogether, 16,286 patients were admitted during the last year; 1,404 were with letters of recommendation, and 14,882 were

admitted without any recommendation.

A general court of the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, was held on the 24th inst., for the purpose of receiving the annual report, appointing the several officers of the year ensuing, and of electing into the establishment, from a list of 133 candidates, 30 children -viz., 8 girls and 22 boys. The report stated that during the year 71 children, having completed the period of their stay, left the asylum; 8 died, one of them under the care of his relations; and 67 were admitted, of whom 60 were by election, 6 by a rule of the charity, 100% being presented with each, and one upon a private foundation. Thus it appears that with the 30 now elected the number of children upon the establishment will be 408, making a total of 2,039 a keeper a stout iron ring was fastened round his neek, admitted since the foundation. The income for the with a long chain attached, which, passing through a year was 10,691%. 17s. 4d., and the expenditure

16,241l. 16s. 8d., leaving a balance of 450l. 0s. 8d. in favour of the charity. The average charge of each child is 201, 12s. 2d. The necessity of increasing the building so as to accommodate 400 has involved an expense which it is hoped the sympathies of a generous public will enable the managers to liquidate. The bequests to the institution for the past year amounted to 2,603l. 6s. 8d The stock at present held by it is 56,828l. 7s. Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord

Hardinge, were elected presidents.

A crowded meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Alliance was held at Exeter Hall on the 25th, "to adopt resolutions respecting the persecutions in Tuscany and the aspect of Popery in this country." The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by his Lordship, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., Mr. Bevan, the Earl of Cavan, the Hon. and Rov. Baptist Noel, Sir H. Verney, Capt. Trotter, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, which was as follows :-" That it has been the desire and prayer of the church of Christ, in all ages, 'That God's way may be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations; that to the attainment of this end the free circulation of the Bible and the preaching of the gospel are the appointed means, to forbid the use of which means is to obstruct the progress of Christ's kingdom, and to deprive man of his highest privilege; that it is therefore with mingled feelings of regret and indignation that this meeting has learned that there are at this moment many Christians immured in the dungeons of Tuscany, under no other charge than that of reading and distributing those Holy Scriptures 'which are able to make men wisc unto salvation, through faith that is in Christ Jesus.'"—"That this meeting desires gratefully to acknowledge the efforts which have been made by the Earls of Roden and Cavan, and Captain Trotter, and by the foreign members of the late deputation to Tuccany, to obtain a remission of the sentence passed on Francesco and Rosa Madiai; and having now seen the fruitlessness of any appeal to the humanity or the justice of the Tuscan government, it authorises a memorial to be signed by the chairman, and presented to her most gracious Majesty, praying that, if that government should continue to disregard the intercessions of the Protestant states of Europe, her Majesty will be pleased to take into her consideration the propriety of discontinuing all diplomatic relations with a court which could thus show itself indifferent alike to the dictates of humanity and to the claims of international friendship and courtesy."-"That regarding the late proceedings in Tuscany as indicative of the real character of Popery in its dominant condition, and as furnishing the fullest disproof of all those representations that its character has been ameliorated, by which the British people have been deluded for many years past-this meeting renews its protest against all national encouragement of a system so adverse to the commands of God, and so injurious to the best interests of man. Especially it adopts petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the discontinuance of the endowment of Maynooth college; and for the enactment of some provision which shall secure the due inspection and proper regulation of all nunneries and convents in the United Kingdom.'

A Lending Library and Reading Room are about to be established in Windsor Great Park, for the use of its inhabitants, and others in the employ of the Crown, who live in the neighbourhood. His royal highness has most kindly permitted the appropriation of two of the lower rooms at Cumberland Lodge to this purpose, and has ordered that they should be suitably furnished. The

subscription has been fixed at 6d. per quarter.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

HER Majesty and Prince Albert have again testified their interest in the welfare of the labouring classes by a joint donation of 150l. towards the funds of the "Public Baths and Wash-houses Committee," making a total of 650% given by them for the "Model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel?"

The Queen gave the first of a series of dramatic

representations at Windsor Castle on the 7th inst. The play was the second part of Shakspeare's King Henry the Fourth.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton held their fare well reception on the 3rd inst., at Dublin Castle, and the attendance, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was the largest for a very long time past. and must be regarded as a gratifying testimony of public approval of the principles which guided Lord Eglinton in his government of Ireland. The Lord Mayor and Corporation presented an address which was adopted at a recent meeting of the Town Council. In his reply, the Earl deprecated the abolition of the Vice-royalty. "I think" he said, "that such a measure would inflict irreparable injury on this city—that it would be a wanton outrage on the feelings of the people of this country—that it would be impossible to carry out, satisfactorily, the changes which it would render necessary—and that it would be an unworthy act of imperial parsimony." The officers of Dublin garrison took this occasion of presenting the Countess of Eglinton with a magnificent bracelet, set with brilliants and emeralds, and bearing the inscription: "To Teresa, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, by the Officers of the Staff and Household, in memory of 1852."

The Hon. Miss Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont, has renounced the errors of Poperv. She received the sacrament at Carlton church on Christmas day.

The will of the late Duke of Wellington is to be proved under the sum of 800,000l. It has at last been decided that the car which conveyed his remains to St. Paul's is to be placed in the Repository at Woolwich, and the pall used upon the occasion of the funeral in Chelsea hospital.

The Duke of Wellington has consented to become a vice-president of the Royal Highland School Society,

vacant by the death of his father,

Lord Denman has been dangerously ill at Nice. He has had a paralytic attack, but is said to be convalescent.

Mr. Bailey, the sculptor, has just completed the model of a colossal statue of the late George Stephenson, which, when executed in marble, is to be placed on one of the landings of the grand staircase at the end of the great hall at the Euston-square station.

Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master, has been appointed to the Provostship of Eton College, in the room of the late

Reverend Francis Hodgson.

The late Mr. Philips, of Brunswick-square, has left, by bequest, a sum of about 60002 for the purpose of founding a professorship of the physical sciences in St. David's College. The principal and professors have elected to the office the Rev. J. Matthews, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who has just arrived from that colony, has brought with him a diamond of good form and of the finest water, weighing threequarters of a carat, found at the gold-diggings at Ophir, West of Bathurst. Sir Thomas has presented this specimen, as also one of sapphire found in the same locality, to the Museum of Practical Geology.

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, Bart., returned seven and a half per cent. to his tenants at the last audit, at Knebworth Park, Herts.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is about to visit this country with her husband, She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen in Glasgow, an invitation to visit Eugland at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and she will soon leave the United States for Liverpool.

Inspector Field has received from Sir R. Mayne, the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, a first-class certificate of good conduct, and from the late Government, a pension of 126% per annum.

Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis is to be Editor of the

Edinburgh Review in the room of the late Mr. Empson. Dr. Max Muller, a personal friend of Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian minister at this court, and who has resided for several years in England, has been appointed to a lectureship of modern literature in the University of Oxford.

Obituary of Potable Persons.

LIEUTENANT D. O'BRIEN CASEY died at Greenwich Hospital on the 27th Dec. This gallant old officer was midshipman of the Hermione in 1797, at the time that the crew mitinied and barba ously massacred all the officers with the exception of the master and himself.

The Rev. Francis Hodoson, B.D., Provost of Eton College, died on the 20th Dec., in the seventy-second year of his age.

GENERAL THE EARL OF STAIR died on the 10th inst. at his

seat, Oxenfoord Castle, Mid-Lothiau, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Dr. Pereira, F.R.S., died suddenly on the 20th inst. at his residence in Finsbury-square, in his forty-muth year.

MR. Thomas Harper, the celebrated performer on the Trumpet, died suddenly on the 20th inst., in his sixty-sixth

THE EARL OF OXFORD died at his scat, Eywood, near Kington, Herefordshire, on the 19th inst., in his forty-fourth

EARL BEAUCHAMP, died on the 22nd inst., at his house in Portman-square: he has left no issue,

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Rangoon to the 26th November. General Godwin, in person, commanding a force of 1200 men and two guns. took Pegu on the 21st November. The town was strongly fortified, and the garrison is variously estimated at from 3000 to 5000 men. In order to storm the enemy's position at its weakest point, the British forces advanced along the edge of the wet ditch defending the front of Pegu; and as our troops advanced through the tall grass, the Burmese marched along the ramparts in a parallel direction, keeping up a constant fire. This operation lasted for two hours; and the British lost six men killed and thirty-two wounded. At length the shallow part of the moat was reached; the troops dashed through the mud and water, the Burmese fled, and Pegu was taken. The flying enemy were not pursued. It will be recollected that early in the campaign Major Cotton, with 300 men, captured Pegu without a single casualty. Subsequently the town was abandoned; the Burmese again took possession, and made the most of the interval by strengthening the fortifications. The main British army still remained inactive at Prome under Sir John Cheape. It is remarked in the correspondence from Rangoon, that the Burmese have been very diligent, and mostly successful, in picking out commanding points along the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Prome, for the erection of batteries, to obtain a full range of the channel in order to interrupt the course of the steamers. They have repeatedly fired upon the smaller steamers. A little below Prome, there is a height called Akoktoung: Captain Gardner was sent with some native infantry in the Enterprise to this point, with orders to visit it every day: he landed for the first time on the 18th November, and safely marched over one of the elevations; next day he landed again, and marched up to the other, on the summit of which are two pagodas; as he approached a fire was opened, by signal, from a party in ambush. Captain Gardner and his havildar were killed; and the rest of the party fled to the steamer, leaving behind the body of their commander. The Calcutta Englishman states that the annexation of Pegu and Prome has been determined on, but that General Godwin has been strictly forbidden to operate beyond the line of the tract of country to be annexed. If this is true, there will be no advance on Ava, and we shall have simply seized a portion of the Burmese territory. The Aeng Pass is not included within the proposed limits; and the Burmese were erecting stockades on their own side of the Pass.

The last Australian Mail has brought letters and journals from Sydney to the 9th and from Adelaide to the 18th November. The Legislative Council of New South Walcs adjourned on the 2nd October till the 23rd November. As Sir John Pakington had placed the gold-revenue at their disposal, fresh estimates of income and expenditure had to be framed; and a select committee was appointed, with power to sit during the recess and report at the opening of next session. Beyond this, the only important legislative news is that the government had obtained permission to bring in the two companies of soldiers, which the governor, unconstitutionally, as it was alleged, applied for in 1851, when no council was sitting. There was a bill before the legislature for imposing an export-duty on gold. The most striking news is from the Diggings at Mount Alexander. There, on

The latest accounts by the Overland India Mail the 23rd October, the diggers held a "monster meeting," from Bombay are to the 17th December, and from and agreed to a memorial to the lieutenant-governor of and agreed to a memorial to the lieutenant-governor of Victoria praying for an efficient police to protect the lives and property of the diggers. At a place called Moonlight Flat, Forest Creek, the centre of the mining district of Mount Alexander, a temporary stage was erected, and around it nearly four thousand diggers assembled. The proceedings arc of remarkable interest. Mr. Wells moved the adoption of the memorial to the lieutenant-governor, which was seconded by Mr. Perkins Wood. Mr. Wood expressed his firm conviction, that as government would continue to do nothing, something must be done by the diggers themselves. He might be thought too sanguine, but it struck him, looking at that vast collection of stalwart frames and intelligent faces, that the anniversary of their meeting would hereafter be regarded as a red-letter day in the Colonial calendar-a bright page in the history of young Australia—a day that they would hail with pride, and their descendants regard with grateful reverence. He had heard within the last few moments that his Excellency the governor was likely to pass that way during the meeting. What a singular coincidence! He hoped, if such were the case, that his Excellency would be respectfully invited to remain and witness their proceedings. (Voices—"We'll put him in the chair.") No, don't do that; he has to arbitrate between many interests, but should not be identified with any particular one. Treat him with the respect due to his station, and give him credit for acting up to the information he receives from his subordinates. He was satisfied that many of their complaints never reached the Governor's ear. Permanent prosperity was incompatible with robberies and outrages such as they suffered from. If the Governor complied with their request, he would have no need of troops from England. He could command "the services of a grateful people, and rest assured that fifty thousand diggers would, when necessary, become his body guard—his special constables." Mr. Taylor recommended respectful language, and strong measures. He wished for a clause intimating the intention of the diggers to withhold the license-fees until the 15th of next month; and if their just demands were not then in course of heing complied with, to refuse payment of the fees altogether. If they stopped the supplies, a police would soon be established. It was indeed said that police were coming out from Ircland; but in the mean time was the present state of things to continue? Were men to be beaten and robbed when they had money, and shot by the bushrangers when they had no money? Let the diggers show his Excellency that they meant what they said, and were resolved to have protection. Look at the frightful atrocity committed recently at Friar's Creek, where four monsters in human form violated a helpless female. Was it for permitting such things that the governor should be lauded or his memory respected? (Cheers.) If he was powerless to prevent such things, why should he waste so much of their money with the mockery of protection? There was a scheme in preparation by which probably security could be attained; but that would now perhaps be set aside to wait for the arrival of the Irish police, and in the mean time robbery and violence would run rampant through the land. Mr. Bryce Ross asked how many would refuse to pay the licence Jee? "All!" was the answer. Voices cried out that they must stick to each other, and

open lists for mutual protection. At this moment a Captain Harrison rose, unfurling a flag, which a digger planted in a tree—"That flag," said Captain Harrison, "is the destiny of Victoria. Every man must see that Victoria will soon have a flag of her own, and the sooner she unfurls her flag the sooner she will go ahead as she ought." (Cheers.) The cuckoo sang God save the Queen merely because she was Queen; but our Queen deserved and enjoyed the love and respect of her subjects of every rank at home, although her beneficence could not be felt in this colony. They were under a complete auto-cracy—they were the very serfs of Downing Street despotism. The disarming of the people was talked of in the Council. ("Let them try that on.") Captain Harrison gave some useful advice respecting the firing of arms at nightfal in the diggings. It should be a rule on the diggings that no man should discharge his fire-arms after nightfal, unless his tent or person were assailed; and then the report would be an understood signal for his neighbours to rush to his assistance. They should even be carcful of their lead; it might be wanted, and there was no use in wasting it; at present, the practice of firing at night was so common, that if a man discharged a gun in self-defence it would attract no attention or help, although plenty of friends might be within hearing of the report. The memorial was adopted without Mr. Taylor's additional clause; and they also agreed : a petition against the proposed gold-exportduty. Both documents were moderate in expression, and well written. The University of Sidney was opened "with some ostentation of ceremonial," says the Sidney Empire, on the 11th October. The matriculated students were twenty-three in number. The yield of gold in all the settlements was as great as ever; and some new fields had just been discovered. There was still a want of labour for agriculture, and a rather too plentiful supply of unfit men.

Accounts from New Zealand state that coal has now been discovered at Wangarai, as well as at Waikato and Nelson. The vein is said to be of good quality and of considerable extent. Copper has been found near the Dun Mountain, about eight miles from Nelson. It was thought that the great current of emigrants setting towards Australia would only last for a time; and that compensation for the loss of population would be found in an increased demand for New Zealand products. In fact, many vessels from New South Wales and Victoria had arrived and were loading with provisions.

Intelligence from Van Diemen's Land has been received to the 26th of October. The following is an extract of a letter from Hobart Town:—"Provisions are getting very dear, owing to the vast emigration into Victoria. Flour is now 40% a ton, and likely to be high for some time, which is all against the diggers, and in favour of our farmers, who, if they would abide by their usual avocations, would do as well as at the gold fields. It is estimated that at this season almost one-third less land is under crop, partly from the very wet season we have had, and partly from the scarcity of labour, and many of our small farmers neglecting cultivation for gold-digging, so that the imports of flour into Victoria will require for a time to be considerable. We think, however, that a good portion of emigrants-those especially who have families—will settle here eventually, as our island presents many advantages in soil, climate, &c., for agricultural purposes; and, in spite of the Convict Prevention Act, most of that class will find their way to the diggings. We feel much the want of labour, and could absorb many thousands in Van Diemen's Land immediately. The girls that we had out last year from the Irish workhouses, although ignorant beyond belief, and Roman Catholics, were sober, honest, and industrious, and have been of great benefit as domestic servants, and all of good character, able and willing to work. We hope it may not be long before we get a fair supply of respectable labour. Gold is produced in increased quantity as the population increases. The price here is now 70s. per oz.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are to the

previous intelligence, which can be regarded as indicative of the prospects of the war. None of the proscribed chiefs have yet been given up. Another of those unfor-tunate "surprises" by the enemy which have so often during the war proved fatal to small parties of our force, has lately occurred. About twenty of Montagu's Horse, under Captain Villiers, were passing between Chumie Camp and the Kieskamma Hoek, and the road being steep they had dismounted and were leading their horses, with their rifles incautiously left slung in the buckets attached to their saddles. Suddenly about 100 rebel Hottentots fell upon them and commenced firing, upon which the whole party fled, leaving five guns and ten horses in the hands of the enemy, besides two which were killed. Captain Villiers was slightly wounded and one of his men dangerously. A party from Chumie Camp, under Captain Rennie, 73rd regiment, at once proceeded to the spot, but the foc had vanished with his booty. The captured Slambie chief Sevolo has been brought down by sea to Cape Town, and lodged in the town prison until arrangements are made for his safecustody in the neighbouring village of Wynberg. When the sentence of the court-martial by which he was tried at Graham's Town was read to him, condemning him to be "shot to death by musketry," he is said to have betrayed no emotion; but when informed that his sentence was to be commuted, and that he was to he carried over the sea, he was overcome with alarm, and appeared to regard this doom as much more terrible than that first pronounced against him. He is accompanied by one of his wives, a counsellor of his tribe and his wife, and a female servant. The governor has proceeded with a force of 2000 men into the Orange River territory, having first issued the following proclamation :-

"Know all chiefs and men of all classes and tribes within Her Majesty's dominions of the Orange River territory, that I am come among you to administer, in the Queen's name, justice and right equally to all. I am come not to make war, but to settle all disputes and to establish the blessings of peace.

"I therefore order and command you all to remain quiet, each

of you within your own country, and to await and abide by my judgment and decision.

"I have with me sufficient of the Queen's troops to inforce obedience, and to punish with rigour and severity any chief, class, or tribe who may dare to resist my lawful authority. "All loyal subjects of the Queen will he ready to join me

should I deem it necessary to call upon them for their co-operation against any contumacious offenders.

His Excellency crossed the Orange River on the 30th of November.

A letter dated the 5th of December, gives the following description of the den of the formidable chief Macomo :- "We went on an expedition the other day to Macomo's den, which is situated at a short distance from this fort, and as there were only twelve of us, you may infer that the Waterkloof is completely cleared. This den is a number of caverns at the top of Fuller's Hock, and the approach to them is most difficult from the rugged nature of the ground. We found several skulls, one of which seemed to be that of a European. There were also old karosses, leather, tobacco, bags, pumpkins, water-bottles, and a good knife. A skeleton was found there a day or two ago wrapped up in a kaross, with the skeleton of a dog lying at its head. Another skeleton was near it, also wrapped up in a kaross, and from the material about it, was evidently that of some one who had been killed by a rocket. There are plenty of graves of the poor soldiers about, many of which had been dug up either by jackals, or by Caffres in order to get the blankets.'

Accounts from New Brunswick state that a public meeting was held at St. John's on the 23d November, to take into consideration the negotiations now pending between the English and American Governments, and to protest against any settlement of the question until New Brunswick shall have been fairly consulted in the matter. There were present probably 150 persons. The prevailing sentiment among the speakers was, that equal privileges in the fisheries should not be granted without receiving a full equivalent,—such as the registry of province vessels in American ports, the privileges of the 18th of December. Few events had occurred since the coasting-trade, as well as an interchange of commodities

of certain descriptions. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address praying that the Queen will refuse to entertain any proposition from the United States Government for any modification or alteration of the treaty of 1818, unless such a proposition embraces the full and entire question of reciprocal intercourse in commerce and navigation, upon terms that will be just and reasonable; and that, before any treaty affecting the fisherics is agreed upon, her Majesty will afford her subjects in the provinces an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the terms proposed in said treaty, and of laying their case at the foot of the throne.

Accounts from Quebec to the 14th December state that the cholera, after killing 144 persons, had left the The stock of timber was unusually large, owing to the impossibility of obtaining vessels to transport it

to the English market.

Montreal papers of the 18th say, that Mr. Logan, a local geologist, had just returned from Sherbroke, reporting large gold placers in that locality. This is the second gold-discovery in Canada. The other is said to be on the Chaudière.

The intelligence from the West Indies relates chiefly to the mortality from yellow fever, which is described as frightful. Colonel O'Brien, the deputy adjutant-general, has died at Barbadoes, after three days' illness. The garrison at Barbadoes was healthy. Her Majesty's ship Scorpion left St. Thomas on the 19th ult., for Santa Cruz, with a very heavy sick list. At St. Thomas's, where the fever had raged greatly, it was diminishing, owing to the regular breezes which had set in. Many of the ships were moored outside the harbour, for change of air, and others had lost their commanders, and had not sufficient men to put to sea. It is believed that the unhealthiness of St. Thomas arises from its being a great coal depot. A great quantity of rain has saturated the coal, and the action of the heat on this wet mass has caused, it is supposed, the evolution of a gas, which, with the malaria of yellow fever pervading the atmosphere, has caused the great mortality amongst the homeward-bound West India packets which touch at the above-named island. Among the casualties abroad is the death by drowning of Mr. Rowlat, acting chief officer of the Derwent. He fell overboard in the dark while leaving Barbadoes. His appointment as chief officer was on its way out when he fell overboard.

In British Guiana a large meeting was held at Georgetown on the 22nd December; and resolutions were passed strongly condemning the "continued and increasing irregularity in the performance by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company of the postal service between the colony and Great Britain." They state that repeated attempts have been made to obtain remedial measures, without success; that the cause of the irregularities lies in the absence of Transatlantic or Intercolonial steamers of sufficient power; and they pray that the penalties for the repeated breaches of contract may be enforced by the Admiralty. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

Mr. William Howitt has written a letter to a contemporary, Cautioning Emigrants to Australia against taking out Bank of England Notes. This letter is dated Port Phillip, Sept. 20; and in it he says, Bank of England notes "are utterly refused here, even by the bankers, except at a discount of 20 per cent. Numbers of persons are coming out duily. There are a thousand arriving at this port per diem, and not ten men out of each thousand are aware of this fact. In the ship in which I camethe Kent-there were numbers struck with consternation at the news. Some lost from 40%, to 100%, by their Bank of England notes; almost every one something, more or less. Whoever brings Bank of England paper will assuredly and inevitably be mulcted of one fifth of

Institution, Greenwich, on the 4th. As usual it was full of interesting * information and advice. mentioned, that the majority of those who came to her for information with regard to emigration were about 50 years of age, and were probably led to do so by a dread of the workhouse. The emigration which was now going on, though large, was of a trivial character compared to what might be expected to take place during the present year. Many of its features too, were of a melancholy character, and it became all who had any influence to endeavour to mitigate the evils. Of the married men who were emigrating, at least 60 per cent., she believed, were leaving their wives and children in this country, in the hope that they would be able to remit money to pay for their passage, and whether emigration should become respectable or not, whether it should become moral or not, depended greatly on the means which such men had of carrying out their wishes. The last mail which arrived brought money from her husband, who was in Melbourne, and who had no clerk or other person to assist him, to the amount of 2,374l., composed entirely of remittances from working men. One man sent 60% for three sisters; another 42% for his two children; the balance, after paying for their passage, about .01 to be given to the children's grandfather and grandmother for their care of the children; 1101. was sent by a young man for his parents and all the family; another sent 50%, to bring two brothers; 182%, w 3 sent by a young man who was married and had a family, and who had been in the colony two years, to take his parents from America. After mentioning several similar instances, she observed that it was thus proved that the English as well as the Irish were willing to remit money to pay for the passage of their relatives and friends, and all they wanted now was a safe and convenient mode of remittance. She recommended that intending golddiggers should form themselves into parties here, instead of forming connexions in the colonies; such a party, she said, fifty in number, was now preparing to emigrate. But the extensive emigration was producing great destitution among the families left behind. Husbands were leaving their wives and children, young men were leaving their sisters and aged parents, and these were distributed over twenty-eight parishes. There was no desertion in the ordinary sense-the object was the benefit of all concerned. Still there must be many diffi-culties on both sides. The voyage of the diggers would occupy perhaps four months, and under the most favourable circumstances five months must elapse before they would be at work. Gold being a marketable article, they might then assist their families at once if they could only send it home through a Post Office order; but having no such convenience, they must wait till they had accumulated enough to make it worth their while to go to Melbourne to sell it; and before any could reach England their families might be on the parish. To her own knowledge there were 11,000 husbands at the diggings already, and it was frightful to think what their families might endure. She strongly objected to the sending of young girls to the colonies as charity girls, and advised parents who were sending out their sons to give them very little money indeed; a small tent and a month's provision would be better than a 10% note. She had received a very interesting order for an iron schoolroom for the diggings. A schoolroom for little children would tell on the moral character of the colonists, and many might be led by it to perform their duty to those who were left behind, as well as those who were there. On returning to the colony, in August next, it was her intention to take with her at least 500 respectable females. She was already filling up her list; all would pay for their passage; and she was determined to do nothing to pauperise the character of female emigrants. 51. the sum which she considered it necessary for every female to have on arriving; and all she required was power to see the money properly applied in each case until a situation had been obtained. Ignorant women would not be so useful as those who had some degree of education; and it was perfectly useless for any one to go who was not prepared to make puddings and to wash his money. I speak from actual experience."

Mrs. Chisholm delivered an address on Australian that the colony of New South Wales, approving of her Emigration to a numerous meeting at the Mechanics plans, had voted the sum of 10,000% for the purpose of

carrying out the principles of the Family Colonisation Society. She believed, however, that the adoption of the Post Office order system would do more for emigration than 50,000l., and that a larger sum of money would thus be brought to this country than the colonists, however liberal, would be disposed to grant. She mentioned several pleasing instances in which money advanced to assist females in emigrating had been either wholly or in part returned, including the cases of two girls, who having had very eligible offers of marriage, declared that they would not marry till they were out of debt; and she concluded by stating that she would be happy to give advice to any one who might call upon her at her residence.

The twenty-ninth party of emigrants sent to Australia by the committee of the Female Emigration Fund sailed on the 25th inst. for Port Phillip, on board the ship Kent. They were 40 in number, comprising milliners, dressmakers, artificial flower makers, school teachers, and servants. Thirteen of them are under 20 years of age, 16 from 20 to 30, and 11 from 30 to 35. A large proportion are from the Surrey side of the river, and owe their good fortune to the recommendation of the district committee of Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, and the benevolent incumbent of that parish, the Rev. G. Brown. Mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Quekett they have excellent accommodation provided for them on their passage, including thorough ventilation, every facility for cleanliness, and clear and precise rules to insure decency and good order. Ample provision has been made for giving them employment during the voyage, and there are two surgeons on board. About 1,100 female emigrants have now been sent out to Australia by this fund, which was raised in the winter of 1849, and which amounted to nearly 24,000%. From a statement of receipts and expenditure, published at the close of last year, it appears that this sum has been very economically administered, the office expenses presenting an unusually small per centage on the whole capital, and in consequence of this feature, combined with the high position of the subscribers, and the beneficial and benevolent character of the emigration promoted, sanguine hopes are entertained that the colonial Legislature will come forward with handsome votes of money to recruit the nearly exhausted exchequer of the society.

The Government Emigrant Ship Caucasian sailed from Southampton on the 21st instant, bound for Australia, with 220 emigrants on board. This is the first ship that had started from Southampton since it has been made a government emigration port. The emi-grants have been residing in a building in the dock fitted up as a temporary emigration depot. Each emigrant has received a package of tracts from the Religious Tract Society, and also a Bible and Testament from the

Christian Knowledge Society. The clergyman of the dock district and dissenting ministers of the town have attended to the spiritual wants of the emigrants during the stay of the latter in Southampton, and divine service has been performed daily at the depot or on board the Caucasian. Many of the emigrants are of the agricultural class, or they have been mechanics and artisans in rural districts. Great numbers of them have been comfortably off, but having large families are anxious that their children shall strive where the struggle for comfort and independence is not so severe as it is in this country. There were some fine young men and women among the emigrants; and the children who were very numerous appeared healthy and intelligent.

In the last advices from Australia, the satisfactory fact is mentioned that the Sum Remitted to England from the 1st of January 1852 to the present time, by newlyarrived emigrants at Adelaide and Melbourne, to enable their relatives to join them, through the agency of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, has amounted to 78261. At the same time, the experience of this society with regard to the reliance to be placed on the good faith of those whom they have assisted with loans has justified thus far, in the fullest degree, the confidence originally expressed. Out of 865% advanced for two years to 156 adults by the Slains Castle, which arrived in Australia in February 1851, 264th has already been repaid. The emigrants by the Blundell, 180 of whom received a total of 780l., have likewise returned 93l., although they did not arrive till September 1851; and those by the Athenian and Mariner, which arrived respectively in February and June last, have also begun to make remittances.

The Mortality on Board of Emigrant Ships for Australia calls loudly for legislative interference. By the last accounts from Melbourne, four Liverpool ships, each with eight hundred passengers, have arrived after having sustained losses by death, which, in a British port, would have compelled searching investigation. The Bournouf has lost 83 souls, or 10 per cent. The Wanota 39 souls, or nearly 5 per cent. The Marco Polo, which made the swiftest voyage ever known, 53, or nearly 7 per cent. on their respective complements of 800 passengers; and the Ticonderoga, 104 souls, in a number of passengers not stated. The last case is the most striking, because a voyage of sixty-eight days only must have been performed with winds invariably favourable. Just after these ships sailed, Mrs. Chisholm, in addressing an audience on emigration, compared a ship to a house, and said: "I have just seen 800 souls go to sea without either a window or a chimney to their living rooms. I expect to hear of fever, but in the present state of the law neither I nor the Government can do anything to stop the packing, or to compel ventilation." Her prediction has been harribly verified

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE engrossing topic of interest in the intelligence from France is the unexpected announcement of the Emperor's Approaching Marriage. After several demiofficial notices in the government journals, the Emperor himself made a formal communication on the subject on 22nd instant. The President and a number of members of the Senate; the Archbishop of Paris, the President and vice-president of the Legislative Body; the President and members of the Council of State, and other officials, were summoned to the Tuileries; when they were assembled, the Emperor accompanied by his aidesde camp and several marshals, entered and took his seat on the Throne. The ex-King Jerome was seated on his right hand, and Prince Napoleon, his son, to the left: the marshals and admirals stood on both sides of the two Princes. The Emperor stood, and in a firm tone of voice read the following remarkable address:

"I yield to the wish so often manifested by the country in

coming to announce to you my marriage.

"The alliance which I contract is not in accord with the traditions of ancient policy, and therein is its advantage. France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly separated from the rest of Europe. Every wise Government ought to try to

make it re-enter in the pale of the old Monarchies. But this result will be more surely attained by a straightforward and frank policy, by loyalty in conduct, than by Royal alliances, which create a false security, and often substitute family interests for those of the nation. Moreover, the example of the past has left in the mind of the people superstitions feelings. It has not forgotten that for 70 years foreign Princesses have not mounted the Throne but to behold their race dispossessed and proscribed by war or by revolution. One women alone seemed to bring bappiness, and to live more than the others in the memory of the people-and that woman, the modest and good wife of General Bonaparte, was not the issue of Royal blood. It must, however, be admitted that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon I, with Marie Louise was a great event. It was a pledge for the future, a real satisfaction to the national pride, as the ancient and illustrious branch of the house of Austria, who bad been so long at war with us, was seen to solicit the alliance of the elected chief of a new enpire. Under the last reign, on the contrary, the amour prope of the country bad to suffer, when the heir to the erown solicited, fruitlessly, during several years, a pricely alliance, to obtain it only in a secondary rank and in a different religion. "When in the presence of old Europe one is borne on hy the force of a new principle to the height of ancient dynastics, it is not by giving an ancient character to one's escutcheon (enceillissant son blason), and by seeking to introduce oneself at all costs into a family, that one is accepted. It is rather by Bonaparte, was not the issue of Royal blood. It must, however,

ever remembering one's origin, by preserving one's own character, and by adopting frankly in presence of Europe the position of purrent—a glorious title when one obtains it by the free suffrages of a great people. Thus, obliged to depart from precedents followed to the present day, my marriage became a private affair, and there remained only the choice of the person.

"She who has been the object of my preference is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whom it might be necessary to give homours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne; in the day of dancer she would be one of its courageous supporters. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. In fine, by her grace and her goodness she will, I have the firm hope, endeavour to revive in the same position the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

"I come, then, Messicurs, to announce to France that I have preferred the woman whom I love and whom I respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices. Without disdaming any one I yet yield to my inclinations, but after having taken counsel from my reason and my convictions. In fine, by placing the independence, the qualities of the heart, domestic happiness, above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less

strong because I shall be more free.

"Soon proceeding to Notre Dame I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence they have in me assures me of their sympathy, and you, Messieurs, on learning hetter to appreciate her whom I have chosen, will allow that on this occasion also I have been inspired by Providence."

The future Empress is Eugenia de Montijos, Countess-Duchess of Teba, a Spanish lady of about twenty-six years of age, who, under her mother's protection, has been for some time making a brilliant figure in the highest Parisian society, and has been distinguished by the Emperor's particular attention. Her mother, Dona Maria Manuela Kirk-Patrick, of Closeburn (in Scotland,) Countess Dowager of Montijos, Countess of Miranda, and Duchess of Penaconda, is the widow of the Count de Montijos, who was an officer of rank in the Spanish army; her father of a Scotch family had been English Consul at Malaga. When she married, it appeared from certificates produced from Scotland that she belonged to the family of Kirk-Patrick of Closeburn (not Glasburn), and that her ancestor had been created a Baron by Alexander II. of Scotland. Her great grand-father died on the scaffold in 1745, in consequence of the part he took in the rebellion in favour of Charles Edward. His son emigrated, and the family settled in Spain. The Countess's late husband belonged to one of the most ancient of the noble houses of Spain, and 'was related to the family of the Duke of Frias, the representative of the ancient Admirals of Castile, the Duke of Hijar, and others of the highest rank; and the house claims relationship with the descendants of the ancient kings of Aragon. The mother of the future Empress is First Lady of Honour to the Queen of Spain, and is a member of the Royal order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa, to which most of the females of the Spanish aristocracy of the highest class belong. The Countess of Montijos' eldest daughter is married to the Duke of Alba and Berwick, who has also inherited the Ducal title of Linares and is descended from Marshal Berwick, the victor of Almanza, in the war of succession undertaken to establish the rule of the first Bourbon who reigned in Spain. Marshal Berwick was the illegitimate son of James H. by Arabella Churchill; and the son-in-law of the Countess of Montijos is allied, consequently, to the noble French family of Fitz James. He signs his name James Stuart, Duke of Berwick y Alba y Linares, and quarters the Royal arms of England. The Empresselect is described as possessing considerable personal attractions, but more in the style of English than of Spanish beauty. Her complexion is transparently fair, her features regular and yet full of expression. She is of middle stature, or a little above it, with manners extremely winning; and her education is superior to that received generally by Spanish women who do not travel. Her mother, the Countess of Montijos has for years been at the head of the haut ton of Madrid; and her receptions comprised all that was most distinguished in Spanish society. The English, particularly, were always made welcome at her house, and for the last 14 or 15 years few English gentlemen who have visited Madrid will have forgotten these receptions. The family have

spent the last three winters, or the greater portion of them, in Paris. It appears that, some days before the above-mentioned public announcement, the Emperor had communicated his intentions to his Council of Ministers. They were astounded, and some of them ventured to remonstrate; particularly M. de Persigny, who is reported to have observed that since the Emperor had abandoned his efforts with reference to the princely families of Europe, he would do better, and please the French people more, by espousing a young lady of the Institution of St. Denis, where the daughters of officers of the Legion of Honour, but dowerless, are educated. The Minister of War is also said to have manifested the same opposition as M. de Persigny. The Emperor listened to all in silence, but gave no sign of changing his resolution; and the Council of Ministers separated withot perceiving any such indication. The Ministers met subsequently on three occasions. The same silence, the same coldness on the part of Louis Napoleon, and the only remark he made was that he was determined to contribute to his own happiness, as he did by the choice he had made. The Countess of Montijos and her daughter quitted their hotel in the Place Vendôme immediately after the Emperor had delivered the address -and took up their abode in the Palace of the Elysée, where they remain till the solemnisation of the marriage on the 30th inst. They prefer remaining apart from all except the intimate friends of the family until the celebration of the marriage. The ministers of the principal European powers, and of the United States, have presented their credentials. The peculiar terms of the Emperor of Russia's letter, caused at first some hesitation as to its reception. It commenced with the words "Mon cher ami," and not "Mon bon frère" according to the usual form, nor was any allusion made to the Emperor as being "Napoleon the Third."—There has been an alarming depressure in the French funds, notwithstanding immense efforts to keep them up by means of large purchases with public money.

A gross outrage has been committed at Vienna on the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle. On the 10th of December he was suddenly seized by the police, imprisoned, stripped naked, and searched; thrust into a toul dungeon, first with malefactors, afterwards with a Hungarian who had been there ten months for some political offence and never brought to trial; detained nearly twenty hours, and then liberated; only to be conducted home to his lodgings to witness the seizure and sealing of all his papers, public and private. The charge brought against him was, that in his communications to the Morning Chronicle he showed hostility to the Austrian government, and misstated facts. complained to the English Embassy; who first condoled with him, and then complained to Count Buol; and he referred the matter to General Kempen, the military Governor who had ordered the arrest. After waiting from the 12th to the 25th, the injured man had his papers restored to him with the seals broken; and a receipt was demanded from him, stating that nothing had been kept back. Count Buol and General Kempen, it appears, have since expressed to the British ambassador their extreme regret at the occurrence. It was, they say, "all a mistake." The correspondent was told that he was arrested on suspicion of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with foreign refugees (not named), and that his imprisonment was the result of a misunderstanding between General Kempen and some officer under him, who, in consequence of overacting his part, has been severely reprimanded and punished. The correspondent has expressed his sense of the courtesy of Lord Westmorland, and of the gentlemen attached to the Legation, who interested themselves so promptly in his behalf.

Hungary is almost in a state of anarchy, caused by the numerous bands of men compelled by their outlawed condition—having taken a national part in the late civil war—to live in the forests and mountains, and lead a Robin Hood kind of life at the expense of their neighbours. Courts martial and executions are powerless against this evil; the gend'armes are harassed to despair, and never encounter the outlaws without having to

enter on a combat of life and death. The Austrians imagine that the object of these men is to get together money for a new insurrection, and never seem to think that an honest amnesty, such as would permit the men to quit their wild way of life, might restore them to quiet homes. On the last day of the year one of these men was hanged at Pesth. Previous to the execution he was taken about in a procession for two hours, during which he sang patriotic songs and displayed a supreme contempt for death. At the foot of the gallows an officer read a prolix statement of his crimes and sentence. The name of Kossuth occurred in this document, and had no sooner escaped the lips of the officer than the prisoner took off his hat and reverently inclined his head. As the fatal rope was slipped over his head he gathered up his strength and cried, "Magyars, keep up your spirit; we'll give it them yet," and died.

Orders have been given to the agents of the Austrian Government in Hungary no longer to designate M. Kossuth and his compatriots in official publications as agitators, but roundly to call them traitors, and their proceedings not agitation but treason.

From the accounts from Madrid it appears that General Narvaez, who had stopped at Bayonne on his way to Vienna, whither he had been exiled by the Queen, has addressed a letter of remonstrance to Her Majesty dwelling on the "outrage" inflicted on a Captain-General; asking her Majesty whether she has forgotten so "many services" she herself termed "eminent;" and, lest she should, recapitulating in general terms the story of her elevation to the throne. He assigns as the motive of the conduct of the Government towards himself on this occasion, the desire to prevent him from taking an active part in the electoral meetings. He demands reparation for the offence offered to his dignity and his person by the order of the 9th December, driving him from Spain. The Queen has replied, through her Minister, that her "royal mind was pained by the reading of a document in which there is not only want of respect to her royal person," but contraventions of the law on the press, as the letter was " clandestinely distributed" as a flysheet. Narvaez is further informed that he has incurred the "highest displeasure" of the Queen; who again orders him to go to Vienna and study the military archives.

A letter from Florence, dated the 18th inst., says :-"One of those domiciliary visits by the police, technically called 'perquisizione,' which have of late years become no uncommon occurrence, though contrary to all existing treaties, was perpetrated the other day on the houses of treates, was perpetrated the other day of the holes so two persons living under British protection. The persons who have been the objects of this outrage are Mr. Lawley, and M. Bertolacci, a Corsican by birth, but who served in the British army during the last war, and is still in receipt of a pension from our Government. They both live in country-houses, in the neighbour-hood of the Pontadera station of the Leghorn Railway. Mr. Lawley has a large farm, and M. Bertolacci devotes himself, it would appear, more to horticulture than agriculture, for the only suspicious article found on the premises of cither, after a most rigorous search, was a letter in the pocket of M. Bertolacci from a M. Bastiano, a friend of his at Leghorn, thanking him for his present of a magnificent red cabbage, which, as the writer declared, had created quite a 'fiwore' at Leghorn, and was eagerly partaken of 'even by the Austrians.' This mysterious allusion naturally excited suspicion in the minds of the astute police, who can detect the seeds of revolution even in a head of cabbage, and M. Bertolacci narrowly escaped incarceration as a cure for his love of vegetables."

A trial has taken place at Genoa similar to that of the Madiai in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, 25 years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Pakenham, of the British navy, preached against the religion of the State and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, by virtue of the I64th Article of the Penal Code.

The government of Baden is most rigorous in the suppression of liberal opinions. A new work by Gervinus, entitled "An Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century," bas been seized by the Baden police at Heidelberg, and its author summoned to trial ponce at recibency, and as action of the Constitutional Government." The proscription of the treatise of Gervinus has been followed up by new and vexatious restrictions on travelling. Notice has been given to the agents and managers of the steam-boat companies that they must not take any one on board for purposes of conveyance who cannot give a satisfactory account of the object of his journey, and produce his passport and papers in good order. For any legitimation passed by the steam-boat agents and subsequently found detective the company will be held responsible in damages. At Stuttgart the police have paid visits to every bookseller in search of Gervinus's book, without, however, finding any copies. Gervinus himself, according to letters from Berlin, will hasten from thence to Baden to meet the charges of the public prosecutor.

The province of Montenegro, on the Dalmatian Coast, is in full revolt against the authorities of the Porte. The Turks have already commenced offensive operations against Montenegro. Eight battalions had arrived from Bosnia, and pitched their tents on the Turkish frontier, at Velenie, within six hours' march of the mountains, waiting for further reinforcements. The Imperial Adjutant-General Kellner von Köllenstein had caused the Austrian outposts near Montenegro, at nad caused the Austrian outposts near Montenegro, at Dragal, to be strengthened, and was on his way back to Vienna. The army of Omer Pacha is said to number 12,000 regular troops and 5000 Arnauts or guerillas. The loss of the Montenegrins in a late engagement near Zobbjah, is stated to have been 60 wounded and 49 bills. The control of the Montenegrins in the engagement near Zobbjah, is stated to have been 60 wounded and 49 bills. wounded and 42 killed. The cutire Turkish expedition against Montenegro comprises 34,000 soldiers.

Advices from Constantinople state that the intelligence from the Caucasus received there, through Trebisond, was very nufavourable to the Russians. Besides the victories of Chamil Bey, who had forced the Russians to abandon the positions gained last year. Mehemet Arnim, his Naib among the Circassian tribes on the coast of the Black Sea, had collected all the provinces hostile to Russia under his sovereignty, and had recently achieved remarkable success. A fact which seemed to give confirmation to this intelligence is that several Circassian vessels had arrived at Trebisond, Synope, and Constantinople with slaves, having forced the line of Russian vessels which blockaded the Circassian coast.

The dates from New York are to the 8th instant. The Senate at Washington have suspended the debate on the tripartite treaty for the desence of Cuba, proposed to the United States by France and England, but rejected. The president subsequently had before the Senate the correspondence relative to this treaty. It is highly important. Lord Malmesbury proposed the treaty in April last, in a letter to Mr. Crampton. Referring to the lawless attacks made on Cuba from the United States, Lord Malmesbury says that they had engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, "the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered, as they might be, by a repetition of such attacks." He then states that France and England concur entirely with the views of the United States, and "would never see with indifference the island of Cuba in the possession of any power but Spain:" and he proposes, in order that the matter should be placed on such a footing as to preclude all hazard of a collision between the three powers, in the event of the aggressions on Cuba being repeated, that they should collectively renounce all intention to obtain possession of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to do so. On the 1st December 1852, Mr. Everett, the successor of Mr.

Webster in the Department of State, transmitted to the respective Ministers of France and England the views of the President; who respectfully defined to enter into the proposed tripartite arrangement. A long and comprehensive statement of the President's reasons for declining is given. "It is, in the first place, in his judgment, clear, as far as the respect due from the Executive to a coordinate branch of the Government will permit him to auticipate its decision, that no such convention would be viewed with favour by the Senate. Its certain rejection by that body would leave the question of Cuba a more unsettled question than it is This objection would not require the President to withhold his concurrence from the convention if no other objection existed, and if a strong sense of the utility of the measure rendered it his duty, as far as the Executive action is concerned, to give his consent to the arrangement. Such, however, is not the case. The convention would be of no value unless it were lasting. Accordingly, its terms express a perpetuity of purpose and obligation. Now, it may well be doubted whether the constitution of the United States would allow the treaty-making power to impose a permanent disability on the American Government for all coming time, and prevent it, under any future change of circumstances, from doing what has been so often done in times past." He refers to the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, and Florida in 1819. Another reason is the aversion to European alliances prevalent in America. He states the views of the President with respect to Cuba. "The island of Cuba lies at our doors; it commands the approach of the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American continent, and with its tributaries forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the door-way of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish Crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to France and England, those Powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which asked them to assume. The opinions of American statesmen, at different times and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially, it would, in our hands, be an extremely valuable possession; under certain contingencies, it might be almost essential to our safety: still, for domestic reasons, on which in a communication of this kind it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the island into the Union at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a bazardous measure; and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place, as a disgrace to the civilisation of the age." "That a convention," he continues, "such as is proposed, would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is, to the apprehension of the President, too obvious to require a laboured argument. The project rests upon principles applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are in their basis of great antiquity, slowly modified for the most part, in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with intense rapidity, and adjusting on natural principles those territorial relations which on the first discovery of the continent were in a good degree fortuitous." illustrates his position by a rapid sketch of the comparative history of Europe and America since 1752; showing the enormous progressive territorial development of the United States, at the expense of France and Spain; until the only possessions left to Spain are Cuba and Porto Rico. "Respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty Transatlantic empire. The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his

will ever question her title or shake her possession: but can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service of at least 12,000,000 dollars? Cuba at this moment costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the Federal Government." There is no hope of a complete cessation of the slave-trade while Cuba remains a Spanish colony. "In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this to fix the fortunes of Cuba now and for hereafter." Instead of putting a stop to lawless expeditions, Mr. Everett believes it would give a new and powerful impulse to them, and would strike a death-blow at the conservative policy of the United States in relation to Cuba.—In the Senate, on the 4th, Mr. Cass introduced the following resolution; which was ordered to be printed—"Be it resolved, that the United States do hereby declare, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European power; and, while existing rights should be respected, and will be, by the United States, they owe it to their own safety and interests to announce, as they now do, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with their consent, he planted or esta-blished on any part of the American continent; and should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare that it will be viewed as an act originating in motives regardless of their interests and their safety, and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its power. And be it further resolved, that while the United States disclaim any designs upon the island of Cuba, inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that island—which, as a naval or military position, must, under circumstances easily to be foreseen, become dangerous to their Southern coast, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mississippi-as unfriendly acts directed against them, and to be resisted by all the means in their power.' General Franklin Pierce, the President-elect, has lost

his only son, in a railway accident on the line between Boston and Concord. The details of this deplorable occurrence are taken from a New York paper:—"The train consisted only of one 72 passenger-car, a baggage-car, and the engine. It left Boston at a quarter-past 12 o'clock on the 6th instant, for Concord, N.H., and reached Andover soon after one. The catastrophe happened about two miles beyond the depot; and was occasioned by the breaking of the flange of one of the rear wheels, and also the axletree. The train was running at the time at a high rate of speed, say 40 miles an hour. The passenger-car at once became detached, and after proceeding some ten rods, ran off the track, and then went over the embankment. The precipice was some 12 or 15 feet in depth, and at the bottom was a pile of stones. The car turned completely over; and the passengers, some 60 in number, were thrown into a state of the greatest confusion. When the car into a state of the greatest confusion. fell, the stove, containing hurning coal, was thrown upon several of the passengers, burning them and destroying their clothes. The wife and daughter of Charles Marsh, apothecary of Roxbury, had their clothes destroyed; themselves slightly burned. General Pierce occupied a forward scat. His wife sat beside him, and his son sat in front, on the side-seat behind the door. As the car approached the precipice, he put his arm round his wife, and bent forward to eatch his son. At this moment the car went over, and glided down the bank on its side. It is believed that a rock penetrated the window behind young Pierce

and caused a terrible fracture of his skull, which produced almost instantaneous death. Nothing could be more heartrending than the spectacle presented by the mangled features of the child. He lay upon the floor manger readings of the car, with his skull fractured in the most frightful manner. The cap which he wore had fallen off, and was filled with his blood and brains. This was the horrid sight which met the eyes of Mrs. Pierce when she returned to consciousness. She sprang towards the body of her boy, but was restrained by the General and his friends, who endeavoured to soothe her. She sustained no visible injury; but the shock occasioned by the destruction of her son, added to her previous debility, had a serious though not dangerous effect upon her. The unfortunate lad was named after his grandfather, Governor Benjamin Pierce. Throughout the whole of this horrid scene General Pierce preserved the most admirable presence of mind."

and 39,052 American citizens landed at New York. 1849, the total of immigrants was 220,603; in 1850, 221,796; in 1851, 289,601. Of the immigrants in 1852, 211,796; in 1851, 289,601. Of the immigrants in 1852, the Irish constituted 115,537; Germans, 118,126; English, 31,275; Scotch, 7640; Welsh, 2531. The remainder were natives of no fewer than twenty-three countries; the numbers varying from 4 from Turkey to 8778 from France. The largest immigration was in June-49,225.

The New York papers report that the Ericsson caloric ship has made a most successful experimental trip. She did a measured distance of nearly eight miles in little over the half-hour; which gives a speed of fourteen miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per twenty-four hours; a saving, as compared with steam-ships, of more than 80 per cent. As the ship draws 16 feet 10 inches on an even keel, this performance at a first trial, we are told, During the year 1852 no fewer than 299,504 immigrants has astonished all concerned in the enterprise.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE past month's literature has been of a very miscellaneous kind, so that any classification of it would be difficult. Leopold Ranke's Civil Wars and Monarchy in France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries has been translated by Mr. Garvey. The Private Life of Daniel Webster has been published by the private secretary of the deceased American statesman, Mr. Charles Lanman. A very striking episode in Russian history, written by Prosper Mérimée under the title of Demetrius the Impostor, has been translated by Mr. Scoble. Mr. Collier has filled a thick volume, supplementary to his edition of Shakspeare, with a scries of striking and for the most part satisfactory suggestions, emendatory of Shakspeare's text in more than a thousand disputed passages, taken from manuscript corrections to a copy of the second folio made in the handwriting of the time, and now published as Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakspeare's Plays. Mr. Joshua Major, a practical gardener and surveyor, has published a quaint and curious quarto on Landscape Gardening. Mr. Simpson, an Edinburgh advocate who wrote a graphic description of the field of Waterloo immediately after the battle, has now given to the world some equally clever sketches of Paris after Waterloo, from notes taken at the time and hitherto unpublished. Lord Mahon has commenced a new and cheap edition of his History of England. Sir Charles Fellowes has condensed into a single volume the principal portions of his various books of travel into Asia Minor, Lycia, &c. Mr. John Phillips has collected into a portable book all that men of science would be apt to feel most interested about in The Rivers, Mounapt to feel most interested about in The Invers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire. A new and very beautiful pocket edition of Byron's Poetry has been issued by Mr. Murray. Mr. William R. Greg has collected his Essays on Political and Social Science from the Edinburgh and other reviews. Mr. Stocqueler has completed his Life of Wellington. Mr. Humphreys has put forth, very curiously as well as richly illustrated, a History of Writing. Mr. Mariotti has compiled an historical memoir of one of the earliest and most earnest of Italian reformers, under the title of Fra Dolcino and his Times. Mr. Trench has published, in a very thoughtful little volume, the substance of some lectures On the Lessons in Proverbs. Mr. Donald Macleod, an American writer, has put together an interesting summary of the facts strictly biographical in the Life of Sir Walter Scott. Lieut. Col. C. Gilliess has translated, as an antidote to Victor Hugo, Mons. A. de la Guéronniere's puff of Napoleon the Third. A new volume has been added to Niebuhr's Life and Correspondence. In two unpretendingly duodecimos has been comprised the Autobiography of an English Settler in the United States Army. A small and very intelligent book on Kaffraria and its Inhabitants has been published by the Rev. Francis Fleming. A treatise on the Fine Arts by M. Guizot has been translated by Mr. Grove, and nicely illus-trated by Mr. Scharf. And to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's

Poems and Dramas, and Lamartine's History of the Restoration, the second and the fourth volumes have been added; the former containing nine books of King Arthur,

and the latter completing the history.

It is hardly possible, not is it necessary, to present more than a selection of the principal books of fiction that now mark the busiest season of the year at the circulating libraries. Lady Georgiana Fullerton's Lady-Bird, Mr. Frank Smedley's Fortunes of the Coville Family, Miss Drury's Light and Shade or the Young Artist, the story of Ruth by the Author of 'Mary Barton, 'Lady Catharine Long's First Lieutenant's Story, Miss Macintosh's Alice Montrose, Mr. T. Gwynne's School for Dreamers, and Mrs. Gore's Dean's Daughter, are among the most recent attractions of this department of literature. The author of 'Quakerism', too, who now avows herself as Mrs. J. R. Greer, has written another novel supplementary to her first, calling it *The Society of* Friends. A very pretty edition of Grimm's Household Stories has also just been completed, with illustrations by Mr. Wehnert excellently expressive of their humour, poetry, and fanciful invention. And with this may be connected a series of designs and etchings on steel very charmingly executed, with illustrations in poetry and prose, issued by the same publisher with the title of A Children's Summer.

To Mr. Bohn's Libraries several useful additions have been made, and prominent among them a collection of Yule-Tide Stories, edited by Mr. Thorpe. Messrs. Ingram and Cooke have commenced a publication intended to comprise masterpieces in every department of standard literature, to be issued in a very cheap form, with woodcut illustrations, and to be called the Universal Library. Among the first batch sent out are selections from Scott, Alison, Goldsmith, Walton, and Sterne. Of pamphlets (not mentioning several Dirges and Odes to Wellington), the chief have been, Messrs. Cole's and Redgrave's Addresses to the classes now formed for the promotion of Practical Art; a useful compilation by Mr. Yapp on Art-Education at Home and Abroad; a Letter on the Nature of Miss Sellon's Establishment, by the Rev. W. G. Cookesley; two treatises by men practically conversant with the subject of which they treat, on Recruiting and Recruits, and on National Defences; a treatise in Italian and English On the Portrait of Vittoria Colonna, Marchioness of Pescara; and a translation by Mr. Forbes Campbell of M. Michel Chevalier's interesting Remarks on the Productions of Precious Metals.

A Comedy in Three Acts by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, called St. Cupid, was performed for the first time before the Queen and the Court on the 21st, and the following evening at the Princess's Theatre, with complete success

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst. £19,148,507.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold in bars, per oz., £3 17 9 Silver bars, per oz. 5 $1\frac{1}{6}$ Do., dust, , 3 15 0 Mexican dollars, ,, 4 $11\frac{3}{4}$

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

. . . 0.38 prem. | New York . . . 0.40 disct. Paris Hamburgh . . 0.53 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced. Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annutics, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock Exchequer Bills. India Bonds	992	994	99§
	1006	997	100§
	1033	108	103½
	6½	67	676
	226	222	223
	66	66	72
	70 pm.	68	69

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since 1 Jan.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	104	1035	1054	27,262
all	Blackwall	Sg	85	85	3,530
100	Caledonian	66	65	654	27,194
all	Eastern Counties .	123	123	123	45,733
100	Edinb, and Glasgow	76	74	76	11,602
- 1	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (lrel.)	105	104	1044	12,847
	Great Northern .	775	764	77	40,756
100	Great Western	901	893	894	49,775
100	Lancash, & Yorksh,	794	79	79 ž	51,914
100	London & N. Westri.	122	120	1205	132,719
100	London & S. Westn.	94	96	501	29,048
100	Midland	773	77	775	68,519
100	South-East, & Dover	791	783	795	43,591
100	York, Newe., & Ber.	69\$	685	695	40,606
100	York & N. Midland.	56	55	553	22,349

FOREIGN LIST-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS. Brazilian 5 per cent., 101 Chilian 6 per cent., 105½ Danish 3 per cent., 83 Patish 4 p. cent., certific., 974 Prench 4 per cent., 99:50 Mexican 3 per cent., 243 Peruvian 6 p. cent., defd, 104 Portuguese 4 per cent., 39 Russian 5 per cent., 119 Spanish 3 per cent., 46 Sardinian 5 per cent., 94

RAILWAYS

Paris and Strasbourg, 294 Orleans and Bordeaux, Tours and Nantes, 13g Boulogue and Amiens, 115 West of France, 6—6½ Northern of France, 322 Paris and Rouen, 39

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

MINES. Australian	BANKS. Union of Australia 74 to 7 Australia 79 to 8 Ind. Aust, and China 3 Eng. Scott, and Aust. 5} Ladn. Chart. of Aust. 3½

RAILWAYS.	STEAM COMPANIES.
East Indian 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{5}{2}\) prem. Upper India \(\frac{5}{2}\) ,, Ind. Pennsula . 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) to \(\frac{2}{2}\) ,,	P. and O. St. N 87 G. Serew S. N
Queb, and Rich- mond & to ? .,	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural		230
Van Diemen's Land		16
S. Australian Land .		47

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week Wheat.		Ba	rley.	0	ıts.	R	ye.	Bei	ans.	ľe	28,	
Jan. 1, — 8, — 15,	8. 46 46 45	d. 7 0 10	s. 29 29 29	d. 8 8 10	s. 18 18 18	d. 9 6 7	8. 29 29 30	d. 7 1 8	s. 35 34 34	d. 0 8 8	8. 32 32 30	d. 7 5 7

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

8. 8.	
Malt, Town, per qr. 58 to 63	H
Malting Barley , 30 - 32	Cl
Flour—	St
Town made, per sk. 38 - 40	G
Country household 30 - 32	Li
French	13:
American 25 — 29	В
Indian Corn,	P
Cattle— s. d. s. d.	
Beasts per st. 3 0 to 3 6	
Cows 3 0-3 2	
Calves 3 4-4 0	
Sheep 4 10 - 5 0	
Pigs 3 8-4 0	
Wool, per lb.— s. d. s. d.	H
8. a. s. a.	11
South Downs 1 0 to 1 2 Kentish fleeces 1 2-1 3	
Flannel wool , 0 11 - 1 3	
Australian . 1 7—2 4	
East Indian , 0 9 — 0 11	1
Cape 1 1-1 9	
Spanish 1 1-1 10	

s. s. s. per load, 78 to 80 nay . lover . 93 — 95 . 26 — 30 traw . inseed cake, per ton, 91. 5s. lape cake, ditto, 51. to 51. 5s. lones, ditto, 41. 15s. Sones, ditto, 4d, 15s.

Ocultary — Capons, 3s. — 4s.;

Fowls, 2s. — 3s.; Chicks,
1s. 9d. — 2s.; Ducks, 2s. 6d.;

Geese, 2s. 6d. — 6s.; Turkeys,
4s. 6d. — 10s.; Pigeons, 10d.

— 1s.; Rabbits, 1s. — Is. 6d.;

Hares, 3s. 6d.—4s. Hides, &c.—Market, 96 lbs., 4d.—4½d.; do., do., 50 lbs., 2¼d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 5s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 12s, 24s.—67s. Rough Tallow, 23s.

METALS.

ARTALS.

Copper Cakes, p. ton, 167l, 10s.
Iron, Pigs, 5l.; Rails, 9l, 10s.
to 9l. 15s. Lead, English
pig, 24l, 10c. Steel, Swedish
keg, 19l, 10s, to 20l. Tin,
English block, 10sl.; Banca,
Tallow—Town, 47l. 3s; Rus-1051.; Spelter, 201.; Zinc, 25L

Oils.

sian, 471. 68.

Provisions.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 60s. American, 70s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. to 4s.; Irish India, per cwt., 90s.; Hambro, 100s.; American, 80s. to 100s.

Butter—Best fresh, per lb., 7d. to 10d.; Dorset, per ewt. 92s. to 108s.; Irish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 84s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 84s. Wiltshire, 50s. to 64s.

Hams — York, 76s. to 84s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; West, phalia, 52s. to 66s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lbs., 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.

Potatoes, perton, 75s. to 130s. PORK, per 8 lb. 3s. to 3s. 10d.

VEAL, 3s. to 4s. 4d.

GROCERY. Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 25s. to 39s.; Baliia, 26s. 6d. to 32s.

Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 40s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 50s. to 80s.; Mocha, 80s. to 100s.; Jamaica, 90s. 508. to 1000; Jamaici, 808. to 968; Java, 43s. to 48s.; Costa Rica, 85s. to 90s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 28s.; Bengal. 10s. to 11s.; Patna,

13s. to 15s. Sugar-Barbadoes, per cwt., 36s. to 40s.; Mauritius, 37s. to 38s.; Bengal, 37s. to 41s.; Madras, 38s. to 42s.; Havan-

nah, 33s. to 41s. Do., Refined - Standard

lumps, 45s. to 46s.; Bastards, 32s. ; to 32s. 6d.; Crushed, 26s. to 28s. TEA, per lb.—Congou, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; Souchong, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; Hyson, 2s. 4d.

to 3s. 6d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON SINCE JAN. 1ST.

				Ships.	Men.	Women.	Children.
To Victoria			,	- 5	168	58	17
 Sydney . 				4	110	21	9
 Adelaide 				1	35	10	3
 America, 				2		İ	
— Canada							ļ

Freight of goods per ton, 40 | Steerage passages, £25 to £25. Port | Cabin do., \$40 to \$75. feet. Adelaide, £6. Philip, £6 to £8.

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

FROM THE 27TH JANUARY TO THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Thursday the bred that, upon the verdict of "Murder" being returned by the coroner's jury in this case, the late attorney-

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord St. Leonards laid on the table a series of Bills embodying the Law Reforms of

which he had given notice in November last.

The Earl of DERRY urged Lord Aberdeen to lose no time in laying before the house a statement of the Measures which the Government intended to introduce. For himself (he said) and his friends he was quite prepared to say that a cordial co-operation would be given to any measures brought forward by the government, if they were calculated to promote the public welfare.—
The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that he had already informed the house as to the general principles on which the government would be carried out. As for the particular measures which the government intended, most of them would be brought forward in the House of Commons, and, under those circumstances, he did not think it necessary to make any further statement.

think it necessary to make any further statement. On Friday, February 11, the Earl of Harrowby presented a petition from the clergy, laity, and bishops of the Church of England and Ireland in the several dioceses of Toronto and Quebec, praying that their lordships would not consent to any measure with reference to the Clergy Reserves in Canada by which an infraction of the articles of union between the upper and

lower provinces would be affected.

The Earl of CARDIGAN put a question as to the course to be adopted by the government with respect to the Prosecutions arising out of the Six-Mile-Bridge affair; and prefaced it with some observations for the necessity of the military being protected in their arduous and dangerous duties. Some soldiers of an infantry regiment had been engaged in the county of Clare at the last election. A large populace had been urged to the highest degree of fury against them by the catholic priests, and had made a violent attack upon them; the soldiers, finding their lives in danger, defended them-selves, as, in the judgment of the greatest lawyers of this country, they were perfectly entitled to do. Yet, now it was understood that not only were the crown lawyers in Ireland about to prosecute these soldiers for so defending their menaced lives, but that these lawyers were to be sent down specially for their prosecution. He should like to know, if such were the case, who was to pay for the defence of the soldiers so prosecuted? Was the expense to come out of their miserable pay, or did the government, propose to sundy the means? So did the government propose to supply the means?" extraordinary an anomaly as this could scarcely be anticipated. It did not appear to him that this proposition would at all meet the feelings of the army, or that the troops of Her Majesty would in any way be satisfied with the state of things under which they were to be prosecuted by high legal talent in the service of the crown for having discharged their duty to the crown. There was another question which he wished to put. He desired to know whether it was the intention of the government to prosecute the priests who had excited the outrage?—The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the question was somewhat premature. He had only that day received an intimation from the lord-heutenant that the matter was under the consideration of the government, and that no step whatever had yet been decided upon. The case, however, was not quite so simple as the noble earl imagined. It might be remem-

by the coroner's jury in this case, the late attorney-general in Ireland brought the case before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, and endeavoured to procure a decision which should quash the verdict of the coroner's jury. The Court of Queen's Bench, after fully considering the matter, came to the unanimous decision that there was no ground for the motion, and therein, he might observe, he considered the court was perfectly right, the ground on which the court proceeded being, that the court could only interfere in cases where there had been some informality or irregularity in the verdict and proceedings. If the case were so clear as the noble earl represented it, and from every account he (Lord Aberdeen) had received the noble earl's description was perfectly correct, why did not the late attorney-general at once enter a nolle prosequi, for he might have stopped the proceedings at any stage? The attorney-general might still do so, and he (Lord Aberdeen) was not prepared to say what might be the course that learned gentleman would pursue. As to the prosecution being undertaken by the law officers, that was a matter of course in Ireland, but the attorney-general had the power, at any stage of the proceedings, on the part of the crown, to stop all further proceedings if it should be thought proper.

On Monday, February 14, the Lord Chancellor stated at great length, the intentions of the government with respect to Law Reform. He first enumerated what had been done, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chancery and common law reform. He next passed to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and specified some recommendations of a former committee as having met with his approbation, without, however, pledging himself to bring forward any measure on the subject until the commission now sitting had made its report. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, the transfer of land, and the digest and codification of the statutes. He concluded by laying on the table the bill for the registration of deeds. Lord St. Leonards and Lord Campella laying expressed their opinions on the subject, the

bill was read a first time.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the Correspondence between the British and French Governments respecting the establishment of the Empire, and called the attention of the house to the indiscretion displayed by the president of the Board of Control in a late speech to his constituents at Halifax, especially at a time when it was so desirable to maintain triendly relations with France.—The Earl of ARERDEEN said that the most amicable relations existed between the two countries. With respect to the speech complained of, though the expressions employed were not so respectful as might have been used to the sovereign of a foreign state, he still thought its argument legitimate. He was sure, however, that nothing was further from Sir Charles Wood's intention than to say anything offensive to the French emperor. With respect to the correspondence moved for, he thought it would be inconvenient at present to lay it before the house.

On Tuesday, February 15, the Bishop of Exeter moved for certain papers relating to the Clergy Reserves of Canada, and referring to a measure which was being introduced into the other house upon the same subject,

expressed his surprise that it had not in the first instance of the measure, and paid a compliment to the Faculty been brought before their lordships. Entering into the of Advocates.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that Lord been brought before their lordships. Entering into the general question, he contended that there were very strong grounds for the belief that the national faith was pledged to the maintenance of the grant on the terms provided by the original act, which gave the endowment to the protestant religion for "all time to come."-The Duke of Newcastle replied in a short speech, in which he expressed his belief that the measure in question was not a consequence of successful agitation, but of the great principle that self-government could not be withheld from the colonies without great detriment to this country .- Lord DESART considered the proceedings on the subject a great blow to protestantism in

Canada. The motion was agreed to.
On Thursday, February 17, the Duke of Newcastle,
in answer to a question from Lord Monteagle, respecting Transportation of Convicts to Australia, stated that in future it would be confined to Western Australia; and that even to that colony, it would probably be continued only for a short period. A discussion then arose between Lords Campbell, Brougham, St. Leonards, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, as to the propriety of discontinuing transportation and substituting in its place

some other mode of secondary punishment.

The Earl of Cardigan called the attention of the house to the absurdity of centinuing the Office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, now that England and Ireland were so closely connected by improved means of communication, and asked whether the government intended to carry into effect the intention announced by the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when First Lord of the Treasury, of doing away with the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Earl of ABERDEEN declined to enter into discussion, and assured Lord Cardigan that the present government had no intention of taking such a step.

On Monday, February 21, the Earl of Cardigan again called the attention of the house to the Six-mile Bridge Affroy, and asked what course the government had determined to take in reference to the presecution of the soldiers implicated in the matter. The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that the grand jury would be left to deal with the bills against the soldiers as it thought fit, and it would ultimately be for the government to decide on the proper course to be pursued. The same course would be taken with regard to the bills against the priests who were accused of

instigating the peasantry to attack the military. On Tuesday, February 22, the Law of Exidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. In moving it Lord BROUGHAM explained that its object was to extend to Scotland that which had been the law on this most important subject in England. Last session the Lord Advocate brought in a bill to improve the law of evidence in Scotland, by extending Lord Denman's act to that country; and its effect had been found to be most salutary. It was then thought not desirable to extend to Scotland his (Lord Brougham's) act of 1851, making the parties to a suit, as well as other persons, competent to give evidence-but such was the object of the present measure. He was glad the other night to hear the Lord Chief Justice say that the learned judges, who had originally been against this measure, had, from the experience they had derived from its working, changed their opinion; and with a degree of candour which did them infinite honour, had avowed that change of opinion, and were now warmly in favour of the measure of 1851. He must also announce another change of opinion, the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh (of whom he desired to speak with more than ordinary respect and affection, having had the honour of belonging to that learned body). Those learned persons had entertained great doubts as to the expediency of this change in the law. From the experience of its working, however, they were strongly inclined to come round to an opinion in its favour; and they had lately passed a resolution approving of the extension of the law to Scotland, only suggesting one or two qualifications, which, by a happy accident, he had anticipated, and the bill which he then presented was framed so as and learned body.—Lord CAMPERLL highly respectable mittees, now inquiring into the nature o and learned body.—Lord CAMPERLL highly approved before taking any steps for their remedy.

Brougham had introduced this bill to assimilate the law of the two countries. He had, however, gone beyond the actual existing law of England, because he had introduced into this bill, as naturally he would, a clause with reference to which a bill had already been read a first time in their lordships' house, and he hoped it would soon become the law of the land. It had refe-rence to the evidence of husbands and wives; and it was but due to Lord Brougham to say that it was introduced into his bill of 1851. He had in that bill a clause extending the law of evidence to husband and wife, and he (the Lord Chancellor) was then opposed to it; but he must confess that he had since had reason to change his opinion, and he now approved of such a clause, but the husband and wife would not be compelled to disclose that which passed in confidence between themselves.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, February 10th, after some private and routine business, Lord JOHN RUSSEL made a statement of the Intended Ministerial Measures of the present Session. In the first place, it was intended as soon as possible to bring under the consideration of the house the estimates for the With regard to the number of men, there would be no increase in the number voted before the Christmas holidays. The sum to be voted would be a considerable increase over the estimates of last year; but he believed that he should be able to give satisfactory reasons for that increase. The other measures of the government were-first, a bill to enable the legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy-reserves in that country. The next question would be brought forward by the President of the Board of Trade, who would state the propositions of the government with regard to light dues, and other matters affecting the shipping interest. It was also the intention of the government to move for a committee of the house on the subject of Jewish Disabilities. With regard to the important subject of education, the government would make proposals which would materially increase the present means of educa-tion enjoyed by the people; and in reference to the general subject, they would shortly afterwards state the course which they intended to take with regard to the reports of the Oxford and Cambridge University commissions. With regard to Australia, it was intended to adhere to the intention of the late government to addition, some proposals would be made on the important subject of secondary punishments generally. Immediately after the Easter recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement. The Lord Chancellor would, in a few days, state the intention of the government with regard to legal reform, and the registration of land. The Chief Secretary for Ireland would propose the nomination of the select committee ordered to consider the two bills on the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. With regard to another important question -that of the representation of the people-he said that an amendment of the present system was one of the measures in contemplation. Referring to his attempts to extend the franchise in 1845, 1850, and 1851, his lordship took occasion to correct a misimpression which seemed to exist in some quarters that he meditated a more comprehensive measure than those which he had then proposed. At present it was the opinion of the government that the question required the most careful consideration and inquiry, and that it would be premature to legislate upon it during the present session of parliament. While himself believing this course to be wise, he should yet consider it to be the duty of the government, at the commencement of next session, to bring forward a measure on the subject. Alluding, before sitting down, to the numerous complaints of bribery and corruption during the late elections, his lordship expressed the desire of the government to prevent such complaints for the future; but considered it advisable to await the reports of the several com-mittees, now inquiring into the nature of these abuses,

Colonel SIBTHORP put a question as to the intentions of the government with regard to a further extension of the principles contained in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill? Lord J. Russell replied that the government had no intention of disturbing the bill as it stood. In reply to Sir F. Thesiger, his lordship stated that the government did not intend to introduce any measure on the subject

of grand juries.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to Sir James Duke, said that the question of Betting-houses was a very difficult one, and he had not, as yet, been able to devise

any method of dealing with it.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Bright, said that a commission had been appointed to take into consideration a considerable portion of the subject of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and the government considered it advisable to await the result of that inquiry before introducing any

measure upon the subject.

On Friday the 11th, Mr. HILDYARD put a question respecting the recent Mortality on board of certain Emigrant Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners: he said that on board one of those vessels. which had made the unusually rapid voyage of 64 days, no fewer than 104 persons perished, and the rest of the passengers arrived at Melbourne in a state of great prostration and sickness. His question had reference more particularly to inquiry with respect to the number of passengers, and to the means of ventilating the lowerdeck berths.-Mr. PEEL replied, that about 100 deaths were known to have taken place on board one vessel, and on its arrival at the harbour of Melbourne no fewer than 300 persons were sick from fever of one kind or other. There was no doubt that great mortality had occurred on board those vessels. They carried an unusually large number of emigrants, having two decks. It had not been the practice of the Emigration Commissioners to put people on board any vessels except those which had a single deck; but the state of matters rendered it necessary to employ vessels with two decks. No other vessels were tendered on that occasion. He found that of 179 deaths on board three vessels, no fewer than 163 were deaths of children; and there was an unusually large number of children passengers in proportion to adults. A relaxation in the rules had been made, in compliance with the urgent recommendations of parties connected with the colonies. Immediately, however, on intelligence being received by the Emigration Commissioners of so deplorable a loss, they issued instructions that no vessels with more than a single deck should be engaged by their agents, and refused to take families as emigrants having more than two children under seven, or three under ten years of age. These precautions would, he believed, prevent the recurrence of similar results. There would be no objection to laying on the table of the house the reports received on the

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the Secretary for the Home Department to the State of the Graveyards in this Metropolis, which he believed to be most disgraceful and injurious to the public health. There was one case in particular, that of the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand. Great complaints had been made of that churchyard, and persons had been struck with most serious disease in consequence of passing it. One gentleman with whom he was acquainted happened to pass when a funeral was performing, and was struck with a most virulent disease, which assumed an appearance very much like the plague. There was swelling under the arms; and the gentleman to whom he referred was for a time in a state of dangerous illness. On the authority of medical men of eminence, he (Lord D. Stuart) could say that they considered it dangerous to pass, and that many had lost their lives from passing when funerals were performing. He had been assured by many men that they had seen absolutely putrid flesh and blood thrown up by the gravedigger.—Lord Palmerston said:—The particular case to which my noble friend has alluded was brought under my notice a few days ago by a deputation from the parish to which this graveyard belongs. The result was, that a meeting of the vestry was held, and that application was made to me for an order in Council to shut up that graveyard. to me for an order in Council to shut up that graveyard. Were the intentions of the government on the subject That order in Council will, as soon as possible, be passed. of the Income Tax? Lord J. RUSSELL said he was glad

With respect to the question in general, I can only repeat what my noble friend has stated, that the graveyards of the metropolis are in a state which is disgraceful, and I trust that the various parishes with whom it rests in the first place to correct so terrible an evil will not be deterred by considerations of expense from doing what they can to remove from the metropolis, sources of pestilence, which, if the will of Providence should be that the cholera, which is raging in some parts of the continent, should visit this island and come to this metropolis, will be attended with the most dangerons consequences. I can assure my noble friend that my attention will be anxiously directed to the subject which he has brought before the house.

Mr. Adderse put several questions respecting the affairs of the Cape of Good Hope; and Mr. F. Peel said in reply, that the constitution ordinance for the Cape of Good Hope would be shortly sent out to the colony; that there was no intention to establish a convict settlement in any part of South Africa; that General Catheart had advanced with a body of troops into the Orange River territory, but there was no expectation that this would lead to any hostile collision with the natives; and that it was not intended to establish a

British colony in the sovereignty of the Orange River. On Monday, February 14, Mr. DISRAELI having asked whether a paragraph in a recent Speech of Sir C Wood at Halifax, animadverting on the conduct and motives of the Emperor of the French, was correctly reported. Lord J. Russell, on behalf of Sir C. Wood (who was unable to attend), observed that the speech had no reference to the subject of our foreign relations; but, in arguing the question of universal suffrage and Parliamentary reform, he had referred to what he thought an appropriate illustration; and Lord John read a letter from Sir Charles, in which he declared that he had expressed no opinion upon the conduct of the Emperor of the French, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to use any words which could be offensive to the emperor.

Mr. COBDEN having enquired whether the British government had had any communication with that of France on the subject of the Increased Naval Preparations alleged to be going on in that country. Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that although it was true that the French government had thought it right to increase and improve their naval means, that increase and improvement were not such as to require the government of this country either to remonstrate with or question that of France, with whom our relations were of the

most friendly nature.

The house went into committee upon Metropolitan Improvements, when a resolution was agreed to whereon to found a bill, the object of which was shortly explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer namely, to discharge certain payments out of the consolidated fund in exoneration of the land revenue.

The LORD ADVOCATE, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to Facilitate Procedure in the Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland, described the nature and jurisdiction of those courts, the abuses in which, he observed, consisted in their delays and expenses, which were traceable to three causes-first, that the pleas were in writing; secondly, that the depositions were likewise not oral, but written; and, thirdly, the facility of appeals from the sheriffsubstitute to the sheriff-principal. He explained the remedies provided in the bill, which proposed, not to abolish, but to reform these useful local jurisdictions. Mr. Hume thought the people of Scotland would not be satisfied with this half-measure, and recommended the government to reconsider the subject, and to abolish altogether the office of sheriff-principal .- Mr. C. Bruce, on the other hand, highly approved the bill.-After a few words from Mr. CRAUFURD and Mr. DUNCAN, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill for further regulating the office of Examiner of the Court of Chancery, the object of which was to rectify certain omissions, inaccuracies, and ambiguities in the

act of last session.

On Tuesday, February 15, Mr. Hume asked what

of an opportunity of explaining that, in his statement of the ministerial plans, he had not intended to say that the government positively postponed the further consideration of the income tax. He referred only to the necessity of so doing, should a Reform Bill be brought forward this session. The government would give no further information on the subject prior to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hume under these circumstances, gave notice that he should ask a question in reference to a new committee on the income tax on an early day.

Mr. H. Drummonp moved for leave to bring in a

bill to Facilitate the Sale and Purchase of Land; taking occasion to enter into an historical and critical view of the present state of the law on the subject, which he considered to press unjustly upon owners and occupiers.—Mr. HEADLAM and Mr. HUME applauded the proposal, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. F. Peel, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to

Empower the Legislature of Canada to Dispose of the Clergy Reserves in that Country, entered into a detailed review of the whole question; the original grant and manner of appropriating the funds; the disagreements of the local legislature; the reference of the question to the home government; and finally the act of 1840, which he maintained to be unjust to those religious communities who differed from the church of England, and also formed so important a portion of the popula-The object of the present measure was to do away with the act of 1840, and place the power where it ought to rest,—in the hands of the local legislature. It did not seek to alter the present constitution of things; and he rejected the idea that it would tend to alienate the clergy reserves from religious uses .- Sir JOHN PAKINGTON looked at the proposal with sorrow, but without surprise, recognising in its principle a breach of solemn faith towards the protestants of Canada, which he entreated the government, especially Lord John Russell, earnestly to consider. He did not oppose the introduction of the bill, and reserved his further objections.—Mr. VERNON SMITH considered that Sir John Pakington had completely evaded the main question, which was, whether we should legislate for Canada, or Canada had the right of legislating for itself? Were he a Canadian he might be in favour of the present system; but, as a determined advocate of the right of the colonies to self-government, he had but one course to take. - Sir H. R. INGLIS maintained the case of the protestant clergy, in whose favour he adduced arguments which he said could not be denied by "the most ignorant and the most radical" members of the house .- Lord J. Russell said that he would be rejoieed to find the parliament of Canada agreeing to the act of 1840, and he was not quite sure that theirs was the very best policy in the matter. But the real fact was that the parliament of Canada had a right to settle the question for itself, and the home government had no right to interfere. It was on this ground that he supported the motion .- Mr. HUME thanked the government for the measure which they proposed to take for securing a permanent peace in so important a

colony. The motion was agreed to.
On Wednesday, February 16, on the order for the third reading of the County Elections Polls Bill, Colonel SIBTHORP denounced the bill as a demo-cratical and dangerous measure of disfranchisement, and moved to defer the third reading for six months .-Mr. DEEDES reiterated his objections to the bill, and deprecated partial legislation upon this great question .-Lord R. GROSVENOR declined to postpone a measure which had been sanctioned by so large a majority of the house.—Mr. Spooner spoke shortly against the bill, and Mr. Hadfield in its favour. The motion for the third reading was carried by 129 against 28 .- A clause moved by Captain Scobell providing that the poll shall not be taken at any licensed public-house or beer house, gave rise to some discussion, but was ultimately

Mr. DEEDES, in moving the second reading of the Parish Constables Bill, stated that its object was to consolidate and amend the existing acts, the provisions of the Rural Police Act having been only partially the facts of the case, he could not adopt it, because he adopted; and he proposed that those counties which never could recognise the doctrine that the exercise of

withdrawn, and the bill passed.

should hereafter adopt the latter act should be exempted from the operations of this bill. He explained the new points in the bill, which was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The house then went into committee upon the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the clauses of which were

agreed to.

Mr. G. BUTT moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate Election Proceedings in England and Wales; to limit the time between the proclamation and day of election in counties, and between the receipt of writ and the election in boroughs; to limit the polling of elections for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and otherwise to regulate the proceedings of elections. He explained briefly the provisions of the bill, pointing out the evils they were intended to meet; and he suggested to the government the expediency of consolidating and amending the entire law relating to elections.—Mr. Phinn seconded the motion.—Mr. S. HERBERT observed, that the suggestion as to the consolidation of the election law was under the consideration of the government, and he hoped some step would shortly be taken in that direction. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by extending the power of appeal; and Sir J. Young obtained leave to bring in a bill to supply an omission in an act of last session relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland, which passed through all its stages.

On Thursday, February 17, Mr. Frewen moved a resolution for the Repeal of the Duty on Hops, as being an impolitic and unequal tax.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated the discussion of this question at present.—The motion was supported by Mr. Bright, Mr. Hume and others; but was negatived

on a division, by 175 against 91.

Mr. KINNAIRD moved an address to the Queen, on the subject of the Persecution of Protestants in Tuscany. The case of the Madiais, he observed, was not an isolated one. It indicated a religious reaction, and a determination on the part of the hierarchy of the Church of Rome to put down Protestantism by force wherever the civil power enabled them to do so, and on this ground he asked the house to call upon her Majesty's government, in concert with the governments of Prussia and Holland, to remonstrate, not dictatorially or menacingly, but in the name of religion and humanity, with the Grand Duke. He gave the details of the arrest of several Florentines for no other offence than reading the Bible, to show that the persecution was systematic; thousands, he said, were living in Tuscany under a reign of terror. The objection that, this being a matter between a government and its own subjects, we had no right to interfere, had been disposed of in the admirable dispatch of Lord J. Russell, and precedents were not wanting for such interference .- Lord D. STUART seconded the motion .- Mr. Lucas said that he could not agree with the resolution, because, according to the papers laid before the house, it did not state the facts of the case correctly. It appeared from those papers that the Madiais had engaged in a system of proselytism at the bidding and instigation of foreign emissaries and agents. sentence against them declared that they had not disproved the facts alleged against them; that they had been guilty of the crime of proselytism by the instrumentality of money supplied from abroad-that was, from England. But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Tuscan government were to be blamed for punishing the Madiais for the crime of proselytism, what had been the conduct of this country in respect to Roman eatholies persecuted in different parts of the world? Who ever heard of our Secretary of State remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia for persecuting and torturing Roman catholic nuns? Had not Lord Palmerston actually recommended the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland? The conduct of that noble lord in the case of the Tahiti, was, he contended, exactly parallel with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. If he believed that the resolution expressed the facts of the case, he could not adopt it, because he February, 1853.]

At this moment acts of persecution were going on against Roman catholics in protestant countries quite as deserving of our interference as the case of the Madiais, and he should bring some of them before the The system of law in Sweden was quite as persecuting as that of Tuscany, and in Mecklenburgh eatholic priests had been conducted by the police across the frontier for the crime of saying mass in private.

Lord J. Russell professed himself at a loss to know whether Mr. Lucas approved or not of persecution for religious opinions. His (Lord John's) conclusion was, that if a protestant state should condemn persons because they had become Roman catholics, or taught others to become so, such conduct was morally wrong. Mr. Lucas alleged that the Madiais were punished, not because they had become protestants, but that, being protestants, they endeavoured to convert others to protestantism at the instigation of a foreign agent; whereas the foreign agent had left the country, and the it as the Tuscan tribunals said, that those individuals had endeavoured to induce Roman catholics to read the Bible, and to believe that certain doctrines were not authorised by the Bible, he still said it was a moral crime to punish them. Mr. Lucas had said we were not justified in considering ourselves friends of religious liberty while we were indifferent to persecutions against Roman catholics. But it could not be maintained that such was our general conduct; in no part of our dominions were persons punished for endeavouring to induce protestants to become Roman catholics. vindicated Lord Palmerston from the charge of countenancing religious persecution in Switzerland, the South Seas, and Sweden, he insisted that the government of this country had done nothing which misbecame it in the representations it had addressed to that of Tuseany. Persecution for religious opinions was odious and detestable, and the government of England was justified in raising its voice against it. Holding this opinion, he recommended the house to leave this case in the hands of the government. Its voice had been heard, and he trusted that, although the Madiais and others might suffer, the general opinion of the world would secure religious liberty .- Mr. DRUMMOND observed that religious persecution, even by the Inquisition, was always justified by the plea that the offence was against civil society. Before the Roman catholics were condemned, however, he recommended that we should look to our own conduct .- Mr. J. FITZGERALD regretted that the Roman catholic clergy had been dragged into this discussion. So far from the law applied to the Madiais being that of the church, it was a law which had destroyed the power of the ecclesiastical tribunals. As a Roman catholic, he disapproved of the punishment of these persons, and he should ever raise his voice against persecutions of every kind .- Lord Palmerston repelled the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Lucas, in respect to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and to the transactions at Tabiti. He complained that that hon, member had made a partial representation of the facts in the former case; and in the latter, the noble lord justified the treatment of the Roman catholic priests, who went, he said, to disturb the tranquillity of an island already pacified, for the purpose of turning protestants into eatholies, instead of endeavouring to turn heathens into christians. Those priests had, however, not been put into "comfortable prisons," like the Madiais, but had been merely told to go about their business .- Mr. KINNAIRD withdrew his motion,

On Friday, February 18, Mr. DISRAELI, agreeably to notice, called the attention of the house to the subject of our *Itelations with France*. This, he observed, was the most important subject of our modern politics. Peace had now subsisted for nearly forty years between Great Britain and France; during this interval the social relations between the two countries had multiplied, and with enlightened legislation, their commercial intercourse was susceptible of infinite development. Having every security for the peace we desired, it was extremely strange, and even startling, he

humanity and philanthropy was to be all on one side. I natural hostility between the two nations, was repugnant to the opinions of the wisest of our statesmen, who had held that an alliance with France should be the keystone of our foreign policy. The increase of our armaments was erroneously connected with certain incidents which had occurred in France; its origin was of a date much more remote; it was to be found chiefly in the changes wrought in science, in the revolution in the art of war, which had deprived us of one of our natural sources of defence. Mr. Disraeli then referred to the plans of the late government, which would, he said, furnish a Channel flect of fifteen or sixteen sail of the line, with an adequate number of smaller vessels. But there was no foundation for the too prevalent belief that this increase of our naval means of defence was occasioned by any political changes in a foreign country. Whoever might sit upon the throne of France, and however tran-quil might be the condition of Europe, those who were responsible for the conduct of affiairs in this country would, sooner or later, have felt it their duty to place it in a state of defence. Other causes of apprehension had been alleged; the troubled state of France, it was said, had terminated in a revival of a military dynasty; but it did not follow that the descendant of a conqueror should be a rival, and the present sovereign of France, was not by profession a military man. Then France was supposed to be governed by the army; but it was a great error to assume that the army was anxious to conquer another country. There was no doubt a considerable prejudice in this country against the present ruler of France, but it was extremely difficult to form an opinion upon French politics, and so long as the French people were exact in their commercial dealings, and friendly in their political relations, it was just as well that we should not interfere in the management of their domestic concerns. Mr. Disraeli read an extract from the speech of Lord John Russell, on the 3rd of February, 1852, upon the subject of the then recent changes in the government of France, and, expressing his concurrence in the soundness of its sentiments, desired, he said, to ascertain whether they were at all modified, and whether similar opinions were entertained by the noble lord's present colleagues. He instanced various proofs of the cordial co-operation of France with this country in objects of general benefit, remarking that a nation which had thus entitled itself to the sympathy, respect, and good-feeling of the people of this country was not to be treated as a corsuir and a bandit. In seeking to discover the views and opinions of the government of Lord Aberdeen, he referred to the declarations of some of its members. Sir James Graham, he observed, had described the ruler of France as a despot who had trampled upon the rights and liberties of forty millions of men, thus holding up to public scorn and indignation both ruler and people. Another cabinet minister, Sir Charles Wood, had accused the Emperor of the French of gagging the French and Belgian press, tough, "of course," without meaning the slightest offence to the emperor. Upon these indisthe slightest offence to the emperor. Upon these indiscretions, as he termed them, Mr. Disraeli commented; observing that they suggested grave doubts as to the foreign policy of the present cabinet, which were not removed by the programme of Loyd Aberdeen, and, in these circumstances, it was the absolute duty of the house to obtain something more satisfactory, a frank explanation from the government upon this important question; he was, therefore, entitled to ask what was the system on which our foreign policy was to be conducted, and what was the state of our relations with France.—Lord John Russell said, If Mr. Disraeli's o ject had been to obtain an explanation respecting our foreign relations, he might have confined his observations within much narrower limits. Indeed, the statement he (Lord John) made the other night, that we were on terms of intimate friendship with France, might itself have satisfied a member of that house, and he thought it a calamity if an attempt were made to convert this into a party question, and to throw suspicions on the intentions of the government, and sow dissension between two powerful countries. He now reported, that the British government was on terms of amity with that of France, with the domestic concerns of which we had no right to interfere. Mr. Disraeli, he remarked, had resaid, that we should be supposed to be on the eve of a right to interfere. Mr. Disraeli, he remarked, had re-rupture with France. The dogma that there was a ferred to certain speeches delivered on the hustings.

For what purpose was this done, except to excite irritation and provoke suspicions, and this by one who professed to have nothing more at heart than a cordial understanding between the two countries? Nothing was further from the intention of the speakers than to disturb that good understanding; and with reference to the programme of Lord Aberdeen, it contained a clear announcement of the foreign policy of the government. He retorted the charge of inconsistency and aberration from principles upon the Protectionist party, and defended, against the strictures of Mr. Disraeli, the temperate progress meditated by the present government. With respect to himself, he said there were two questions respecting which he felt great interest-the further education of the people, and the amendment of the representation; but he should not push on any measure which he thought out of time, or not likely to meet with success. He thought measures of this kind should be duly weighed; and if he could contribute to the stability of a ministry formed of men honestly intent upon the good of the country, and to bring forward wise measures with due deliberation, he should glory in doing so .- Mr. Cobden contended that our great naval preparations were the real cause of uneasiness at home, while they endangered our understanding with France. The government professed to trust the friendly sentiments of France, while it went on increasing our armaments, which were of no effect, since for every ship we built the French built another, so that the relative forces remained the same. If the government refused to adopt the suggestion of diplomatic action to check the increase of armaments in both countries, he should suspect them of being actuated by sinister objects .- Sir J. GRAHAM denied that, in the speech referred to by Mr. Disraeli, he had called the Emperor of the French a despot or a tyrant. He explained what he did say on that occasion, observing that, although he was most desirous to maintain friendly relations with France, and although not one word had fallen from him calculated to disturb those relations, if it should be the opinion of the house that neither there nor on the hustings, was he at liberty to give expression to his conscientious feelings, he was not fit to be a minister. After some observations by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Baillie, and Lord D. Stuart, the discussion termi-

The house then went into a Committee of Supply. Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving the Navy Estimates, said they were not recommended on any ground of a hostile character towards any foreign Power whatever, but for reasons which had been sustained by the reports of two committees. He stated that the net aggregate increase amounted to 339,000l. upon the three items of wages, victuals, and stores, and he indicated the causes of this increase. He gave explanations of various reductions, savings, and improvements in the naval departments; he developed the views of the government with relation to matters connected with our steam and general navy; and, tendering further elucidations when desired of the different votes, concluded by moving a vote of 45,000 men for the service of the navy, including 12,500 marines. This vote was agreed to, after discussion. Other votes were likewise agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

On Monday, February 21, Mr. Moore put a question respecting the Intentions of Government towards the Church in Ireland. After some preliminary observations-in the course of which he referred to an alleged secret assurance given to two Irish members, who had taken office under the present administration, that it would legislate in respect to the established church in Ireland on the principle of religious equality,-he inquired whether it was the intention of government to do so; and whether it was their intention, at a fitting time, to introduce such a measure. - Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that the government had no intention of introducing any measure respecting the established church of Ireland other than a bill on the subject of ministers' money; adding, that no secret assurance had been given to the two gentlemen referred to, who had taken office without relying on any special pledge.—Mr. O'FLAHERTY said he did not yield to Mr. Moore in a sincere and anxious desire to see a just measure of religious equality established in Ireland; but he thought this not a convenient time for bringing forward the question; on the contrary, he believed the people of Ireland were of opinion that no step could be more injudicious.—Mr. LUCAS, after the explicit answer of Lord J. Russell, called upon Mr. O'Flaherty, as one who had pledged himself to oppose any government that would not give an assurance that they would act on the principle of religious equality in dealing with Irish politics, to redeem his pledge.

Mr. HINDLEY asked whether the government intended to proceed with the Prosecutions for Distributing Placards Animadverting upon the Militia Bill:—Mr. FITZROY (in the absence of Lord Palmerston) stated that the prosecutions would not be proceeded with. Mr. Bright said that, when it was considered that means of a most scandalous and improper character were used to induce young men to join the army and the militia, it was open to persons of a different opinion to give opposite advice. The placard issued by the Pence Society (one of which the hon, member held up to the view of the house) gave a woodcut of the flogging of a person in the militia service. It contained extracts from the New Testament, from the military newspapers, and from the Autobiography of a Working Man, by Mr. Somerville, who himself underwent the punishment of flogging in the army. He understood that one person was in prison for exhibiting these placards. He was glad the present government had quashed these prosecutions, and he did not believe the public service would suffer in consequence. Lord PALMERSTON said it was true it was not the intention of the government to proceed with these prosecutions, for this reason, that whatever were the intentions of the parties who had distributed these placards and the pictorial description by which they were headed, their intentions had wholly failed. The good sense and patriotic spirit and feeling of the British people had induced them to treat these incentives to abandon the cause of their country with the contempt they deserved. The attempt to thwart the enlistment for the militia having failed, it would have the appearance of vindictiveness to proceed with the prosecutions, and he had given directions that they should be entirely stopped. He did not intend that the parties should be called upon to enter into recognizances, and any one who might be imprisoned-he was not aware there were any such cases-would be released. Lord PALMERSTON then read a letter he had received from Mr. Somerville, subjoined to which was a copy of a letter which Mr. Somerville had written to Mr. Hindley. The letter to Mr. Hindley was as follows ;-

"Sir,—Seeing in the newspapers that you are to put a question to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the anti-militia placards, posted throughout the kingdom by the Peace Seciety, I beg your attention to the following facts, and I think you should in fairness read this letter in the house:-The placard in question contains an engraving of a man tied up to be flogged. It contains also a description by me (in a book entitled the 'Autobiography of a Working Man') of the punishment I received while a soldier in the Scots Greys on the 29th of May, 1832. I have reason to com-plain of that offensive placard, and complained of it to the Peace Notely as soon as I knew of its existence, and on the following grounds:—I. Because my own opinion has been deedtedly in favour of the volunteering of recruits to the militia, in preference to a compulsory ballot (or invasion of the domestic circle by a conscription); and because, if the battalions of the militia were not filled by volunteers, the conscription must have been resorted to. not believe that militiamen were or are likely to be flogged, unless they commit crimes which they may easily avoid . Because my book was intended to be, what every page of it proves, a warning to young men entering the army, and to soldiers already there, not to connect themselves with politics and regimental politicians as 1 unfortunately did; also to dissuade civilians from connecting themselves with physical force movements. 4. Because a quotation is prominently made from my book in the Peace Society's placard without their naming the book or explaining why I was flogged; but, their naming the book of explaning why i was logger, but, on the contrary, leading any one not acquainted with me to infer that I was some malefactor, guilty, probably, of a vile moral crime (which soldiers are usually guilty of before receiving such a punishment). 5. Because my name was the only one used in the placard as a soldier who had suffered that matching the distinguist of the property that punishment, which was to deter men from volunteering into the Militia. 6. Because I was not asked if I would allow iny name to be used for such a purpose. And, lastly, if I had, I should have emphatically said, 'No.'—I am, &c.
"Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P."—ALEXANDER SOMEHVILLE.

Lord PALMERSTON continued to say, that Mr. Bright had found fault with him for having said something on a former occasion which the hon, member thought offensive to persons belonging to the Peace Society. Upon the occasion alluded to he stated what he certainly could not retract-namely, that he thought the course pursued by those persons was a grave offence. It was evidently their intention to obstruct the public service, and to deprive the country of the defence which Parliament thought it ought to have. The hon, member talked of "gagging the press," and said that the proceedings instituted by the late government were calculated to have that effect. No doubt, this was a free country, and a man might publish what he pleased, provided it did not involve an offence against the law; but if the government saw anything published which they were advised was not only against the law, but against the interests of country, it was the duty of the government to put a stop to it. It was not his wish to say anything hostile to the Peace Society; he looked upon the persons composing it as a set of well-intentioned fanatics. They were much too good to be intrusted with political

functions in this wicked and sinful world. The house then went into a committee of supply on the Navy Estimates, and a number of sums belonging to that department were voted after various discussions, of which the most important was on the subject of Flogging in the Navy.—Mr. STAPLETON urged upon the government the importance of considering this punishment, with a view to its entire abolition, and the substituting of some less revolting and demoralising mode of maintaining discipline. He observed, that the subject affected the character, not of the Royal Navy only, but of the merchant service; as, unless corporal punishment was abolished in the former, the condition of the latter, in regard to the liability of the men to the same infliction, could not be ameliorated. When this species of punishment was first introduced into the navy, it prevailed in schools, prisons, workhouses, and similar establishments; but in these it had long since been abolished, and, as experience proved, with the most beneficial results. The question was a social as well as a military one. Suppose it was necessary to resort to a conscription for the purpose of manning our navy or recruiting our army, and persons belonging to the middle classes were subjected to this degrading punishment, the consequence would be, he believed, mutiny, if not rebellion; and it would never do to apply one system of punishment to one class of persons and a different one to another. He suggested that solitary confinement, with bread and water diet. might in almost all cases on shipboard be found an effective substitute for flogging .- Sir J. GRAHAM said that he was desirous that every possible check upon the undue exercise of corporal punishment in the navy should be imposed. The subject had occupied the attention of all the different Boards of Admiralty that had existed during the last ten years, and the result was, that every check that experience could devise had been established, and was rigidly carried into effect in the administration of this description of punishment. In the first place, care had been taken that it should not be inflicted in hot blood, by requiring that twenty-four hours should elapse between the sentence and the punishment. Then the number of lashes was limited to forty-eight, and it was required that all the circumstances of the offence and the punishment should be recorded and returned to the commanding officer of the station, and remitted to the Admiralty, to be then revised by the naval officer of the board, and to be brought by him periodically under review by the head of the department. And for some years past it had been the practice of the Admiralty, in forming their opinions of the merits of commanding officers, to be guided very much by the efficient discipline they had maintained with the smallest amount of corporal punishment. With regard to the substitution of imprisonment. it should be remembered, that in ships not over-manned, to imprison any of the crew would be to increase the labour, and thus inflict unmerited punishment on the rest. He should rejoice if corporal punishment could, consistently with the maintenance of discipline, be still further restricted, but he entreated the house to weigh further to afford those who might be trained in the

well the danger that might result, before they pronounced in favour of its total abolition.—Mr. W. WIL-LIAMS thought it should be a rule on board a man-ofwar as it was in a regiment of the liue, that corporal punishment should not be inflicted except on the sentence of a court-martial.—Sir G. PECHELL observed that it was often the case on board a man-of-war that a sufficient number of officers could not be obtained to form a court-martial, but in a regiment of the line that difficulty could never arise.

Lord D. STUART put some questions to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs respecting the Case of Edward Murray. He asked the noble lord whether he had any hopes of obtaining any further extention of clemency to this unfortunate man? Whether he had received anv information of a character to enable him to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner in respect to the heinous crime laid to his charge? Whether he would state that opinion or communicate that information to the house? and whether he had taken, or intended to take, measures to prevent the commutation of Murray's sentence from death to perpetual imprisonment, from resulting in the wasting of the body, the sinking of the spirits, the weakening of the mind, which are but additions to the capital punishment, which a long close confinement too often involve? -Lord J. RUSSELL said, with regard to this case, Lord Malmsbury directed Sir Henry Bulwer to make representations, with a view to the commutation of the sentence. He himself had since directed that those representations should be continued, and they were continued while Sir Henry was at Florence. Sir Henry had lately come away, but representations would continue to be made by the British minister at Florence. As to the guilt or innocence of Edward Murray, he could only say that the Roman government denied that if the trial had taken place in an English court the result would have been different.

On Tuesday, February 22, a number of private bills were before the house, one of which, Her Majesty's Theatre Association Bill, was of general interest. Its second reading was moved by Mr. Phinn, who explained its nature. It was well known (he said) that for many years it had been found extremely difficult to carry on the opera-in consequence of a succession of persons who had taken that establishment having discovered that it was inadequately supported by the public. The result was that no person who had the requisite amount of capital, would embark in the enterprise; and the object of this bill was to invest a large body of gentlemen, who had taken great interest in the cultivation of the fine arts, especially of the dramatic and lyrical art, with the rights and privileges of a corporation. Her Majesty, in her speech at the opening of the session. recommended to parliament the promotion of the fine arts, and it was in accordance with the spirit of that recommendation that he now asked the house to read the bill a second time, with a view to its being afterwards referred to a select committee. In almost all the great European capitals, the opera was supported to a great extent by the government. Our own operas had for some time been in a state of notorious insolvency; and it was for the house to consider whether it would invest a large number of noblemen and gentlemen with power to provide a remedy for such a state of things. In order to effect this object the parties were ready to contribute nearly 198,000%, and he asked the house to concede to them the usual courtesy of a reference to a select committee, in order that the matter might be discussed calmly, and the opposition, if there were any, removed. It had been objected to the bill that it was contrary to public policy. He believed the real objection was that it was contrary to the private interest of certain parties, who felt that if the bill were carried there would be a chance of the opera being conducted with efficiency and success. The object of the bill was to continue at the old site the lyrical and dramatic entertainment which had for the last 150 years been carried on at her Majosty's Theatre, which had received royal and distinguished patronage, and which every sovereign of this country during that period had considered essential to the cultivation of the fine arts; and

Academy of Music an opportunity of displaying before the public the acquirements which they had gained under the patronage of the crown. He believed the bill was objected to on the ground that it involved the principle of limited liability. No doubt that was the case. It was not to be expected that gentlemen of fortune would risk their property to an unlimited extent for a public purpose. This was not a mere trading speculation; it was a gratuitous combination of gentlemen to promote a public object; and they had a right to say that their liability must be limited within certain bounds. A precedent for this principle was to be found in the case of the Drury-lane Act, 52 Geo. III., c. 119, which was passed shortly after Drury-lane Theatre was destroved by fire. He admitted that the promoters sought in the first instance to obtain their object by other means. They went to the late President of the Board of Trade to ask for a charter, and their request was refused; and he believed they now came to the house in opposition to that right hon gentleman's opinion. It was for the house to say whether they would refuse to make a concession which had been made in favour of the Electric Telegraph Company and the Crystal Palace Company. He would detain the house with only one more observation. The Academy of Music acted under a charter, and he did not understand on what principle peculiar privileges could be granted to a school which was to foster and train up the rising generation in the musical and dramatic art, while they refused to those who had been so trained an opportunity of displaying their talents. He entreated the house to read the bill a second time and refer its details to a committee -Mr. HUME objected to the second reading on the ground that the principle of limited liability, whether right or wrong, had been referred by the government to a commission; and it appeared to him that this was a bill which ought not to be passed pending the inquiry. He should certainly oppose its further progress under the circumstances.—Mr. M. MILNES said the answer to the hon, gentleman's objection was, that this was not a trading bill, and that the question of limited liability, as affecting credit, had here no application .- Mr. CLAY opposed the bill, and affirmed that it was for a mere trading speculation.—Admiral PECHELL hoped the would have the opinion of the President of the Board of Trade on the question, as it involved the interests of hundreds of persons .- Mr. CARDWELL said he felt it his duty to say a few words in answer to the appeal which had been made to him. This subject came before the member for Oxford (Mr. Henley), when he presided over the business of the Board of Trade. He refused the application made to him for a charter of limited liability, being governed, as he understood, both by precedent and by principle. When the case was brought before himself he thought it no disrespect to the right honourable gentleman's decision to have an interview with Mr. Lumley, which lasted nearly an hour, and at its close, he did not entertain the shadow of a doubt that the right hon, gentlenan's view was correct. It was said that this was not a trading con-cern. He only hoped that the creditors of the concern might see no reason hereafter to view it as a trading concern; but he could not help reminding the house that one of the chief grounds on which the bill was asked for was, that no private fortune was adequate to meet the expenses. He had been very much pressed with the consideration of the great respectability of the parties who asked for a charter. No one could doubt that they were persons of the highest standing; but the law of this country acknowledged no difference between one subject and another; and he asked the house to remember that if they passed this bill, it would be impossible to refuse similar applications from persons who had different objects. He thought he was doing no injustice by saying that the one object of this bill was to obtain Joint Stock Companies Act did not give. The question was one, therefore, not of detail, but of principle; and it was for the house to consider whether it would set up the principle of limited liability in this particular case. He maintained that the bill was contrary to precedent, and ought not to be sanctioned. Two years' investigation of the subject before a committee of the House of

Commons had resulted in a recommendation that a commission of inquiry should be appointed by the crown. The crown was going to appoint a commission, and he hoped that it would lead to a settlement of the question, what were the cases in which limited liability should be given, if indeed it were ever conceded. Under these circumstances he did not think the bill ought to pass; and, inasmuch as the second reading involved the question which would have to be decided by the commission—namely, whether there should be limited liability or not, he should vote against it.—On a division, the second reading was negatived by 170 against 70; and thus the bill was lost.

Mr. SPOONER moved for a committee of the whole house to Consider the Act relating to Maynooth College; maintaining that when the act was passed, its supporters were unaware of the evil effects which would result from the system of education, and the spread of those principles which a Protestant country was thus made to support. He contended also that the act could not be maint ined without a violation of the Parliamentary oath, the terms of which the hon, member cited with a vehemence highly amusing to the house. He warned them how far they encouraged the increase of the priest party in Ireland, who, as had been sufficiently indicated at the recent elections, were only seeking to rid the country altogether of the incubus of the Protestant church. He read a variety of reports of speeches from Irish journals in support of his case, affording, as he believed, a convincing proof that the object of the endowment of Maynooth College had altogether failed. He examined the religious laws by which Catholics are governed, and declared them to be incompatible with allegiance to the throne or the constitution. A catholic was incapable of being a good subject, incapable of toleration, which was only a treacherous sign; and any con-cession made towards him was made at the peril of the country .- Mr J. MACGREGOR seconded the motion, but suggested that instead of a committee of the whole house, a select committee should be appointed to consider the subject. He was in favour of civil and religious liberty, but the statements of Mr. Spooner were too important not to be either established or disproved .- Mr. Schole-FIELD moved an amendment to leave out all the words after the word "consider," and to substitute the words, "all enactments now in force whereby the revenue of the country is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with a view to a repeal of such enactments," There were a variety of enactments of a similar nature to the Maynooth grant, and equally vicious in principle, and his object was to sweep them away altogether. Still, if his amendment was not adopted, he should vote against the resolution; for, if a reform was to be made, it should begin with the more powerful religious body charged upon the state. His object in proposing the amendment was to remove the question from a narrow and sectarian ground to the broad basis of religious liberty.—Sir W. CLAY seconded the amendment. The corner-stone of our faith was the right of private judgment, which right was incompatible with the endowment of any particular religion by the The time was coming when it would be necessary state to revise our entire religious system, and in Ireland he was not quite clear that the time had not arrived. In the event of the amendment being rejected, he would follow the course of Mr. Scholefield .- Mr. F. GREVILLE defended the endowment and opposed the motion .- Mr. MIALL spoke generally in favour of religious liberty .-Mr. BALL supported the motion .- Mr. DUFFY examined the sources of Mr. Spooner's evidence, which he did not consider to be accredited. He had never seen the alleged facts in the journals from which they were said to have been quoted, and at best the journals themselves were of no influence, and entitled to very little consideration. He had seen the statements in question-together with a great many others of a similar character-in a work (from which he quoted) written by Sir Francis Headan octavo volume, the result of a fortnight's observation and reflection in Ireland. He disbelieved the statements that had been made, and on general grounds claimed religious equality for Ireland.—Sir J. Young defended the policy of the grant, as tending to diminish differences between the two great religious classes in Ireland.

He did not deny that the priests had been guilty of some excesses during the recent elections, but those who had been thus guilty were but a small portion of a large class; and there was some allowance to be made even for them, when they remembered the peculiar religious excitement which prevailed at the period. He opposed the motion, not merely because it went as far as it did. but because it must go further. It was the beginning of a retrograde policy, which had been the main cause of all the miseries of Ireland. He had the highest authorities on his side, and especially quoted the opinion of the late Duke of Welliague with a late of the late Duke of Welliague with a late of the late Duke of Welliague with a late of the late Duke of the late of th of the late Duke of Wellington, who condemned even the appearance of persecution. It was this wise principle that he hoped would govern the Protestants of the country .- Mr. B. STANHOPE supported the motion; and the debate was then adjourned.

On Wednesday, February 23, Mr. Milner Gibson moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill. He observed that the subject had been before Parliament for the last twenty years; that the title of the ratepayers to a voice in the control of county expenditure, in conjunction with the magistracy, bad been admitted; and that this bill, while it adopted the representative principle, reserved considerable power to the magistrates, and did not trench upon their judicial authority. He justified the departures from the bill of 1851, as respected the constitution, powers, and functions of the Financial Boards; but merely asked the house now to sanction the principle of the measure. -Lord PALMERSTON, on the part of the government, acknowledged the importance of the subject, which involved matters of national consideration—police, treatment of prisoners, and care of lunatic asylums and was, moreover, connected with the personal feelings of the unpaid magistracy. The expediency of intro-ducing the representative principle into the control of county expenditure, he considered had been conceded, and acquiescing in the bill so far as that principle was concerned, he should offer no opposition to the second reading; but in his opinion the measure should, with the exception of the mode in which the financial boards were to be elected, be brought back in the committee to the bill of 1851. It must not be supposed, he added, that the acquiescence of the government in the principle of the bill arose from any distrust in the unpaid magistracy .- Mr. FRESHFIELD spoke in opposition to the bill, and Sir B. HALL supported it .- Sir J. PAKINGTON, agreeing in much of what had fallen from Lord Palmerston, drew attention to what he deemed the animus of the bill, namely to strike a blow at the magistracy. He did not oppose the second reading of the bill, reserving to himself, however, the power of objecting to all its most material provisions .- Sir G. GREY concurred entirely in the course taken by Lord Palmerston. He thought it desirable that the representative principle should be applied to the constitution of bodies charged with the administration of county financial affairs, but that the amendments made by the select committee in the bill of 1851, which reserved to the magistrates not only their judicial but their executive functions with reference to the constabulary, gaols, and lunatic asylums, should be reintroduced into this bill. After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed pro forma on Friday, in order that it might be adapted to the views of the government.

The adjourned Debate on Maynooth College was then resumed by Mr. FAGAN, who opposed the amendment as well as the original motion, and denied the relevancy of the charges brought against the Roman Catholic clergy for their alleged conduct at the late elections in Ireland, which, if true, had nothing to do with Maynooth, or with its system of education. These topics had been introduced, he said, in order to imbue the minds of members of election committees with certain extravagant notions. The religious excitement exhibited at the elections he attributed to the acts of the late government. The motive for the endowment of Maynooth was, he insisted, from the first, political; but the people of Ireland received it as a boon, with gratitude. He combated the objections to the grant founded upon its policy, upon the doctrines of the Catholic religion (which would apply to endowments in Canada

and India), and upon the moral teaching at Maynooth. Upon the last head, he avowed, as a Roman Catholic, that he did not hold himself bound by doctrines put forth by enthusiastic writers, and he repudiated the opinions cited from Bellarmine and Aquinas. As a lover of peace, he hoped the motion would fail, since its success would light up a flame of agitation in Ireland .--Mr. FORTESCUE considered that the question should now be settled once for all. He deprecated the present discussion, and the sentiments of religious intolerance which it had called forth.—Lord STANLEY, though he deprecated the agitation of this question, was unwilling that the debate should close without the expression of an opinion by a member of the late government upon the motion, to which he could not give his support. Briefly tracing the history of the Maynooth grant, he observed that the intention of Sir R. Peel was that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood prior to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which, he remarked opened a question too wide and important to be discussed as an amendment. Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it, for Parliament had a right to see whether the money had been appropriated to the purposes for which it was granted.-Mr. Lucas was opposed to both the amendment and the original resolution. The former was as objectionable to those who shared his religious opinions as the latter; he considered it, indeed, the same in a different shape, and dictated by the same feeling of religious bigotry. Let the question be put fairly upon the principle of justice; let the amendment include all religious endowments in Ireland of whatever kind, including that most flagitious of all endowments-conceived in fraud and brought forth in robbery-the established church in Ireland, and he would support it. One of the objects of Sir R. Peel's policy in this grant had certainly failed-that of preventing angry discussions about Maynooth. He declined to refute the offensive accusations of Mr. Spooner, who had aspersed, he said, every thing sacred and holy in his (Mr. Lucas') estimation. The question was not whether Maynooth was a good college or not, but whether the Roman Catholic religion was such as not to be entitled to any endowment whatever .- Mr. DRUMMOND said, his constituents had desired him to vote against this grant, hut he had refused, offering, however, if a case was made out and an inquiry was asked, to vote for it. He exposed the dangerous doctrines of the Jesuits, which were now, for the first time, he said, authorised by the Catholic church, observing that he wished to treat this, not as a religious question, but as a question of a conspiracy of these men against the rights of mankind .- Sir R. INGLIS remonstrated strongly against the expressions used by Mr. Lucas with reference to the established church of Ireland .- Mr. Lucas disavowed any expression offensive to any member or to his church. He had spoken of the established church of Ireland, he said, as a political institution, not in its character of a church.—Mr. Serjeant Shee declared that Mr. Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the established church in Ireland .- Sir J. SHELLEY denied that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.—The house divided, and Mr. Spooner's motion was negatived by 192 to 162. The house adjourned without the amendment being put.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords,—Feb. 10th.—Bill respecting Law Reform presented by Lord St. Leonards.—Question of Lord Derby as

to the Policy of Government.

14th.—Law Reform, Lord Cranworth's statement.—Regis-

tration of Deeds, Bill presented.

15th.—Canada Clergy Reserves discussion. 18th.—Prish Valuation Act Amendment Bill read a second and third time and passed.

and third time and passed.

22nd.—Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill read a second time.

—Divorce Bill read a second time.

House of Commons.—Feb. 10—Lord John Russell's statement of Intended Measures of Government.

14th.—Coals, Select Committee appointed.—Union of Benefices Bill broadst in

fices Bill brought in.

Purchase of Land Bill brought in.—Canada Clergy Reserves, Mr. Peel's statement.

16th.—County Polls Bill passed.—Elections Bill and Cruelty

to Animals Bill brought in.

17th.—Hop Duty, Mr. Frewen's resolution negatived.—
Canada Clergy Reserves Bill brought in.

18th.-Mr. Disraeli's speech on Relations with France.-Navy Estimates.-Examiners in Chancery Bill read a second

21st.—Election Committees, Reports received relative to Lancaster, Tavistock, and Canterbury.—Committee of Supply, Navy Estimates.—Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed.—Office of Examiner Court of Chancery Bill considered in Committee.—Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bill read a first time.

min read a list time. 22nd.—Her Majosty's Theatre Association Bill thrown out on second reading.—Maynooth Grant, debate on Mr. Spooner's motion.

23rd.—County Rates and Expenditure Bill read a second time.—Adjourned Debate on Maynooth, Mr. Spooner's motion

Earl St. Germans, the new viceroy of Ireland, held his first levee on the 7th inst. In answer to an address of the corporation of Dublin, he thus alluded to the Abolition of the Viceroyalty:—"I am persuaded that the abolition of Lord-Lieutenant would be productive of much practical inconvenience, and of little countervailing practical advantage. I am, moreover, persuaded that the maintenance of this office is desired by the great body of the Irish people; I therefore think that its abolition would be highly inexpedient. This opinion I expressed in the House of Commons nine years ago, and I have seen no reason since to alter it.

Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Cropley, the members for Halifax, attended a large Public Meeting of their Constituents on the 3rd inst. In his speech Sir Charles Wood adduced recent events in foreign countries as a warning against precipitate and ill-considered measures of reform. "There is, "he said, "hardly a country in Europe which in the last four or five years has not attempted a revolution. There is hardly a country in Europe in which I may say the mob has not for a time gained the ascendancy; and there is not a country in Europe in which the reaction has not been such that, at the present moment, despotism rules from one extremity of Europe to another, and the only power acknowledged is that of the sword. Take our nearest neighbours. Such a despotism never prevailed in France even in the time of Napoleon the First. The press gagged; liberty suppressed; no man allowed to speak his opinion; the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press; no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, he cannot gag. And hence his hatred of our press, that it alone dares to speak the truth. But how has that despotism been constituted? Not by the intelligence of France, not by the intelligent electors; not by the educated classes of France; because he altered the constitution before he put the question of his power to Twice an appeal has been made in the form the vote. in which he chose to put it to the people of France. The votes of France were taken by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. Therefore, gentlemen, let us extend the franchise, let us extend political rights,—that has been my opinion and my idea ever since I had a vote in Parliament; but let us take care that we do it cantiously and steadily, not beyond what the general feelings and wishes of the country demand. Let us extend lower, and let us extend wider the middle classes in this country-those classes which in every part of the world have been the depositaries of liberal opinions, the champions of freedom against the encroachments of the great and the corruption of the lowest orders; extend the middle classes with the intelligence and education of those who have not hitherto sufficiently benefited by those privileges. Changes of constitution are but as means to an end. It is but improving the machine in order that the fabric may be better for the improvement."

The National Association for the Protection of British Industry has dissolved itself. A meeting was held on the 7th, at which the President of the Association, the Duke of Richmond, took the chair. Among the members present were, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Sir Bowyer Smijth, M.P., Sir Edward Ball, M.P., Mr. Alderman

15th.—Examiners in Chancery Bill brought in.—Sale and Inmpson, M.P., Mr. Cayley Worsley, Mr. Chowler, nuchase of Land Bill brought in.—Canada Clergy Reserves, Mr. Ellman, and Mr. Bosanquet. There were also several clergymen, and some other members of provincial societies. A letter was read from Mr. G. F. Young, dated from Geneva, recommending the dissolution of the association, as a matter of expediency, but declaring him-self an "unchanged Protectionist." When this letter When this letter had been read, the Duke of Richmond expressed his general concurrence with the views of the writer. He was convinced that the nation could never be great, prosperous, and free, without Protection; but at the present moment, "we ought not to agitate when we have no party in Parliament to support our views." Wages would rise; possibly the Manchester men would find that the time would come when the manufacturers of the United States could undersell them even in the Manchester market itself. The day of reaction would arrive; but to continue the Association would rather retard than hasten it. A resolution dissolving the Association was then passed; and after votes of thanks to the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Newdegate, the Secretary, and Mr. Young, the meeting broke up.

The two Houses of Convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury met on the 16th inst. In the Upper House, in November last, a committee had been appointed to consider the address to the Queen in favour of a measure for better enforcing church discipline. The report of that committee was now brought up by the Bishop of London, laid on the table, and ordered to be communicated to the Lower House. The house then received a report by the vicar-general on the question of the right of the Bishop of Cape Town to sit in Convovocation. During the discussion of this question the time for presenting the above address arrived; and the Upper House being joined by the Lower, they proceeded to Buckingham Palace accordingly. The Convocation was received in full state; and her Majesty returned a gracious answer, expressing her attachment to the doctrines of true religion, and her confidence in their desire to preserve harmony in the Church, while maintaining its doctrines and her supremacy unimpaired. houses then returned to their several chambers. upper, the discussion respecting the Bishop of Cape Town was resumed, and terminated in a resolution to the effect that the house did not feel itself competent, either to direct a citation to be issued to the bishop, or to allow him, without such citation, to take his place in the present Convocation. After some other business, the prorogation, after some discussion, was agreed to; and the Prolocutor of the Lower House being summoned, it was announced that Convocation had been prorogued to the 18th of August.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A Mutiny on board the bark Georgiana, in the harbour of Geclong, took place on the 17th of October last. The particulars have been given by Mr. Murray, master of the vessel, in a letter to the owners. The Georgiana left Greenock with emigrants in last July; on the 16th October she was moored at Geelong. "I found," says Mr. Murray, "every ship deserted by officers and crew. On my application to the harbourmaster for protection, I was told it was no use my applying for any, as there was not sufficient police to protect the town, far less me. The crew and officers behaved well during the passage. I used every precaution to keep my crew on board, by taking all the boats on board, and filling them with lumber, &c., so as to prevent surprise-myself and officers only keeping watch by day and night. From the general conduct of the men, I had not the slightest suspicion of the occurrence which I will now describe. About one P.M. Sunday, the 17th October, the emigrants being at dinner, eighteen of the crew, headed by the cook and boatswain, came aft and demanded a boat to go to the Diggings, asking me to go with them; all standing with their hands behind their backs. I refused. They then said, 'We will take her by force.' Nearly every one then showed some deadly weapons, such as knives, pistols, &c. At this critical juncture, I asked the doctor and mate's advice, and then went forward and asked the passengers' assistance; who said they were

afraid of their lives, as the sailors had threatened to blow out the brains of any who would come to my assistance. I then went among the men and remonstrated with them upon the folly of their conduct, and begging them not to leave me in distress; pointing out to them how I was bound down to execute a certain charter under a penalty, and at the same time offering to increase their pay: but in return received nothing but curses and abuse; for, as they said, go to the Diggings they would, as it was now their time to make their fortune; and if I would dare to prevent them taking the boat, they would do for me, -pistols at that time being pointed at me, and knives and daggers flourished before me. told them that they need not think to intimidate me, as I was determined to protect the property placed under my charge; and warned them that the first man who dared to hook a tackle to that boat for the purpose of taking her away, and leave the ship in distress, I would shoot. The cook, with a heavy oath, hooked on the after-tackle, and then pulled on the fall, and encouraged the rest to do the same. The doctor and myself warned them a second time of the consequences; but he put me to utter defiance. I then pulled a pistol from my breast and fired. He fell. The sailmaker then fired at me, and put a second pistol to my ear, which snapped. He then pointed at the doctor, his pistol again snapping. We were then all overpowered, myself being thrown face downwards on the deck; when I was most brutally kicked and stabbed, and lashed head and foot up to the wheel-chains, and left for dead. They then put the boat over the side, taking their clothes, &c., with them, and pulled for the shore. I got a passage on shore by another ship's boat, and immediately acquainted the authorities of the whole affair." Subsequently, seven of the mutineers were arrested, and committed for trial. In a postscript, Mr. Murray says-"On receiving intelligence of the above occurrence, the authorities at Melbourne immediately established a water-police at Geelong.

Elizabeth Vickers, a middle aged woman, was examined at the Lambeth Police Court on the 26th ult., on the charge of Murdering her master. It appeared that she had been housekeeper to Mr. William Jones, a gentleman 84 years old, who lived in Acre Lane, Brixton. She had been fourteen years in his service, and had obtained a complete control over him, excluding this relatives and friends from his house, or only allowing them to see him in her presence. Whenever she threatened to leave him, the old man was greatly alarmed. He purposed that she should succeed to his property. He had transferred 1000l. in the Funds to the joint names of himself and Vickers. Yet this woman treated him with the greatest cruelty. She would go out for hours, locking him in the house, and return very drunk. On these and other occasions she savagely beat the old man; the neighbours heard quarrels, cries, sounds of blows and falls; and Mr. Jones was seen with marks of frightful blows on his head and face. When Vickers announced that her master was dead, a surgeon found the body extended on a couch; she told an improbable story of his sudden death after drinking some water. A post-mortem examination detected the marks of numerous blows or falls and cuts on the face, head, and body; death had been caused by a blow or fall on the temple, which had produced an effusion of blood on The marks were not of wounds just the brain. inflicted; they had probably been received from six days to a fortnight before the surgeon saw them. Clothes that were bloody were found in the house, though attempts had been made to wash out the stains. All the circumstances detailed by the witnesses led to the conclusion that the old man had been murdered. When a policeman attempted to arrest Vickers, a woman of great strength, she fought so furiously, that but for the aid of a second constable the officer would have been worsted. She was remanded, and re-examined on the 8th inst., when additional evidence was given. She violently interrupted the witnesses, reproving them, and sometimes exclaiming that they lied. Articles pawned by her she declared were her property, not Mr. Jones's. The house at Brixton was found in a shamefully dirty

proved by the executor, Jones left 1400l. in legacies, and made Vickers residuary legatee. Her solicitor offered no defence: and she was fully committed for trial.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on the 28th ult. Commissioner Fane gave an *Important Judgment* in the case of James Holmes the shawl-warehouseman in Regent-sireet, who became bankrupt some time ago. Mr. Fane attributed much of the bankrupt's misfortunes to a private arrangement which followed his bankruptcy in 1848. He disapproved of private arrangements generally, as inducing the bankrupt to purchase secrecy by the promise of a higher dividend than his assets will allow, and as unfair to future ereditors. To these motives for secrecy the law adds the expensiveness of bankruptcy. But how can bankruptcy be otherwise than expensive, under a system which taxes only those who use the courts established for protection, and exempts private arrangements from taxation. The bankruptcy system (said the Commissioner) indeed, goes further, for it throws on the actual suitors not only the expense of the court itself, but the hurden of compensations long since granted to retired or displaced officers; and hence expense is constantly diminishing the number of public bankruptcies, and substituting for them private arrangements. If our legal reformers were desirous of discovering some palliation for this evil, I think they would find it in imposing a moderate charge on all insolvencies settled under private deeds, and applying the proceeds for the maintenance of the courts; for such charge would diminish the burden on public and increase that on private insolvencies, and thus diminish the temptation to privacy by making publicity less dear and privacy less cheap; nor would there be any injustice in this, because the creditors under private insolvencies are indirectly protected by the existence of those courts for whose protection they at present pay nothing. In the present case, Holmes owed, in 1848, 15,9071., and had 41511. available assets; but the arrangement specified that he should pay not five shillings but ten shillings in the pound. Of course the extra five shillings could only come from the future profits of the business. Then he had agreed to pay the dividend by instalments extending over a space of cighteen months. Yet to some he had paid twenty shillings and fifteen shillings instead of ten shillings in the pound, and others he had paid in fifteen Mr. Fane censured days instead of eighteen months. him for extravagant personal expenditure-800%, a year, He also adjudged him guilty of obtaining forbearance of debts by traud; the fraud being concealment of his dealings with the money-lenders, to the amount of 65181. Holmes likewise, when sued in June 1852, instead of meeting his creditors, as he should have done, being insolvent, had pawned some valuable shawls sent him by a French merchant on sale or return. That was a violation of commercial integrity. The judgment of the Court is, (Mr. Fane said in conclusion) that the certificate of the bankrupt be suspended for three years from the date of the bankruptcy, without protection, and when granted to be of the third class. If he should be imprisoned, I shall be willing to release him after three months' imprisonment. I am sorry to be compelled to pronounce so severe a judgment against a person who had such excuse for his errors as the circumstances of 1848 furnish; and if all his creditors should abstain from exercising the power of punishment which the law gives, it will not surprise me, for I have seen in my judicial life quite enough to convince me that the severe creditor is the rare exception to the general rule.

Clothes that were bloody were found in the house, though attempts had been made to wash out the stains. All the circumstances detailed by the witnesses led to the conclusion that the old man had been murdered. When a policeman attempted to arrest Vickers, a woman of great strength, she fought so furiously, that but for the aid of a second constable the officer would have been worsted. She was remanded, and re-examined on the 8th inst., when additional evidence was given. She violently interrupted the witnesses, reproving them, and semethies exclaiming that they lied. Articles pawned by her she declared were her property, not Mr. Jones's. The house at Brixton was found in a shamefully dirty state, and amid the piles of foul linen were articles stained with blood. Under his will, which has been

the most delicate employments in the Romish Church until he lapsed from its faith. The motives of the witnesses might also be questioned. One of them spoke to her having been directed to give evidence for the honour of Holy Church and the Mother of God. Then it was almost impossible for Dr. Achilli effectually to contradict the stories circulated against him. He was under a sentence of the Inquisition, and it would have been almost impossible to get witness s to speak in his favour. Passing from the matter of the libel, Mr. Justice Coleridge then commented on the manner and spirit in which it was expressed. "I do confess (he said) that when, long ago now, my attention was first drawn to the pages which are before me, I read these words with infinite shame and disgust. It appeared to me, I must say, as a mere matter of taste, that you had totally departed from the usual style of your productions, and, what was much worse than that, that you had used a scheme and an arrangement in setting out these charges one after the other, and that you had closed them at last in a way which has exposed you to the strong observa-tions which I hope you have heard to-day with surprise as well as with regret. One of the advocates for the prosecution has stated, for the second time to-day, the impression produced upon his mind by the manner in which you have described the last charge made against Dr. Aehilli. I am sure no such thing was intended; but that you, a master as you are of the art of writing, should have expressed yourself in this way, lays you open at least to the imputation of great recklessness in the manner in which you put forward the charge. It is sad to see that, speaking of the Reformed Church, you should commence with a sentence such as this-' In the midst of outrages such as these, my brothers of the Oratory, wiping its mouth, and clasping its hands, and turning up its eyes, it trudges to the Town-hall to hear Dr. Achilli expose the Inquisition.' Surely that was not language in which you should have spoken of a church of which you had been so long a member. And the whole course of these pages which lie before me is conceived in the same way; partly in what may be called ferocious merriment, partly in triumph, partly in exultation over the unhappy man whose foul offences you were producing before your hearers. Surely, if you have felt yourself called upon to act as the judge and as the executioner upon a man so foul, so wretched, as you described Dr. Achilli to be, you should have approached that task with feelings of sorrow and sadness, and executed it with tenderness and with consideration. Judges do not pass sentence upon the foulest criminal without some emotion-sometimes, indeed, an emotion difficult to control. Human nature shudders when we hear of an exceutioner branded for exulting in the ingenuity with which he tortures and destroys a criminal. But you have made and repeated these expressions as if they were matter of exultation and merriment, and as it seems to me, with utter recklessness of the great importance and the serious nature of the charges you have made. I have now, I believe, however imperfectly, stated the different points of the case which seemed to me to deserve observation. I hope that even in this crowded court there is not a single individual who looks with triumph upon the spectacle before him. I am sure that the Court addressed itself to this duty in no spirit of exultation. The sentence which it is about to pronounce by my mouth is not intended to be a cause of exultation to one party or the other. It will be meted out to you simply and solely upon consideration of the acts that you have done and the motives that impelled you to do them. I have spoken of the feelings of the Court, and I am sure I participate in those feelings. Firmly attached as I am, and I believe I ever shall be, to the Church of England, in which I have lived and in which I hope to die, there is nothing in my mind in sceing you now before me but the deepest regret. I can hardly expect that you will take in good part many of the observations which I have felt it my duty to make. Suffer me, however, to say one or two words more. The great controversy between the Churches will go on, we know not, through God's pleasure, how long. Whether henceforward you shall take any part in it or not, it will be for you to consider. But I think the pages before me should, upon calm consideration, give you this warning-that if you engage in

any controversy, you should engage in it neither personally nor hitterly. The road to unity is by increase of holiness of life. If you, for the future, sustain, as you may think you are bound to do by your publications, the cause of the Church of Rome, I entreat you to do it in a spirit of charity, in a spirit of humility, in a spirit worthy of your great abilities, of your ardent piety, of your holy life, and of our common Christianity. The your noty me, and of our common consistantly. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you do pay to her Majesty the fine of 100*l*; and that you be imprisoned in the first class of misdemeanants in the Queen's Prison until that fine be paid." Dr. Newman's solicitor immediately wrote a cheque for the amount of the fine, handed it in, and they both left the court.

Robert Ferdinand Pries, whose commitment for trial on the charge of Forgery was mentioned in our last number, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court,

and sentenced to transportation for life.

William Hawkins Adams, receiver of bankers' parcels at the General Post-office, has been convicted of Embezzling small sums of money received as postage for parcels. He had been twenty-four years in the Postoffice, and had a salary of between 300% and 400%.

Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

An atrocious Murder has been committed at Gureen, near Kilbeggan, Westmeath. Thomas Farrel, a man of sixty, a Roman Catholie, who farmed a small tract of land, lived in a comparatively populous neighbourhood, a quarter of a mile from the town, and near a wellfrequented road. About seven o'clock in the evening, the moon shining brightly, five young countrymen, in no way disguised, with arms in their hands, went to the Two remained at the door on guard. Farrell was at his fireside, telling a story to his family-his wife and two daughters, and a servant-boy-and three of his neighbours, young men, all sitting round the fire, without any candle burning, when the three men, armed with guns, raised the latch of the door and came into the house. One of them pulled out a candle, and giving it to Farrell's servant-boy, desired him to light He then said, " I am in search of a person I want; and proceeded towards a room, the only other apartment of the house, the door of which was closed. room he ransacked, but found only 2s. 6d. in money. When he returned to the kitchen, one of his companions saked him, had he got what he wanted? and he replied, "No; I will make a short job of it." Presently he said to the old man, "Tom, lend me your gun for a few days, and I will return it." Farrell desired the servant-boy to reach him the gun, which was beside; Farrell stood in when the box bearded him the stood up when the boy handed him the gun ; getting it in his hand, the assassin desired the boy to stand back, and in an instant the two that kept guard fired their muskets at Farrell, who fell dead. The assassius then departed, apparently unrecognised by any of the persons who witnessed the murder. As usual, no one offered resistance; it was not till Farrell's son came home that the police re-eeived information. The coroner's jury were obliged to return their verdiet against "persons unknown."

A burglar has been Killed in attempting to rob a

house at Shoreham, near Brighton. Many robberies had recently taken place there, and, among others, the house of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler had been entered, and several articles carried off. In that house a watch was afterwards kept, several servants, well armed, sitting up during the night. Between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst., a noise was heard in a pantry. The door had been locked, and the watchers could not enter; but through a window they called upon a man who was in the place to surrender. He scoffed at them, and was making his way out, when he was fired at twice; the first shot did not take effect, but the second charge lodged in his side. He got through a window, probably assisted by confederates; but in a few minutes afterwards he was found lying dead on the ground. A coroner's inquest was held on his body, and the jury gave a verdict of "Justifiable homicide." The man was not then identified; but it has since been discovered that he was John O'Hara, an Irishman living at Brighton; and some of his companions, men and women, are in custody for the possession of stolen property.

A dreadful Murder was perpetrated near Ilford, in Essex, on the morning of the 8th inst. Mr. Toller, a

gentleman who came daily to London, left his residence at Chadwell Green, about half-past nine o'clock, and walked along the London road, with the intention of taking the rail; he was met by a vagrant who felled him with a large stick, beat him, and cut his throat with a clasp-knife. The victim's cries attracted the attention of Willis, a gardener working close by; who looked over a fence, and saw the murderer at his bloody work. Willis shouted, and the ruffian ran away. Mr. Toller was dead. The assassin was arrested about an hour afterwards: he did not know the locality, and had wandered about near the scene of the murder. He had not time to rob Mr. Toller, if that was his object. He is a middle-sized man, with a ferocious look, covered with filthy tatters: he had not a farthing of money. He said his name was Saunders, that he was a gardener, and a native of Mortlake. An inquest was held next day. A policeman described his apprehension of Saunders; who first denied, but afterwards confessed the murder, and ascribed it to some unintelligible motive of revenge. A surgeon stated that death had been caused by a deep gash in the throat. The verdict was "Wilful murder against Charles Saunders."

Mr. Blackmore, a miller at Clayhidon in Devonshire, a retired village nine miles from Honiton, has been Murdered for the sake of a sum of money. Mr. Blackmore was a collector of taxes; on Saturday the 5th inst. he was out collecting; and never came home again. At four o'clock on Sunday morning his son and another person set out to seek him: and they had not gone far along the road when they found his corpse—his skull fractured, and his throat cut. Gold and silver had been taken from his pockets, but the robbers had left two bank-notes. Suspicion fell on three men who had left a public-house with Mr. Blackmore after midnight, and they were arrested. One, George Sparkes, confessed that he nurdered the miller to obtain his money; but he declared the other men were innocent. However, circumstances seemed to prove that James Hitchcock had been implicated in the crime; and the coroner's jury gave a verdiet of "Wilful murder" against him and Sparkes. The third man was set at liberty.

A man named Lewis Perran has been committed for trial by the Bath magi-trates for the Murder of a woman supposed to be the wife of a soldier. The body was found in the Avon, at Bitton; a surgeon detected external and internal appearances that showed the woman to have been violently struck on the head during life—probably with a sharp stone. A good deal of evidence was reluctantly given by Perran's associates, to whom he had made admissions showing that he had a hand in the woman's death. Other men were arrested with Perran, but they were discharged, the magistrates considering that Perran alone was the murderer.

An action for Libel, brought by the Hon. Lennox Butler against Mr. Oliveira, M.P., was tried in the Court of Exchequer on the 9th inst. The libel consisted in an allegation made by Mr. Oliveira at Hull, during the last general election, that Mr. Butler had been expelled from the Star Club some years ago, for refusing to pay a sum of 10l. Ss. due from him; and further, that at an interview between the two, Mr. Oliveira had threatened to kick Mr. Butler out of his house. After uttering this libel, Mr. Oliveira withdrew in favour of Lord Goderich; to whose committee he supplied the libellous matter in the shape of a letter, a copy of which was also sent to Mr. Butler, in reply to his demand for explanation. The committee published the letter. Mr. Oliveira pleaded the truth of the libel in justification; but no attempt was made to sustain the plea at the trial. Mr. Butler was examined. It appeared from his evidence, that he and his father, the late Lord Dunboyne, belonged to the Star Club in 1831. In 1836 he called on Mr. Oliveira to announce the resignation of Lord Dunboyne and pay his subscription. Oliveira was greatly displeased, and showed much incivility; but no threat of kicking was offered. The witness did not remember whether any demand on him for 101. 8s. was made at that interview. The demand was to cover deficiencies, and was made after he had left the club, when he had paid in every sixpence he owed. Mr. Oliveira was not examined. His counsel submitted that his client believed he was speaking the truth at the

time; and he trusted the jury would do justice between the parties by agreeing to a moderate verdict. The Chief Baron applauded Mr. Butler for referring the dispute to the civil court instead of fighting a ducl. A

verdict was given for 100l, damages.

Judgment was given in the Rolls Court on the 11th, in a suit at the instance of the York and North Midland Railway Company against Mr. George Hudson. The suit referred to various transactions by the defendant at the time he was chairman of the company, in the approprintion and sale of scrip and shares during the years 1846 to 1848 and 1849, and asking for relief by calling upon the defendant to account, and be found liable for all shares so appropriated and sold by him or by his order, he at the time being merely a servant of the company, and therefore bound to account to them for the proceeds. The shares, the matter of the subject of dispute, were those in the East and West Riding Railway Extension and the Hull and Selby Railways. cause was heard during the last term. In giving judgment the Master of the Rolls said that the defence set up for Mr. Hudson was quite incomprehensible. suppose that the company, or rather the shareholders, ever intended that 5000 shares, which had been created in the East and West Riding Extension Railway, and which had been reserved out of the 12,500 shares for the disposition of the directors, and the profits arising thereon, were to be put into the pocket of Mr. Hudson, and that the shareholders present at the meeting had, out of mere gracious liberality, consented in a secret and covert manner, to reward Mr. Hudson for services which he had rendered the company, part of those services being that Mr. Hudson had incurred a large sacrifice of money by purchasing an estate on the line of the Duke of Devonshire, although himself a large landowner, for the purpose of preventing the opposition of his grace to the passing of the bill in Parliamentwas a mere absurdity. The defendant admitted that he had sold 2300 of the shares for the benefit of the company, and had, on 6th July, 1848, paid on account of the profits of those shares, to the credit of the company, 16,000%. I105 of the shares he had disposed of to various persons, whose names must be kept a secret, as a reward for services done to the company, and the remaining 1700 he had retained for his own use, insisting that it was no more than a fair reward for his exertions with respect to the 1,105 shares disposed of to secret persons. The Master of the Rolls said that to had been insinuated, and openly avowed at the bar, it enable the promoters the more easily to push the through Pailiament, that although certain members of Parliament were too high-minded to accept of a bribe, they would not object to the reception of scrip at a time when it was at a premium. He had had some experience in Parliament, and he thought no member would be guilty of conduct so highly improper; at all events, that Court could not by its authority admit of such an appropriation, and, therefore, the detendant must account for the whole of the profits on the shares so appropriated by him. With respect to the 1700 shares which the defendant claimed as being but a meagre and inadequate reward for his services—when Mr. Hudson accepted the office of chairman, he took it with full knowledge of the salary, and was bound to perform all the duties the same as any other servant of the company, without any further reward, and must, therefore, account for the profits in respect of those shares. The defence of acquiescence by the company had entirely failed; and therefore the defendant must account for the whole of the profits of the shares sold by him or by his order in respect of the East and West Riding Extension. The Master of the Rolls then went through Extension. the facts with relation to the appropriation and sale of 1912; shares in the Hull and Selby Radway, and said he was of opinion that the defendant could not be considered as the allotter of those shares, but that he sold them, and was bound to account to the plaintiffs as the servant of the company. On the whole, he was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to the whole relief sought by the bill, and that there must be a decree declaring that defendant was a trustee only of the York and North Midland Railway Company in respect of the shares in the East and West Riding Extension and

Hull and Selby Railway, sold and disposed of by him, or his order, and was bound to account for all profits thereon. An account to be taken of such profits, the defendant to be charged with interest at the rate of 5 per cent from the time of sale of such shares, to be allowed credit for the sums paid by him, with all just allowances, the value of the shares, where it could not be ascertained, to be taken at the average market price at the time of the sale. There were various other directions to carry out the d-cree. The defendant to pay all costs of the suit up to the hearing—Decree was

pronounced accordingly. Garotte Robberies have been renewed at Leeds. On the 15th inst., two men, named Lockwood and Murphy, the one a nut hawker, the other a hawker of oysters, were charged at the Leeds Court-house with "garotand robbing a person named Goodall, while on his way home, a few nights before. Goodall had been at the Horse and Jockey public-house, Hunslet-lane, where the prisoners went to hawk their wares. They saw that he had money, and dogged his footsteps until he arrived at a lonely place called Leatherley-lane, where Murphy seized him by the throat from behind, and while nearly strangled, Goodall saw Lockwood come in front of him, and rifle his pockets of their contents, amounting to some 15s, in silver. Both men were subsequently captured by detective officers, and are positively sworn to by the prosecutor. They are committed for trial at York assizes. On the night of the 14th, a pipemaker, named John Ogden, residing in Mabgate, Leeds, was waylaid on his way home by four fellows who had seen him in a house a short time previously with cash in his possession. He was "garotted," but after leaving the house he had taken the precaution to conceal his money upon his person, so that his assailants could not find it. Disappointed of their booty, the fellows very savagely beat and otherwise illtreated their A young man named Frederick Pickard, a mechanic, is in the hands of the police on this charge.

Application was made by the Queen's Advocate to the Prerogative Court, on the 17th inst. for the delivery out of the registry of the Will and Codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte. He prayed that the documents might be delivered to the Foreign Secretary, in order that he might hand them to the French government, upon a notarial copy being left in the registry. There was an affidavit made by Lord John Russell, justifying the application on the grounds of public policy. The Judge, Sir John Dodson, decided upon complying with the application, but not on the grounds alleged. He could not decree the will and codicils to be delivered to the French government; but he might order them to be delivered out for the purpose of being sent to and put into custody of the legal authorities in France, or to be recorded in the proper place there. He could not make the decree on grounds of public policy; but Napoleon Bonaparte was a domiciled Frenchman at the time of his death, and France seemed the proper place for his will and codicils. He directed that they should be delivered out to the Foreign Secretary, for the purpose of being delivered by him to the legal authorities in The Queen's Advocate would not undertake to say that when the papers were in the hands of the Secretary of State he would not do with them as he might be advised.

might be advised.

An important Will Case, that of Kelly versus Thewles, involving a property of more than 300,000% in the funds, &c., and 300% per annum from estates in land, came to a final judgment in Dublin on the 19th instant, in a commission of review. The will of the late Edmond Kelly had been declared null by a Court of Delegates, on the ground of undue influence exercised over the testator by his wife, the present appellant, to whom he was married in his old age, and whose conduct in the early part of her life was the subject of the severest strictures of the court in giving judgment on that occasion. Mrs. Kelly appealed to the late Lord Chancellor, by whose directions the present commission of review was issued; and the unanimous judgment of the court to-day was pronounced in favour of the appellant, thus establishing the will, and reversing the decision of the Court of Delegates. The case has, from the commencement, excited much interest in Ireland.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 21st inst., John Williams, an American, was charged with the Murder of Andrew Mather, toll-keeper, on the 4th or 5th of December last, on the turnpike-road between Cleikumin Inn and Toll, parish of Lauder, Berwickshire. The deceased not returning home on the night of Saturday, the 4th of December, his daughters went out in search of him, and found him lying on the road-side, and the prisoner beside him. The clothes of the deceased were all torn, and he was nearly naked above the breast. There was a great deal of blood on his head and neck which were disfigured with wounds. When they went to seek for assistance, the accused ran away. He was apprehended two days after; and, on being questioned, he said he had killed the man, and that the devil had tempted him. He said he did not think they would hang him; but, if they transported him, it was just what he wanted, as he could not get back to his own country any other way. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court expressed concurrence in the verdict. He was sentenced to be executed at Greenlaw, the county town of Berwickshire, on Monday, the 14th of March.

At the Marylebone Police-court, on the 22nd inst., Isaac Hunt was charged, at the instance of Mr. Thomas, Secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with Torturing a Horse hy wrenching off part of its tongue. Ezekiel Elliott, an officer in the employ of the Society, deposed that on the 5th inst. he saw defendant with a horse and cart in Kentish-town. The horse was evidently in a state of starvation, and scarcely able to stand, and after defendant had made an endeavour to get it along, but without success, he thrust his hand into the mouth of the poor animal and wrenched off at least five inches of its tongue. The portion of the tongue thus brutally torn away fell upon the ground, and defendant picked it up and put it into his pocket. Another witness corroborated this evidence in all the material particulars. Defendant's answer to the charge was that the horse would not go along, and that he laid hold of the mouth to touch the bit; he also laid hold of the tongue, and a part thereof dropped off-it was diseased before; and when part of the tongue fell into his (defendant's) hand he did not, as alleged, put it into his pocket; he had not exercised any cruelty whatever. The defendant was fined 3l. and costs, or six months imprisonment.

A fearful Murder has been committed at Wakefield. The victim is a girl named Catherine Sheardon, a prostitute, living in the house of Ann Clough; and the person who committed the horrid crime is a man named Henry Dobson, a cabinet-maker, about twenty-four years of age. The murdered girl was found in a room by the woman of the house, lying across the room, on her side; a wound, two or three inches deep, had been inflicted on the left side of the neck, severing the jugular vein entirely, and giving evidence that death had been instantaneous. A razor, covered with blood, was found on the floor; and in one of her hands was found the street-door key. It is supposed that Dobson, having entered the house, had caught the girl in his arms, and using, perhaps, some expressions of endearment towards her, for she appears to have made no struggle, had suddenly cut her throat. He at once made his escape from the house, and on the entry of Clough she found deceased on the floor, quite dead, no one clse being in the house at the time. The tragedy must have taken place within a very short time, as Clough asserts she was not absent from her house more than twenty minutes in all. Information of the affair was at once given to the police, and within an hour Dobson was apprehended. on the way to the station-house, he asked repeatedly if the girl was dead, and on being told she was, he replied, "And I have done it—what more do you want?" He added, "You are a pretty set of devils, you police: I have been within twenty yards of the place all the time." He was much excited, and appeared to have been drinking; he was not, however, at all drunk. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" having been returned, Dobson has been committed to York Castle for trial.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on the 27th inst., George Hardcastle, a respectable looking youth, was indicted

for having entered the dwelling house of George Stevens, with Intent to Steal a cash box containing 651. in money, &c. The prosecutor was a cheesemonger carrying on business at 79, Tottenham-court-road, and in the month of December he took the prisoner into his service, but only kept him a fortnight and then discharged him. During the time he was there the prisoner observed that his master was in the habit of depositing his cash box near his pillow of a night, On the 30th of January Mr. Stevens retired to rest at halfpast two in the morning, and placed the cash box, which then contained 65% in gold, silver, and notes, at the head of the bed. He was falling asieep when he was startled by a rustling noise under the bed, and on looking round-there was a light burning in the room -he saw a hand stretched towards the cash box. He immediately called out for assistance, and demanded who was there, upon which the prisoner, whom he immediately recognised, sprang from under the bed, and pointing to his master with his left hand, and holding his right back, said, "Sir, I warn you I am armed." Mr. Stevens thought that the prisoner might have a knife or a pistol in the hand he held back, so he went out of the room in his night-shirt; and his mother and the shopman having come to his aid, they managed to hold the door so that the prisoner could not get out, The prisoner became very violent, and declared he would fire at them through the door, and the prose-cutor went down for the purpose of calling in the police. The shopman, alarmed by the horrible threats of his prisoner, abandoned his post, not, he said, through fear, but for the purpose of getting some defensive weapon; whereupon the prisoner blew out the light, escaped down stairs, and succeeded in making his exit from the premises through a back door. The prisoner was apprehended on the evening of the same day; and it was proved that he was out from his lodgings, a coffee-house in Bridge-street, Westminster, until past four on the morning when the offence was committed. The only reason he gave for this was that he had been wandering about the streets. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

A serious Riot, caused by a strike for an advance of wages has taken place at Wallsend Colliery. On Wednesday the 15th, there was a general strike, and at one o'clock on Thursday morning Mr. Clark, the viewer, and Mr. Atkinson, the under viewer, accompanied by several of the men, proceeded to the pit for the purpose of trying to induce some of the coal hewers to go down to work. When near the pit-mouth they were suddenly attacked by 60 or 70 men and lads, all of whom were armed with picks, sticks, and staves. They were all disguised in women's clothes, and wore masks and staves. There was a very severe struggle, which lasted upwards of half an hour, and ultimately Mr. Clark and Mr. Atkinson escaped, but not until they were severely injured. On the following day a body of police from Newcastle were stationed at the colliery, and they suc-ceeded in preventing a further breach of the peace. On Friday 16 men consented to return to their work, and were accompanied down the pit by the police, who protected them from the assaults of their fellow-workmen. The remainder of the men, nearly 100 in number, still continue on strike. It is said that about twelve months ago the wages of the men were reduced one penny per ton, a promise being held out that when prices improved, the same wages as heretofore would be paid. Prices having recently risen, the old wages were demanded and refused, and hence the present strike and riot. Six men have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the riot.

At the Northampton Assizes an action for Breach of Promise of Marriage, tried on the 22nd inst., created some amusement. The plaintiff is a comely widow of 30. who keeps the Watts Arms, at the village of Hauslop, in this county, and the defendant a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood. The defendant, who had become a widower for the second time, and had four or five children, was, during 1851 and 1852, in the habit of frequenting the widow's house, was voted into the landlord's chair, appeared to be on very intimate terms, used expressions as to his wish to marry her, and had since they had formerly passed through it.

presented her to some friends as his intended wife. But in June of last year he absented himself from Hauslop for a short time, and then informed the plaintiff that he could not marry her, and in fact married a sister of his deceased wife. One of the plaintiff's witnesses created considerable amusement by the high terms in which he spoke of the plaintiff's personal appearance, He stated, also, that he had on one occasion said to the defendant, "How comes it that you are paying your addresses to that fine-made, noble, high-mettled woman?" To which the defendant replied, "Nothing venture, nothing have. I have thousands on thousands, and the settlement has done it." The same witness also swore that in August, 1853, after the defendant had married his present wife, be (the defendant) had stated to the witness that the reason of his not marrying the plaintiff was that she had been too intimate with Mr. Bull, and three other men whom he named, and all of whom were now called as witnesses to repudiate that imputation. On another occasion, in July, it was sworn that he had said, "Mr. Bull's dog was lying one night outside the widow's chamber door, but where was Mr. Bull? I will subpana Mr. Bull and his dog." Bull and the defendant were drinking together at the time : and the defendant had previously said that there was not a more "vartuous" woman in the world than Mrs. Allen. The defendant had a farm of about 200 acres well stocked, and also some interest in a mill in Lincolnshire. Mr. Macaulay, in his address to the jury on behalf of the defendant, denied that he had ever intended seriously to east the slightest imputation upon the plaintiff's character, who was, no doubt, a very good-looking and agreeable woman. He could not deny that the defendant had committed an imprudence and bound himself by an engagement which he was unable to fulfil; but upon the question of damages, he submitted that the buxom landlady of a thriving inn, justly popular among her neighbours, who never appeared to profess any violent affection for the defendant, could not be supposed to have sustained any very serious loss because a man who farmed under 200 acres of land, had had two wives before, and had five children living, had failed to perform his promise to marry her. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 150%.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A serious Railway Accident occurred on the Great Northern line on the 10th, at the Offord station, about midway between Huntingdon and St. Neots. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a train of ballast waggons was issning from a siding near the station at the moment when a train of goods vans and empty coal waggons was approaching in the opposite direction, Though it was broad clear daylight at the time, the two engines continued to advance towards each other, and in a few moments came into collision with a tremendous crash. Both engines were forced up on end, and the driver of the goods train, John Rigby, fell under his engine, apparently killed on the spot. The driver and stoker of the other train jumped off just before the collision took place, and escaped with very little injury beyond a shock. They succeeded in getting Rigby from under the engine, and found him alive, but greatly injured, especially about the right leg and foot, which were dreadfully crushed and mutilated. The vans and waggons of the two trains were all more or less injured, and some of them were literally smashed to atoms.

Three soldiers—a corporal and two privates of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers—Perished in the Snow on Dartmoor on the night of the 12th inst. They were on their way to the Dartmoor Prison, the two privates having recently left the Plymouth Military Hospital'; they had great difficulty in getting through the drifted snow to reach Dourlands Barn Inn; the landlord advised them to go no further, but the corporal said they must "obey orders." They proceeded three miles, and then their progress was utterly stopped: they attempted to return; but, half way back to the inn, they perished in a drift, which had increased in depth

The Queen Victoria steamer, from Liverpool to cried out, "Don't mind us, my dear fellow; the boats Dublin, was Wrecked with great loss of life, on the of the Roscommon will pick us up." On turning night of the 14th inst. She was a first-class vessel, commanded by Captain Church, an officer of experience. She left Liverpool in the afternoon, having a general cargo and about 120 people on board. Of these about twelve were cabin and the rest steerage passengers; the latter included a number of cattle-dealers, who were returning from England after having disposed of their stock. Till one o'clock next morning all went well, but about that hour some heavy falls of snow took place, which retarded her progress a little. No material abatement, however, took place in her speed; and about two o'clock the first mate and some of the passengers perceived the Kish Light. Suddenly the first mate, who was on the look-out at his post, perceived dimly through the snow, at a distance of not more than twenty yards, the cliffs of Howth, a little to the north of the Bailey Light. He immediately gave the order to stop; but it was too late, and the next instant the vessel went headlong upon the rock with a fearful crash. The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines; this was done, and the vessel backed out into deep water; when, finding that she was rapidly sinking, the captain attempted to run her ashore. A dreadful scene of con-fusion and terror succeeded. When the vessel first struck, a number of persons attempted to get on to the rocks from the bows, and eight out of about a dozen were successful in landing. When it was found that the ship was sinking, the starboard quarter-boat was immediately filled by a number of the passengers; but in the hurry and confusion of the moment, proper care was not taken to secure the ropes, and the great weight caused the boat to slip from her davits into the sea; when she instantly swamped, and all in her perished. The larboard quarter-boat was then lowered, fortunately with more success. It contained seventeen persons; including Mr. Duffy, Queen's Square, Dublin, Mr. Walsh, of Athy, Kildare, and Mr. Charles Ralph, shipowner, of Wicklow-of whose humane and courageous conduct we cannot speak too highly. On reaching the water, however, it was found the boat was leaking fast, and must have gone down in a short time, were it not for the coolness and presence of mind of a young lad, who having searched with his hand, found that the plug-hole was open, and immediately thrust his fingers into it. At this time the boat was almost immediately under the sides of the sinking ship; the bulwarks of which were crowded with the passengers, whom the captain was seen endeavouring to quiet and pacify. Some of them, however, leaped into the sea, and were instantly drowned. Mr. Walsh saw his wefe clinging to some of the woodwork of the vessel, and called upon her to leap down; but Mr. Ralph cried out, "For God's sake don't jump down, or you will surely be drowned; hold on, and we will return for you in a few minutes. They had no idea at that moment that the vessel was so near destruction; but in a few minutes she went down, how foremost; and the unfortunate lady, and nearly all who remained on board, were lost, Up to the latest moment the captain was seen upon the deck end-avouring to calm the agitation of the passengers, and to direct their exertions for the preservation of their lives, together with the first and second mates, who clung to their ship to the last. In the mean time, the boat was shoved off; the water was baled out with a hat! and Mr. Ralph and a young man-of-war's-man, named Kegg, being the only persons that could row, seized the oars, and, after severe exertion, ultimately succeeded in landing fourteen persons on the rocks about half a mile below the wreck. Undeterred by the danger of the enterprise, and intent only on saving as many lives as possible, Ralph, Kegg, and the young lad, who still continued to stop the plughole with his fingers, rowed back to the scene of the disaster; but they found the vessel had gone down, her masts alone being visible above the water. Twelve or fourteen persons were clinging to these with all the tenacity of despair. Rulph and his companions took five off the foremast, and were proceeding to relieve those upon the mainmast from their position, when the

round, Rulph perceived at a short distance the Roscommon steamer, the boats of which had already picked up several persons, and were proceeding as fast as possible to render further assistance. It appears that the Roscommon was proceeding from Dublin to Holyhead, when the commander, Captain Brown, observed four red lights in the direction of the Bailey Lighthouse. This being rather unusual, he conferred with his mate, Mr. Davis, on the subject, and at length resolved to make for the lights. They soon arrived at the wreck; and, the snow having by this time ceased, they at once perceived what had happened. The boats of the Roscommon were lowered and proceeded to the wreck; where they took off the men who were clinging to the mainmast, and rescued others who were then struggling in the water. The boats also took the people who had been landed on the rocks by Mr. Ralph; the whole number received on board the Roscommon was forty-five, making with the eight who got to land when the Queen Victoria first struck, fifty three persons saved. The Roscommon returned to Kingstown, and steamers were at once despatched to the wreck; but all they could effect was to pick up some of the corpses and save a portion of some of the floating property. number of people saved is fifty three, twenty of whom belonged to the crew. The exact number of the people on board, and the names of those who perished, has not yet been ascertained. An investigation into the above affair has begun.

The Rev. James Commeline, rector of Redmarley, in Gloucestershire, has Lost his Life from Reading in Bed. The book had been placed on a reading-stand at his bedside, and it is supposed he had dozed off for a few minutes, as the inmates of the house were suddenly alarmed by hearing his screams, and on rushing into the room they found the bed in flames and the room filled with smoke. He was found to be badly burned,

and died two days afterwards.

At the village of Llanfchangel, near Brecon, the house of a tradesman, named Morgan, has Destroyed by Fire, his whole family, excepting himself, perishing in the flames. The fire broke out in the night. Morgan, at his wife's entreaty, got through a window to open a door. In a moment the whole house was wrapped in flames, and he was the only inmate who escaped with life. Eight persons perished—Mrs. Morgan, five children, a servant girl, and Mrs. Griffith, a widow

A fatal Accident took place, on the morning of the 19th, on the line of the London and North-Western Railway. Two labouring men were proceeding to work, and while passing through the Kilburn tunnel they heard the noise of an engine approaching them, but accordingly laid down between the rails, thinking the engines would pass over them; but the feuder under the engine, which was very low, struck both of them, and dragged one of them a considerable distance. driver stopped the engine with all possible speed and dragged one of the poor fellows in a shocking condition from under the tender. One leg was completely cut off, and other parts of the body were dreadfully mutilated A search was then made, when the other man was discovered some distance down the line in an insensible state, with the scalp torn from his head, which was dreadfully mutilated. Both the injured men were conveved to the nearest surgeon's, but one was found to be quite dead, and the other died soon afterwards.

The packet ships Roseius and Lady Franklin have arrived at New York from Liverpool, after singularly Stormy and Disastrous Passages. The Roscius left Liverpool the 17th December, and on the 1st of January, during a strong gale, was boarded by a tremendons sea, that stove in the upper dock and fore hatches on the main deck, twisted the mainmast head off, and filled the between-decks with four feet of water. All the stores, provisions, and clothes of the steerage passengers were much damaged by this ioundation, and no doubt a greater part entirely destroyed, as their boxes were washing about the decks until the ship steward of the Queen Victoria, who was one of them, could be brought-to and the wreck cleared.

that was accomplished, it was found that four of the crew had been washed overboard, the mate had one of his arms broken, and one of the crew a leg broken, besides several others severely injured. From the time the vessel left Liverpool until she arrived in port, she had to contend with continuous head winds. The Lady Franklin left Liverpool on the 3rd of December, and commenced her misfortunes on the 7th, when a seaman, named George Rash, was washed from the bowsprit and drowned. On the 17th of the same month she shipped a tremendous sea, which stove the starboard quarter boats, bulwarks, sky-lights, and binnacle, and injured most of the men, some of them severely. She also lost a suit of sails. At eight a.m., of the same day, two of the crew, named John Richardson and John Hunterson, fell from the foretopsail yard to the deck, and were picked up dead. Franklin, however, was not alone in her misfortunes, as on the 28th she spoke the schooner Lile (probably a British vessel), bound to Liverpool from Jamaica, seventy days out, and without provisions, with which Captain Osborn kindly supplied them; and on the 21st, in lat. 44.30, lon. 28.50, they spoke another schooner (name unknown), bound to Cork, from Newfoundland, the captain, mate, and part of the crew of which had met a watery grave by being washed overboard. To add to their misfortunes, they were without a navigator, which want Captain Osborn was not able to supply, or render them any assistance to help them on their dreary way, more than giving them some instructions how to steer.

Several Lives were Lost on the Ice in the Parks on Sunday the 20th inst. Bills were posted in each park warning the public of the danger. In spite, however, of the precautions given, about 42,000 persons ventured on the ice in the various parks, while the banks of the respective rivers were so crowded that it was a work of no little difficulty for any of the society's men to pass to and fro to render assistance to the persons immersed. On the canal which is called after Sir John Duckett, and skirts the east side of Victoria Park, three persons lost their lives. Between four and five o'clock two boys were walking on the ice near Watson's lock, and were heard to express their intention of trying how far it would bear. They had scarcely passed the lock-house when the ice gave way, and they fell into the water. A man unknown, dressed in the garb of a butcher, went from the bank on to the ice with the intention of rescuing them, but the ice broke under him, and he was immersed. A vonth next made an attempt, and he also met a similar fute. He was followed by another boy, who put out a stick, in the act of doing which the ice gave way by his weight, and he fell in the midst of the four who were already in the water, and who were clinging to each other. At the moment there was neither a rope nor a drag with which to assist them, while on the banks were the brothers of the two lads, who could with difficulty be kept out of the water. Some persons tied several silk handkerchiefs together, which were thrown to the spot, by which and other means two were got out. A man named Johnson, who lets boats on the canal, brought up one of his boats, by which time, the drags having been obtained from the City of Paris and the lock-house, a search was made, and in about 15 minutes the bodies of the youths were found. One was taken to the lock-house, where it was undressed and placed on a sofa before the fire. The second youth was conveyed to the City of Paris public-house. Surgeons, who were soon in attendance, exhausted every resource of their art on the two lads, but in vain; both were beyond mortal aid. The body of the man was not found.

Six seamen have Perished in a shocking manner on the Great Hoyle Bank, off the Cheshire coast. They had gone to examine a vessel which had been wrecked upon the shoal on the previous Sunday. Reaching the edge of the sand, which extended many miles in circumference, the men had secured their boat by fastening the painter round the boat-hook, which they threw into the sand. Like those of the Goodwin, they are hard and dry when the tide is out, in which state of apparent security they found them on landing. Having gone to the spot where the wreck lay, they

were about returning, when they were not a little alaimed at observing the boat adritt, and the tide rapidly covering the sand. One account states that some boatmen, a considerable distance off, observed the unhappy fellows rushing about, holding up handkerchiefs and other things, in the hope of attracting attention. None came, however, and in little more than an hour the sca swept over the entire range of the bank, and the poor fellows thus miserably perished.

The Arienis, an East Indiaman, has been Wrecked, with the loss of twenty lives. She sailed from London some years since, on a voyage for Bombay and China. and from the period of her departure from Bombay, nothing was heard of her until a few weeks ago, when the attention of the underwriters was attracted to a notice of a loss, in the Java paper, announcing that a large ship, supposed to be the Arienis from England, had been wrecked on the Eugans Islands, in lat 5.31 S., long. 102, 12 E, about sixty miles of Sumatra, on the west coast, and that the whole of the crew (forty-four in number) had perished by starvation, where they had been exposed many months. Lloyd's agents at Singapore, Messrs. Lindsey and Co., by the recent mail, have sent additional information respecting the unhappy catastrophe; but it is somewhat gratifying to state that although a great many of the crew, including the master, Captain Brown, his chief officer, Mr. Church, and others, twenty in all, perished, the remainder of the ship's company, twenty-four, were found alone on the island by a merchant trading there for oil, who took them on board his vessel, which has since arrived at Singapore. The Arienis, it seems, struck on a sunken reef near the coast, and floating on, went down in deep water.

A fatal Accident has taken place on the Great Western Railway, attended with the death of one of the directors. It happened on the morning of the 24th inst. An express train, on its way to London, when traversing the cutting at Ealing, went off the rails, and two of the first-class carriages ran up the embankment and fell over. In the second carriage were four of the directors one of whom, James Gibbs, Esq., of Clifton, was killed on the spot, and another director, Dr. Pritchard Smith, of Reading, was severely injured. The accident is supposed to have originated in the breaking of one of the "seroll irons" or "spring hangers" attached to the near leading wheel of the front first-class carriage.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, affords important indications of the state of the country. It contains the births and deaths in England during the quarter ending 31st December last; and the marriages during the quarter ending 30th September last. The marriages and the births, in nearly the same proportion, greatly exceed the average number of the season; and the average of the corresponding quarters of previous years is slightly exceeded by the deaths. The registration of the year 1852 is completed, for the births and deaths, by the present return. The births were 616,251 in 1851, and 407,937 in 1852. The deaths 395,933 in 1851, and 407,937 in 1852. The average annual rate of birth is 3-282 per cent., or nearly 1 in 30. In 1852 it rose to death is 2-242 per cent, (rather less than 1 in 45); in 1852 it was 2-269, or slightly above the average (1 in 44 nearly.)

76,582 persons were Married in the quarter ending September, 1852, giving a considerable excess on the numbers (74,310) married in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The number of marriages was 38,291, while in the summer quarters of 1840-3 the number of marriages never exceeded 29,397, and in 1842 fell so low as 27,288; in the summer of 1844 there was a sudden increase, and in the summer of 1845 the marriages were 35,003; in 1817-8 the numbers fell back to 32,439, and rose slowly until the summer of 1849; in each of the three succeeding summers (1850-2) the

marriages have not been less than 37,155 in number. Nothing probably indicates more accurately than these figures the condition of the people, or the view which they took of their prospects in life during the last eleven summers. The rate of marriages is still high in London, and the marriages were 7109 in the last, 7345 in the previous September quarter, whereas they amounted only to 5747 in the corresponding quarter of 1848. marriages increased in all the south-eastern counties. In the south midland division the marriages were nearly stationary. In Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the marriages also increased. In the south-western division the increase of marriages was greatest in Devonshire and Somersetshire; was particularly conspicuous in St. Thomas, Newton Abbott, Plymouth, Taunton, Yeovil, and Bath. The marriages increased in each of the west and the north midland counties, particularly in Stroud, Cirencester, Ludlow, and Clun (where a railway has recently been carried), Shrewsbury, Dudley, Worcester, King's Norton, Birmingham, Coventry, Warwick, Caistor, Leicester, Nottingham, where manufactures are actively carried on. In Cheshire and Lancashire marriages are much more numerous than they were in 1848, but less numerous than they were in 1850; in Manchester and in Liverpool the marriages are declining. Yorkshire is nearly in the same condition as Lancashire; the marriages in the West Riding have not increased to any extent since 1850. In the northern division the marriages decreased; they increased in Wales.

The Births registered in the last quarter of the year were 152,066, whereas the numbers in the quarter ending December, 1851, were 149,155. The births in the last quarters having been 152,066, and the deaths 99,946, the natural increase of population was 52,120. The number of emigrants who sailed in the quarter from London was 12,322; Plymouth, 1,676; Liverpool, 41,317; from the three English ports, 55,315. The total numbers who sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government emigration agents amounted to 57,913. Many who sailed from other ports are not in the return, and it is well known that a large proportion of the emigrants who sail from Liverpool are by birth Irish. At present it is probable, taking all circumstances into account, that the emigration from England is not equal to its natural increase.

The number of emigrants who sailed during the year 1852 from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are emigration agents, amounted to 350,647, or

certainly not less, taking the year through, and other ports into account, than 1000 a day.

The average rate of mortality has increased; 99,946 deaths were registered during the last quarter of the year 1852. In the corresponding quarter of 1851 the deaths were 99,248. The annual rate of mortality in the last quarter is at the rate of 2-197 per cent., which is higher than the average rate, or than the mortality in the corresponding quarters of 1842-45, in 1848, in 1850-51, but much lower than 2.545 and 2.389, the rates of mortality in 1846-47. The mortality has been greater in the towns than in the country. To every four deaths out of a given number living in the country, five deaths occurred out of an equal number living in the towns during the last quarter; and on an average, out of equal numbers living, four die in the towns during autumn to every three who die in the country. In those districts and places where the mortality has been greatest, it is ascribed to the wetness of the weather, to crowded habitations, unhealthy nuisances, bad drainage, and (especially in Wales) neglect of vaccination. The comparative healthiness of some vaccination. The comparative healthiness of some places (as at North Bradley) is ascribed to the larger command of the necessaries of life now possessed by the very poorest; and (as at Barnsley) to the active employment of the labouring population.

A crowded meeting of the working classes who support the proposed Opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays was held, in St. Martin's Hall, on the 25th ult. The meeting was called by the trades' delegates, alleged to represent 92,520 working men; the delegates themselves mustering about one hundred strong. Mr. Henry Mayhew was in the chair. He read a declaration,

averring that the working men do not question the authority of the decrees upon which the institution of the Sabbath is founded; that it is a social institution designed especially for the benefit of the labourer; that they are anxious to guard the day of rest from unnecessary encroachment, and desire no infringement upon it more than physical and intellectual necessities require. A resolution adopting the declaration was carried with cheers. Some disturbance arose out of an attempt of the Reverend Mr. Bailey, Secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society, to address the meeting; his intrusion was objected to, and he was not allowed to be heard.

A Conference of the Peace Society was held at Manchester on the 27th and 28th of January. The Meetings were in the Free Trade Hall, which on the second day was densely crowded. Mr. George Wilson occupied was uensery crowded. Mr. George Wilson occupied the chair, and the speakers were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. I. Smith, Mr. Brotherton, and several other gentlemen. Letters, expressing adhesion to the principles of the society, were read from Lord Goderich, Mr. George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Achaeves George Combe, Lord Radnor, Mr. Leigh Hunt, M. de Girardin, M. Athanase Coquerel, and M. Carnot. -It was announced from the chair that the subscription towards the fund of 10,000l. for carrying out supplied towards the lund of 10,000. for carrying out the objects of the society had already reached 4,525l. The usual topics were handled by the speakers. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the cry of invasion; commented severely on the conduct of the press in echoing that cry, and traducing the French emperor; and opposed that if a cartial lead 12 and opposed that if a cartial lead 12 and opposed that if a cartial lead 12 and 12 and 13 and 15 a and engaged that if a certain local journalist would pay a shilling a week to a school, he (Mr. Cobden) would pay him down 10,000% on the invasion of this country by France. Before the meeting broke up it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Sturge, that a Conference should take place on the Continent. The above challenge, thrown out by Mr. Cobden, was declined by the journal (The Manchester Guardian), for which, it appears, it was intended; but it was accepted by Major-General Brotherton, and gave rise to a correspondence. Mr. Cobden offered to give his bond for 10,000*l*. in case of the French ever attempting an invasion; but General Brotherton declined to take the bond, having only desired to test Mr. Cohden's sincerity; but he stated his inten-tion of paying the shilling a week to the Manchester

Propositions for establishing Cheap Colonial Postage were lately issued by the Colonial and International Postage Association; and a special meeting of the Society of Arts was held on the 8th inst. to consider them. Sir John Boileau occupied the chair. In the course of his opening speech, he read an extract from a letter from Sir John Pakington, expressing his great desire to see a system of cheap postage established between this country and our Colonies; saying that, if he had continued in office it was his intention to have used every exertion to effect it; that he should be happy to cooperate with the committee; and trusts the present government may be induced to attach as much importance to the subject as he did. The Secretary of the Postage Society, detailed some of the existing grievances:—At present, the postage on a letter to our foreign possessions varies from 8d. to 1s. 10d., the average being about a shilling. There are two rates to each colony, according to whether the letter be sent by private ship or by packet. In some cases the letters must be prepaid, in others it is optional, while from some of the Colonies letters cannot be prepaid under any circumstances; and, lastly, whatever the amount paid on this side, a writer knows not how much his correspondent will have to pay before the letter will be given up to him. The total gross income from Colonial correspondence is less than 200,000l. per annum. Thus, supposing the average postage to be 1s., we have less than four millions of Colonial letters, or only one-hundredth part of the total number of letters passing through the Post-office during the year. Consequently, many letters must go by other channels. The main resolution agreed to was, that the penny postage system should be extended to "the whole of the British Colonies and Possessions.

A public meeting of the British Freehold Land and Building Companies was held at Exeter Hall on the

22nd inst. G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. (one of the trustees), presided, and in opening the proceedings, showed the value of Freehold Land Societies in giving men a political existence in the country in which they were subjects .- Mr. Tanner (Chairman of the Board of Directors), stated the companies had been in existence for building purposes for upwards of seven years. The members, chiefly of the working classes, had been put in possession of 311 freehold and leasehold houses, and an interest of five per cent, had been paid upon investment shares; the aggregate amount paid in both purposes amounted to about 90,000%, and the number of shares 4870. The directors had originally been z estrained from investing in freehold land, owing to the dictum of the government legal officer, that it did not come within the words of the act, "other real estate," That notion having been at length exreat estate. That action having been at length ex-ploded, and about 4,000,000. having been invested in land with eminent success, the directors of the British had resolved to comply with the request of their members, and embrace it among their objects. Auxiliary with the above companies there had been established a system of life assurance, securing the property to the member's family in the event of his death, and the company against possibility of loss upon the mortgage; and also a loan fund had been provided to make immediate payments to members emigrating, overtaken by sickness, or other temporary misfortune .-Mr. Brooks, the secretary, explained in detail the new features of the two companies.—Mr. George Thompson, one of the trustees, delivered an address upon the social and political advantages of freehold land and building societies, and expressed his unqualified approval of their combination with a principle of which the working classes especially ought to avail themselves immediately -life assurance.-Mr. Cleland, the provincial manager of the Industrial and General Life Assurance Company, gave an explanation of the manner in which life assurance might be most beneficially connected with

A parliamentary return has been printed, giving an account of Drunken and Disorderly Persons in London for a number of years. It appears that in 1851 the Metropolitan Police force took into custody 6318 persons (2556 males, and 3762 females) for disorderly conduct, and 10,668 (6207 males, and 4461 females) conduct, and 10,008 (207 mates, and 4401 remains) for drunkenness. For drunkenness and disorderly conduct, within the Metropolitan Police district, 12,584 persons were taken into custody, of which 6972 were males and 5522 females. The population of the Metropolitan Police district was about 2,399,104 in 1851. In 1851, 280 persons were taken into custody by the City of London Police force for drunkenness, and 651 for disorderly conduct, out of a population of 127,869.

A return, relating to Drunken and Disorderly Persons

drunkenness and disorderly conduct, out of a population of 166,000; and the Glasgow police, 14.870, of which 10,012 were males, and 4858 females. The population was 333,657.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

HER Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on the 22nd; when William Gore Ouseley, Esq., was created a Knight Commander, (civil division); Lieut. General Charles Macleod, of the East India Company's Service, a Knight Commander, (military division), and Belford Hinton Wilson, Esq., a Knight Commander, (civil division).

The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed one of

Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Viscount Combernere has been appointed Constable of the Tower, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

Commander Inglefield has received orders to set out again, with the Phonix screw-steamer, to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin. He is first to carry stores to Beechy Island; then go whither he may deem fit in the direction of his former voyage. The Lady Franklin, sailing-vessel, is to accompany the Phornix as a tender, and be stationed at some spot in Baffin's Bay while the Phornix proceeds on her voyage of discovery.

voyage of discovery.

The National Institute of France have presented, for the third time, Laland's Prize of about 300f. and a medal to Mr. J. Russell Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, for his discovery of the unprecedented number of four new planets during the past year. The Royal Astronomical Society have also presented him with their gold medal at their last meeting, as a testimony of their high appreciation of his merits.

Obituary of Potable Persons.

THE RIGHT HON, DAVID BOYLE, late President of the Court of Session, died on the 4th instant, at Shewalton, in Ayrshire. in his 81st year.

THE RIGHT HON. MR. NICHOL, late M.P. for Cardiff, died at his residence in the Via Sistina, in Rome, on the 27th ult. THE EARL OF TYRCONNEL, G.C.H., died somewhat suddenly

on the 26th ult., at Kipling, Yorkshire, in his 62rd year.
Viscourt Melbourne, G.C.B., died on the 29th ult., at Brocket Hall, Herts, in his 70th year.

THE EARL OF BELFAST died at Naples on the 11th inst., in his 26th year.

LADY COUTTS TROTTER died at Paris on the 18th inst. was the daughter of the Hon. Lord Rockville, one of the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, and widow of the late Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON, Bishop of Commons. It appears that in 1851 the city of Edinburgh police took into custody 2793 persons for Engkund a few weeks since by the La Plata.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE last overland mail from India brings the important intelligence of the annexation of Pegu to the British dominions. The following proclamation, by the Governor-General, announcing this measure and explaining its grounds, was read at Rangoon on the 20th of December, amid the roar of artillery and the cheers of the troops :-- "The Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms. The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the oc-cupation of British troops. The just and moderate demands of the Government of India have been rejected by the King; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done has

been disregarded; and the timely submission, which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld. Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor-General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East. Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province, shall be driven out. Civil government shall immediately be established, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts. The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection of the British Government, whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence. The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease. But if the King of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British Government, and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman State, and to the ruin and exile of the King and his race."

There are advices from Jamaica to the 29th ult. The House of Assembly met on the 25th. There had been plenty of rain and good weather. The market report says the produce-market was reported generally inactive. The heavy rains, however, which prevailed throughout the island seriously interrupted the operations of the harvest, and prevented the deliveries of produce already manufactured in Kingston; therefore the markets were slightly supplied, and prices were tending upward.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

A numerous meeting of employés belonging to the Dockyard at Portsmouth was held on the 16th for the purpose of forming an Emigration Loan Society. The first resolution was to the effect that ship wrights in this some of the south-eastern counties.

country were labouring under many disadvantages, arising from the "excess ve supply of the labour market, by which they were placed in an inferior position in society, and that the only means of alleviating their condition was by the promotion of emigration to the Australian and other colonies. This resolution was carried unanimously, the plan recommended being the payment by the members of the association of threepence per week each, from the fund so produced each emigrant being allowed two-thirds of his expenses of passagemoney and outfit, the other third being advanced through Mrs. Chisholm. It was confidently anticipated that the loans so granted would be honourably returned, at least by those who might be successful. Another resolution for the formation of an Emigration Loan Society for the shipwrights of Portsmouth dockyard on the plan above stated was earried, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. It was also determined to invite Mrs. Chisholm to Portsmouth to give the required information on the subject, the day to be fixed at her own convenience.

The ship Harriet, despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, sailed from Southampton for Sydney on the 16th inst. She took out upwards of 400 emigrants, most of whom were adults, and amongst them 90 single young women. Most of them are decent farm labourers, a great proportion of whom were from Buckinghamshire and

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Marriage of the Emperor of the French was celebrated on Saturday the 29th, and Sunday the 30th of January; the civil celebration on the former, and the ecclesiastical ceremony on the latter day. On Saturday morning, as early as haif-past eight, the bride, accompanied by her mother, the Spanish ambassador, and several official personages, proceeded from the Elysée to the Tuileries, where the Emperor awaited her. He was surrounded by a host of ecclesiastical, military, and state dignitaries; from amongst whom he advanced to the door of the salon, and, cordially shaking hands with his bride, he conducted her to the seat of honour prepared for her. She was then led in procession to the Salle des Maréschaux, where a brilliant crowd was assembled. At the end of the hall were two chairs of state; one on the right for the Emperor, the other on the left for the future Empress. His Majesty took his seat, and then invited the Empress to be scated. On the Empreor's right hand stood Prince Jerome and the Imperial Princes; behind the chair, the Countess of Montijo and the Minister of Spain; on the left of the future Empress, the Princess Mathilde; and in front, near the table, the Minister of State. This functionary, M. Fould, then advanced and said in a loud tone-" In the name of the Emperor." At these words, the Emperor and the future Empress both rose. M. Fould then continued-"Sire, Does your Majesty declare that you take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Engénie de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, here present?" The Emperor declared—"I declare that I take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, here present." The Minister of State then, turning to the bride, said—"Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, docs your Excellency declare that you take in marriage his Majes ty the Emperor Napoleon 111., here present?" Her Excellency replied—"I declare that I take in marriage his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present. The Minister of State then pronounced the following words-"In the name of the Emperor, of the Constitution, and of the law, I declare that his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the national wdl, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, are united in marriage." The ceremony of signing the registry of marriage followed: the Emperor and Empress writing as they sat, and the witnesses standing, according to their rank. Then, in the theatre, a cantata, from the pen of M. Mery, the Court poet, was chanted

to the music of M. Robert; and this being concluded, the new Empress was escorted back in state to the Elysée. The ecclesiastical ceremony was performed at the church of Nôtre Dame. The whole city was in notion at an early hour. The regular soldiery, horse and foot, took up their positions along the line of the procession; the National Guards were called out on the same duty; and soon, from the Tuileries to Nôtre Dame, the streets glistened with bayonets and swords. Marching along from all quarters came the deputations from the trades and workpeople, each headed by a great banner, destined to await, in the garden of the Tuileries, the coming and going of the bridal procession. About two hundred old veterans from the Invalides, each holding a tricolor, hobbled along. Windows were filled, roofs were covered, and every corner of the streets was crowded with spectators. The old cathedral architecture was shrouded with decorations. A wooden construction had been raised, in three compartments, over the three entrances, painted in the mediæval fashion, to match the edifice. Long green velvet draperies floated over the entrances, and above them flags of all colours; the towers were clothed with gold brocade; a gigantic gilt statue of Christ stood between them; and a large gelt eagle with outstretched wings was poised on each summit. The doors were opened at ten, and the crowd flowed in. The scene which met their gaze was magnificent. Ten thousand wax candles, suspended from the roof, dazzled the eyes. The pillars were swathed from plinth to capital in crimson velvet, and each capital hore a gilt shield and a gilt eagle. Above these hung crimson draperies fringed with gold and imitation ermine; and still higher, what may be called a green velvet vallance, studded with bees, and inscribed with an enormous "N" and "E" was seen, intermingled with festoons of flowers. The pillars next the nave, on either side, were clothed in crimson and studded with bees. Hanging from the ceiling were the banners of the eighty-six Departments, of various dyes and decorations. A temporary altar had been erected beneath a crimson canopy lined with ermine, and sur-mounted by an eagle. The transepts were fitted up for the Senate, the Council of State, the Ministers, the Corps Diplomatique, and the Corps Legislatif. A salute of 101 guns from the Invalides announced the departure of the cortige from the Tuileries. Preceded by dragoons, the bridal party followed in three divisions, each separated by dragoons; then the Emperor's carriage—the same used by Napoleon, Charles Dix, and Louis

Philippe, and containing only the bride and bride-groom. The carriage was entirely surrounded by plateglass windows, so that the occupants were distinctly visible. When the party entered the Cathedral, the visible. When the party enterted the Catherian, the clergy proceeded down the aisle, with the Archbishop of Paris at their head, to meet the Emperor and the Empress. The Archbishop having offered them a morsel of the true cross to kiss, four ecclesiastics held a rich dais over the heads of the Imperial pair, and the procession advanced up the church. The Empress was exceedingly pale, but perfectly composed. She looked neither to the right nor to the left, and advanced The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, and wore the grand collar of the Legion of Honour which had belonged to Napoleon, and the collar of the Golden Fleece which had been suspended from the neck of Charles V., and which the Queen of Spain had sent him. The Emperor and Empress took their places on the throne, and the ceremony commenced. The Archbishop addressing the Emperor and Empress, said, "Do you present yourself here to contract marriage in the presence of the Church?" They answered, "Yes, Monsieur." The Archbishop then turning towards the Emperor, said-Wisire, you declare, acknowledge, and swear, before God, and before his Holy Church, that you now take Mademoiselle de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, here present, for your wife and legitimate spouse?" Emperor answered with a firm and sonorous voice, "Yes, Monsieur." The Prelate continued—"You promise and swear to be faithful in all things as a faithful husband should be to his spouse, according to the commandment of God?" The Emperor again responded, "Yes, Monsieur." The Archbishop then turning to the Empress, addressed the same interrogatories to her Majesty, and received like affirmative answers. The Archbishop then gave the pieces of gold and the ring to the Emperor; who presented them to his bride, with the words, "Receive the signs of the marriage-covenant between you and me." The Empress then handed the gold pieces to the Duchesse de Bassano, her maid of honour; after which, the Emperor placed the ring on the finger of her Majesty, with the usual words. The ceremony was concluded in the usual form of the ritual. In the evening, the government offices were illuminated, but very few houses. The marriage was followed by a series of fêtes given by the various Ministers at their hotels.

An amnesty has been granted to persons convicted of political offences. The decree proclaiming it contains the names of 4312 individuals, but the exiled generals are not in the list, nor is pardon extended to any one of note. On the other hand, a great number of political arrests have taken place. Before daybreak, on the morning of Sunday the 6th instant, in the same way as on the morning of the 2d December, 1851, separate bodies of police made the arrests at the same hour. How many were compromised in the arrest is not accurately known; but it is believed all the correspondents of the German, and nearly all those of the Belgian, Spanish, and Italian iournals. The prisoners were placed au secret in the prison of Mazas. No charge of conspiracy, or even of hostility, was brought against them. General de St. Priest, the well-known Legitimist, said to have been arrested by mistake, was afterwards liberated: his papers, however, were examined; and some swords, much prized by him on account of their donors-the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and others-were carried off. Among the other names specified are those of the Duke de Rovigo, a son of Savary, M. Coëtlogon, M. Villemessent, M. de la Pierre, editors of the Corsaire; messent, M. de la Pierre, editors of the Corsaire; M. Tanski, a naturalised Pole connected with the Journal des Débats, and the Augsburg Gazette; M. Gerard, M. Pagès-Dupart, M. Paul Foucher, and M. Carpellas, all foreign correspondents; M. Pianiol, of the Gazette de France, since released; Count de Mirabeau, a Bonapartist, arrested by mistake for his Legitimist brother the Marquis; and Michel Carré, the farce-writer. It is remarked that M. Paul Foucher is a clerk in the Police Department, and M. Gerard, a clerk in the office of the Minister of the Interior. Two Italians were arrested at the Batignolles. The officers fired on the Italians; alleging afterwards that they were armed, and would have fired on them. The reason alleged by the

government journal for the arrests is, that the Emperor could no longer tolerate the concoction of a defamatory and anarchical correspondence which tends to abuse Europe as to the Government which France has freely given herself.

The Senate and the Legislative body formally opened their sittings on the 14th inst. They met first in their separate chambers, and proceeded to the Tuileries escorted by cavalry. Here they were received in state by the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Empress; and his Majesty delivered the following characteristic speech:-

"Senators and Deputies,—A year since, I called you to-gether in this place to inaugurate the Constitution, promulgated in virtue of the powers which the people had conferred on me. Since that period, tranquillity has not been disturbed. The law, in resuming its sway, has allowed the majority of the men who were made the subject of necessary severity to return to their homes. The riches of the nation have increased to such a point that that portion of our floating capital, the to such a point that that the proton of our nexting capital, the value of which can be estimated, amounts to about two milliards. The activity of about develops itself in every branch of industry. The same progress is being realised in Africa, where our army has distinguished itself by heroic successes. The form of the Government has been changed, without any shock, by the free suffrages of the people. Great works have been undertaken without the creation of any new tax, and without a loan. Peace has been maintained without servility. All the Powers have recognised the new Government. France has now institutions which can defend them-selves, and the stability of which do not depend on the life of France has now institutions which can defend them-

one man.

"These results have not cost great efforts, because they were in the minds and for the interest of all. To those who would doubt their importance, I will reply, that scarcely fourteen months ago France was delivered up to the hazards of anarchy. To those who may regret that a wider field has not been given to liberty, I will reply, that liberty has never aided in founding a durable political edifice; it crowns it when it has been consolidated by time. Let us, besides, not forget that the immense majority of the country has confiobject that are defined and faith in the fittine. There still remain incorrigible individuals, who, forgetful of their own experience, of their pasts terrors, and of their disappointments, obstinately persist in paying no attention to the national will, deny the reality of ricts, and in the midst of a sea which every day grows more and more calm, call for tempests in which they would be the first to be swallowed up. These occult proceedings of the different parties serve no purpose but to show their weakness; and the Government, instead of being disturbed at them, only thinks of governing France and tranquillising Europe. For this double object it has the firm determination to diminish expenses and armanuent, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country; to keep up with good faith international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresse

prove to the most increditions that when France expresses her formal intention to remain at peace, it may be believed, for she is strong enough not to deceive any one.

"You will see, gentlemen, by the budget which will be presented to you, that our financial position has never been better for the ket twenty years, and that the public revenue has increased beyond all anticipation. Nevertheless, the effective force of the army, already reduced by 30,000 men in the course of the last year, is about to be immediately reduced by 20,000 merc.

duced by 20,000 more.

The majority of the laws which will be presented to you will not go beyond necessary exigencies; and that is the most favourable indication of our situation. The people are happy when governments do not find it necessary to resort to

nordinary measures.

"Let us, therefore, thank Providence for the visible pro-tection which it has accorded to our efforts; let us persevere in this course of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, waich leads to good without violence, and without trittating, which reads to good without voience, and so prevents all reaction. Let us always reckon on God and on ourselves, as on the mutual support which we owe to ourselves; and let us be proud to see in so short a time this great country parified, prosperous at home, and honoured

The reduction of the army announced in the above speech is little more than nominal. The 30,000 men sent home before, and the 20,000 men to he sent home now, are the most worthless portion of the French army. Not a single officer is reduced, not a regiment disbanded. The cavalry, artillery, and engineers-the portion of an army which it takes time to organise—are kept in the fullest efficiency; while the only troops sent away are those who are uscless, and who at the same time cest money and eat rations.

A pamphlet has appeared in Paris, full of animosity against the English nation. It is the work of an ardent Legitimist, a provincial advocate, named Frederick

Billot. It is entitled Lettres Franques, and consists, as its title imports, of a series of letters addressed "To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French." The following passage is a specimen of its spirit: "Yes! I repeat it, we are proud of our affection for the House of Bourbon, because it is detested by the English. In conclusion, in order that the evil disappear, we must destroy it in the egg (dans son œuf). It is not India or any other foreign point we must invade: people would not permit us; we could not do it. It is to the very heart of Great Britain we must advance—it is the English spirit we must destroy in its own home. Then, indeed, the decline of England will be a truth. To say and to do any other thing is to talk nonsense. The time for declarations is past; the word must no longer be other than action, and action the most grave and the most decisive."

The Moniteur, on the part of the Emperor and his government, has disavowed any participation in these

sentiments.

Detachments of all the regiments in garrison at Paris went on the 12th inst, to the Ecole Militaire to attend the reading and execution of sentences of courts-martial on soldiers convicted of different offences. demned, who were conveyed to the Ecole in a cellular van, were formed into a platoon, and the troops into a square. After a roll of the drums the judgment on each man was read aloud, and some were subjected to military degradation, others condemned to the penalty of the boulet were made to kneel and then paraded before the troops. One of the condemned, a sergeant named Andres, guilty of embezzlement, seemed overwhelmed with shame. Before being degraded militarily, he was degraded from the Legion of Honour, to which he was appointed a year ago as a reward for his long services. The prisoners were afterwards drawn up in a line, and the troops were marched past them.

Accounts from Vienna state that an attempt has been made on the life of the Emperor. It took place on the 18th inst. at noon. His Majesty, who had been walking on the bastion, had halted for a moment near the Karinthian gate to observe the exercises of some soldiers who were below. The assassin approached the Emperor from behind with a table knife, and rushing at him, dealt him a blow between the head and shoulders. Thanks to the hulan uniform which the Emperor wore and to his cloak, the wound was not serious. The man, who was arrested on the spot, is named Ladislas Libeny. He is 22 years of age, and a native of Stuhlwerssenberg, in Hungary. He says that he was formerly the hussar servant of Count Nicholas Esterhazy. He has been in Vienna one-and-twenty months, working as a tailor. At the examination which took place this afternoon, he stated that he had no accomplices; that he formed the design of striking a blow at the Emperor as long ago as 1850, "in order to let people see what a Hungarian could do for his patrie, oppressed by gendarmes and police. For these eight days I have walked up and down the bastions to catch the Emperor. However, I did not wish to kill, but only to wound him. I fear When led off to prison, he cried incessantly, nothing. " Vive Kossuth."

A letter from Vienna of the 17th, states, that since the recent events at Milan have reawakened the Austrian government to a sense of its danger, it has been resolved to recall into activity a number of officers capable of effective service at present on the retired list. At the same time the plan is again revived of making Vienna an immense military arsenal, and the chief point of all

military operations.

An insurrection broke out at Milan on Sunday the 6th inst., but it did not rise to an alarming height. It is said that proclamations, bearing the names of Kossuth and Mazzini, and inciting the people to insurrection, had been placarded in the city; but Kossuth has disavowed the proclamation ascribed to him; and Mazzini's, probably, was also a fabrication. On the evening of the above day, a body of men, chiefly armed with daggers, made a desperate attack on the Castello, killed nine privates and three officers, and wounded fifty-four men. The object of the insurgents was to get possession of the arms and ammunition in the citadel; but although they

forced their way into the castle, the gates of the magazines were closed: they were subsequently overwhelmed, and many were made prisoners. Next day there was a slight attempt to renew the contest; but it was speedily suppressed. Several insurgents were shot and hanged. The state of siege was proclaimed by Count Strasoldo. Radetsky issued a proclamation on the 9th from Verona, containing the most rigorous provisions. The state of siege was to be maintained with the "very greatest severity;" all suspicious strangers to be dismissed; the families of the killed and wounded to be maintained for life by the city of Milan; all extraordinary expenses to be paid by the city until the ringleaders are given up. The effect of the rising on the contiguous states was considerable; but no movement in support was made. The Piedmontese frontiers were guarded from the first; the militia of Ticino was called out. Certain refugees have been expelled from Piedmont, and others removed from the frontier. No other rising has occurred in any one of the Italian cities.

Accounts from Milan down to the 17th inst., state that all the gates remained closed, and that domiciliary visits and arrests were continued. General Giulay, the Governor, had received with mildness a deputation consisting of thirty-five notable inhabitants, who prayed a mitigation of the rigours decreed against the city. He promised to write to Verona and to Vienna, but held out few hopes of a favourable answer. The general reminded the citizens of the bad reception which they had given to the Emperor when he visited their city; and added, that he himself had been so neglected by the elite of the population, that he scarcely recognised

a face among the members of the deputation.

The accounts from Montenegro are confused and obscure. The present state of things appears to be this: Montenegro is invested on all sides by a Turkish Both parties force, now amounting to 44,000 men. have met with reverses; but there has been a steady gain on the side of the Turks. Alarmed at this, and perhaps desirous of effecting other objects, Austria, under the pretence of protecting her frontier, has despatched thither large bodies of troops, mainly from Vienna. The march of the Russian corps for the scene of action is also confirmed; and other Russian forces are expected in Wallachia. Omar Pacha has addressed a proclamation to the insurgent districts, informing the Montenegrins that they have themselves to thank for the war: they may, however, purchase peace by sub-mission. He offers them religious liberty, with the mission. He offers them religious liberty, with the right of electing their own judges and magistrates, subject to the control of the Pacha of Scutari; and he promises that no taxes shall be imposed except to maintain these officials, whose duty it will be especially to protect the poor; while the Montenegrins will be expected to protect the frontier. There is nothing in the proclamation about giving up arms. Meanwhile, until he receive answers, the Seraskier has suspended operations.

The dates from New York are to the 8th instant. There is little intelligence. A Message had been received in Congress from the President, transmitting a report relative to the negotiations with England on the reciprocity and fisheries questions. The terms of the treaty are, that, excepting Newfoundland, American and Colonial fishermen are to enjoy the same privileges in the markets of both countries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published the annual financial report. At the end of the last fiscal year there was a balance of 14,632,136 dollars in the United States Treasury. The estimated receipts for the present year are 65,932,136 dollars, and the estimated expenditure 60.560,056 dollars. The public debt of the Federal Government is 65,181,692 dollars. The annual value of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing productions of the United States, is stated at 3,000,000,000 dollars. The imports last year amounted to 27,109,788 dollars; exports, 166,967,490 dollars. Imports of specie during the year, 5,503,544 dollars. California being a State of the Union, gold from her is not of course noticed. Exports of specie last year, 42,674,435 dollars. The Philadelphia mint coincd last year, 52,405,569;

cotton last year amounted to 87,935,732 dollars. The exports of tobacco were worth 10,031,283 dollars; of rice, 2,470,029 dollars; of bread-stuffs and provisions, 25,856,337 dollars. The exports of domestic merchandise and produce show a decrease of 24,349,585 dollars,

as compared with the previous year.

The American papers contain a reply "to the Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies of England," by Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, widow of the late President Tyler. The main ideas in this very long document are, that it was an impertinence in the ladies meeting at Stafford House to address the ladies of the United States at all on the subject of slavery; that it is the only one subject on which "there is a possibility of wrecking the bark of this Union;" that England introduced and perpetuated slavery against the wishes of the colonists: and that, if they look around, enough will be found to do at home

and the branch mints, 4,700,000 dollars. The export of | in the way of ameliorating the condition of their fellowcreatures. Mrs. Tyler concludes by saying that "America might love England, if England would permit her."

> A revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 1st of December. The pretext was a dislike of Alsina, the Governor. He resigned in consequence, and a new government was formed; but that did not stop the revolution. The town was besieged by the Gauchos under Colonel Lagos, and was put to great straits; but iust before the mails were despatched, the Buenos Avreans sallied forth and drove the enemy from several positions. It was conjectured that the country population desired to make a diversion in favour of Urquiza, and restore him to power. Sir Charles Hotham was at the capital of Paraguay. The British and Americans stood prepared for a self-defensive neutrality.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

PUBLICATION during the past month has gone much in the direction of fiction and travels, but there have been also several contributions to general literature

more or less important.

Messrs, Clowes and Spicer have added a fourth volume, more abundant in illustration than any of its predecessors, to the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Prentice has commenced a History of the Anti-Corn Law League, of which the first volume is out. The Rev. Derwent Coleridge has republished, with many additions, his father's Notes on English Divines. There has been a reprint of Pope's Homer, with small woodcut designs reduced from Flaxman. A new Life of Toussaint l'Ouverture has attested the increasing interest now shown in everything connected with the negro's claims and capabilities. Military publishers have taken advantage of the interest inspired by our national defences to send out Militia Manuals, or Fighting Made Easy. Mr. Frederick Hill has published a volume on Crime, its Amount, Causes, and Remedies, a subject on which his many years' experience as one of the inspectors of prisons entitles him to speak with The same all-important subject has had further illustration in a volume by the chaplain of the Pentonville Prison, the Rev. J. T. Burt, descriptive of Results of Separate Confinement at Pentonville; and in a collection of facts and suggestions respecting Juvenile Delinquents, by Miss Carpenter. An eighth edition of Mr. Wilderspin's Infant System has also appeared, and the Messrs, Blackwood have published an intelligent treatise on *Dwellings for the Working Classes*. In a volume professing to describe what are called the "spiritrappings" in America, a believer in those manifestations has done his best to call attention to Sights and Sounds, the Mystery of the Day. Mr. Edward Miall, M.P., has elucidated those more intelligent and intelligible Bases of Belief on which the nonconformist community rest their theological opinions. Mr. James Heywood, M.P., has abstracted and condensed the most important points of abstracted and condensed the most important points of evidence from the Oxford University Report into a volume of practical results or conclusions, entitled Oxford Recommendations and Subscription Tests. A second series of Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851, has completed one of the most useful of the publications suggested by the Crystal Palace. An elaborate treatise has appeared on Language as a Means of Mental Culture and International Communication, which seems designed as a manual for teachers as well as students. Two more volumes have been added to Mr. Taafe's History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; and the Duke of Buckingham has published a fresh selection from the Stowe Papers, later in date than those of which his ex-librarian was the editor, and principally illustrating, with the title of Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George the Third, those differences between the Shelburne and other sections of the Whig party, which led to the famous coalition of Fox and North.

In fiction, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has given us

My Novel, or Varieties in English Life. Currer Bell has added Villette to her series of tales of modern life. Miss Julia Kavanagh has written a novel called Daisy Burns, Mr. Longfellow's Hyperion has had the compliment paid to it of a series of original illustrations, from designs sketched in the localities described by the romance. Scottish history has again furnished a subject for romantic fiction, in a story of Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate. Mr. Francis Drake has attempted a philosophical novel under the title of Memoirs of a Metaphysician. And an American lady enters the lists, so thronged by our countrywomen, with a story in three volumes, called Amabel, or the Victory of Love. Lares and Penates, or Cilicia and its Governors, is

one of those books which Layard, Fellowes, and other scholars have made of late so popular, in which modern travel and enterprise are enlisted in the service of ancient history: the author is Mr. W. Burckhardt Barker, who has the advantage of a very intelligent editor in Mr. W. Francis Ainsworth. A brief and interesting summary of the Franklin Expeditions has been published as Franklin's Footsteps, Mr. Warren Adams has described, also briefly, A Spring at the Canterbury Settlement. The recollections and campaigns of a distinguished Prussian officer, who served under Wellington and Blueher, and transacted delicate offices between them, have been translated by Colonel Philip Yorke, with the title of Passages from my Life, with Memoir of the Campaign of 1813 and 1814, by the Baron Von Müffling. An elaborate Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald during 1845-51, under the command of Captain Kellett, which included a circumnavigation of the globe and three cruises to the Arctic Regions, has been written by Mr. Berthold Seemann, who joined the ship in 1847 as naturalist to the Expedition. Mr. Gisborne has published a volume on *The Isthus of Darien in* 1852, including a journal of the expedition of inquiry. Colonel Arthur Cunnynghame has written his Recollections of Service in China; and Mr. Andrew Dickinson, an intelligent working printer of America, has described his First Visit to Europe.

Among the pamphlet publications for which a word may be spared, have been The Deluge, a rhymed attempt at satire by Lord Maidstone; a letter on the formation and management of The National Gallery, by Mr. Dyce, R.A.; a scheme of Direct Taxation for 1853, by Mr. Jelinger Symons; several more Pulpit Estimates of Wellington; a letter to Lord Malmesbury by Mr. Hume, M.P., On Sir James Brooke; several plans and suggestions for the committee now sitting On the Affairs of India; and another Letter to Lord

Mahon by Jared Sparks.

Ordinary compilers of Peerages boast of the "patronage" of the nobility, but the Chronicler of Fashion for the Morning Post, Mr. H. R. Forster, claims for his Pocket Peerage and Baronetage for the Present Year a higher distinction. He sends it forth labelled as having been "revised by the nobility."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.—The Arrangement Clauses in the present LIST OF BANKRUFTS.—The Arrangement Gross in the present Bankrupt Law are so extensively resorted to, that the most im-portant bankruptcies are not notified in the "LONDON GAZETTE." It has been determined, therefore, to substitute more useful commercial information for the Lists of Bunkrupts hitherto printed in this place.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 12th inst., £18,402,360.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars. per oz. 5 $1\frac{2}{5}$ Do., dust. 3 15 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 4 $11\frac{2}{5}$ Do., dust,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Paris ... 0-38 prem. | New York 0-41 disct. Hamburgh 0-47 ,.. |

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	993	90	995-3
Three per Cent. Reduced	100분	99g 103	1004-1
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	61 2281	6§ 227	6g- <u>1</u> 226-75
Exchequer Bills	56	25	5-15 pm.
India Bonds	65 pm.	45	40-5 pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1075	104	1041-3	£62,265
all	Blackwall	91	. 9	95	7,208
100	Caledonian	65	63	635-45	61,428
all	Eastern Counties	133	13	138	107,138
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	80	76	78	25,450
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	110	108	1085	31,081
	Great Northern	80	76	80	99,960
100	Great Western	915	86	914-5	116,783
100	Lancash, & Yorksh.	794	77	783	119,81:
100	London & N. Westn.	121	1174	120-1	207,48
100	London & S. Westn.	933	89	921	67,428
100	Midland	791	765	794	156,823
100	South-East. & Dover	803	78	803	117,25
100	York, Newe., & Ber.	72	70	70₺	96,75
100	York & N. Midland.	62	- 55	603	58,16

FOREIGN LIST-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per cent., 101-3 Chilian 6 per cent., 106-8 Danish 3 per cent., 84-6 Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 99 French 3 per cent., 80 French 4 per cent., 90 f. 75 c. French 4½ per cent., 105 f. 25 c. Mexican 3 per cent., 24 Peruvian 6 p. cent. defd., 103-4½ Portuguese 4 per cent., 38-9 Russian 5 per cent., 121-2 Spanish 3 per cent., 473-8 Sardinian 5 per cent., 943-5

RAILWAYS.

Paris and Strasbourg, 325 Orleans and Bordeaux, Tours and Nantes, Boulogne and Amieus, West of France, 93 Northern of France, 354 Paris and Rouen, 404 Paris and Lyons, 16: Paris and Orleans, 40-42 West Flanders, 49-5

Penins, & Orient, St. Nav. 87 General Serew St. Ship. . . . 121 Australian Royal Mail . . . Eastern Steam Australia Direct...

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES. EANES. MINES

Brit. Australia § to § ,,	Union of Australia 72½ to 73½ Australasian
Lake Bathurst s dis .	

Railways. STEAM COMPANIES.

East Indian				
Upper India			Ł	
Ind. Peninsula.	2	to	25	21
Madras	2	to	21	.,
Queb. and Rich-				
mond	1	to	700	1.1

Micaria importa Companies

MISCEL	17.7.4 12010	115 COME ACTION
Australian Agricultural Van Diemen's Land South Australian Land	19.1-3	North British Austr Peel Raver Land

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ts.	R	ye.	Bea	ins.	Pe	as.
ending— Jan. 22 — 29 Feb. 5 — 12	8. 45 46 46 45	d. 8 0 1 2	8, 30 31 31 31	d. 5 2 8 5	s. 18 18 18 18	d. 7 7 7 5	s. 32 32 31 30	d. 5 2 11 11	8. 34 34 34 34	d. 11 9 7 10	8. 31 31 31 31 31	J. 9 10 5 9

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Town, per qr. 52 to 56
Malting Barley , 30-33
Flour—
Town made, persk. 42-44
Country household 34-36
French
American, per barr. 24 — 27
Indian Corn, per qr. 34 — 36
Cattle— s. d. s. d.
Beasts, per st. 4 0 to 4 2
Cows , 3 2-3 4
Calves , 4 0-4 6
Sheep , 4 10 - 5 2
Pigs , 3 8-4 0
Wool, per lb s. d. s. d.
South Downs 1 1 to 1 3
Kentish fleeces 1 3-1 4
Flannel wool 1 0-1 3
Australian 2 2-2 5
East Indian 0 4 - 0 105
Cape 1 11 - 2 2
Spanish 1 1 - 2 0

8. Straw., ,, 1 6-1 14 Guano, Peruv., p. ton, 9l. 10s. Linseed cake, per ton, 9l. 15s. Rape cake, ditto, 5l. to 5l. 5s. Bones, ditto, 4l. 15s.

Poultry — Capons, 3s. — 4s.; Fowls, 2s. — 3s.; Chicks, 1s.10d.—2s.2d.; Ducks, 2s.6d.; 18. 104.—28.24; Ducks, 28.6d.; Geese, 28.9d.—68.; Turkeys, 48. 8d.—108.; Pigeons, 10d. —1s.; Rabbits, 1s.—1s. 8d.; Hares, 2s. 9d.—4s.

HIDES, &c.—Market, 96 lbs., $4\frac{1}{4}d$.— $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; do., do., 50 lbs., $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lbs., 4s. 8d.; do., Horse-hides, 5s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 24s.—66s. Rough Tallow, 228.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 181l. [Galipoli, per ton, 70l.; Sperm, 170a, Pigs, 52l.; Rails, 9l.5s. Lend, English Pig, 20l. 8ted, Swedish Keg, 22l. Tin, English block, 22l.; Banca, 114l.; Spetter, 35l.; Ziac, 26l.

Provisions.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 60s. American, 70s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. to 4s.; Irish India, per ewt., 90s.; Hambro', 100s.; American, 80s. to 100s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 7d, to 10d.; Dorset, per cwt. 92s. to 108s.; Irish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 84s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 81s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 62s.

Hams-York, 76s. to 81s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; West-phalia, 50s. to 67s. MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per

8 lbs., 4s. to 5s. 2d.

Potatoes, per ton, 85s. to 150s. PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. to 4s.

VEAL, 4s. to 4s. 8d.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 37s. to 43s.; Bahia, 24s. to 26s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 48s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 60s. to 84s.; Mocha, 78s. to 98s.; Jamaica, 89s. to 94s.; Java, 42s. to 57s.; Costa Rica, 53s. to 84s.

Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 26s.; Bengal, 11s. to 12s.; Patna,

14s. to 18s. Sugar—Barbadoes, per ewi., 35s. to 40s.; Mauritius, 34s. to 39s.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s.; Madras, 30s. to 35s.; Havan-

nah, 36s. to 41s. REFINED — Standard Do., lumps, 45s. to 48s. ; Bastards, 26s. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 29s. to 30s.

TEA, per lb. — Congou, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Souchong, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; Hyson, 1s. 10d.

N.B. The quotations are for first quality.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON SINCE JAN. 1ST.

	Ships.	Men.	Women.	Children.
To Victoria	15	872	205	109
— Sydney	- 6	307	52	29
— Adelaide	2	86	33	12
— America	2			
— Canada				

radian. 25 to 640.

125 toods per ton, 40 ft., Adelaide, Steerage passages, £25 to £40.

£7. Port Philip, £8 to £9. Cabin do., £40 to £75.

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.]

FROM THE 26TH FEBRUARY TO THE 2STH MARCH.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, February 24, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in putting a question respecting a letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the governor-general of India in Council, dated in September 1829, took a review of the causes and conduct of the War with Ava. In 1829 he was president of the Board of Control, and all his information on the War in Ava then recent he placed before the late Duke of Wellington, in order that he might obtain his authoritative instructions as to the line of operations to be followed in the event of another war. The Duke gave his views in detail, and they were sent out to India in the despatch to which his question referred. Now he believed that the course of operations recently adopted by the government of India was not that described by the Duke of Wellington; because the Duke never would have sanctioned the employment of troops on the internal waters of a great empire without animals and means of movement. After the relief of Pegu, General Godwin collected twenty-five carts, and marched twenty-four miles in three days, driving the enemy before him; but he was obliged to return because a provision cart broke down. It was impossible to subdue an empire with troops so ill-provided. He knew we had compelled the Emperor of China to submit to terms with very limited means of carriage; but even there, in spite of all our successes, no impression was made until we brought all our force to bear on the mouth of the Great Canal. Have we the same means of success in Ava? Or if there were, could we expect to produce the same effect on the barbarous sovereign of a barbarous people? Had we rested our forces on the provinces of Arracan, placed 8000 men at nearly equal distances on the Irrawaddy between Ava and Rangoon, with perfect means of movement, we should have had a better chance of success. What is the present position of the army in that part of India? He calculated, that by the 4th of January, General Godwin would be at Prome with 4800 men, of whom 200 would be cavalry, and 16 guns, of which not more than 10 would be horsed. There is no trace of any provision for moving ammunition or provisions. Out of the 4800 men, as the soldiers were dying, six, eight, ten a day, from cholera, one-fifth were in the hospital. This, with 500 as a guard for the sick, left the movable army at 3500 men. Before they could get to the enemy on the left bank of the given they must take six pailes of stockades. the river, they must take six miles of stockades, supported in the rear by three immense stockades, and in front by two miles and a half of jungle. How can it be expected that these forces, limited in amount, and seriously affected by sickness, would be able at last to march on Ava, "as was the dream of those who look at the subject from a distance?" Then we had 500 men, without a commissariat, employed in making a road for the passage of animals over the pass that leads from Arracan to the Irrawaddy; but we had allowed the pass to be strongly fortified, instead of taking possession of it on the first day of the war. We had fewer than 3500 men at Rangoon; and in consequence of the "unfortunate" occupation of Pegu, not a man could be spared from the lower part of the river as a reinforcement. Yet this was the chosen moment when we "declared annexed, the province of Pegu, which we did not occupy, and

acceded to, of moving upon Ava!" That was a very grandiloquent proclamation; but, unfortunately, there did not exist a force sufficient to enable us to carry it into execution. Why should we annex the province of Pegu at all? And if we do, can we stand there? Pegu has no frontier, no range of mountains, not the slightest line of demarcation. If we annex Pegu, we must annex Ava. In either case, considerable additions must be made to our forces; yet the annexation of Ava would bring no military advantages. In conclusion, Lord Ellenborough said, that when he remembered the great expense, the extensive operations, with our honour pledged by "that unfortunate proclamation" to dethrone a sovereign—when he remembered that the original pretexts put forward in justification were "two little injuries inflicted on British subjects"—"two little insults," as they were called—when he remembered that the whole amount of the original damage was said to be 900l., and considered how the Burmese was sant to be 2006., and considered now the Burmese might have felt insulted at the presence of five of our ships in the river—he confessed it was "painful to see the great and lamentable consequences which had arisen from a cause so small," The king of Ava did not desire war; the notion of acting hostilely had never entered his head: former governments had avoided collisions. Lord Ellenborough desired to hear, if possible, the views of the government on our position with regard to the government of Ava, and in what manner we can best extricate ourselves.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that although it has never been customary to produce any despatch of the Secret Committee, he was not disposed to withhold the paper now asked for. It was written twenty-five years ago, and much may have happened to render completely inappropriate any line of conduct prescribed in a despatch of so old a date: although it would possess historical interest, he thought it of little practical utility. He was likewise prepared to produce papers explanatory of the war, including the proclamation, and also an account of the expense already incurred. The ministers, he continued, did not feel called upon to discuss in any manner the propriety of the measures which have taken place. They had great reliance on the discretion, judgment, and experience of Lord Dalhousie. With the most pacific intentions, every governor-general had found himself engaged more or less in war. Lord Dalhousie had been led by the necessities of the case to extend the sphere of his warlike operations; and he had reluctantly adopted annexation. "The present government (said Lord Aberdeen) are strangers to the whole of the policy and execution of that war up to the present time. fler Majesty's late government, I apprehend, gave their general approach to that policy and to the conduct of the war. In general terms, I acquiesce in the opinion which has been expressed by the late government upon the subject, and in the culogies which were passed by them upon the governor-general."—
After a speech from the Earl of Derby, in which he defended the policy of his own government in regard to

at Rangoon; and in consequence of the "unfortunate" occupation of Pegu, not a man could be spared from the lower part of the river as a reinforcement. Yet this was the chosen moment when we "declared annexed, the province of Pegu, which we did not occupy, and intimated our intention, if our proposals were not

education of the people, and reorganisation of government. The petition bore between three and four thon and signatures .- The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the subject had been fully considered by the government, and after much deliberation they had come to the conclusion that it was their duty to propose a measure for the future government of India during the present session. Farther he was not prepared to say at present. The measure, which would embrace modifications of the government with respect both to this country and to India, would be founded on the existing system. Those grievances which require legislation here would be redressed when the committee now in action shall have made its report; but it appeared to him, that most of those which had been recapitulated would be more properly left for the action of the local government. At present the committee of both Houses had only finally concluded that branch of the inquiry which was connected with the administration of the government; and upon that her Majesty's ministers were fully prepared to legislate.

On Monday, February 28, the Earl of DERBY presented a number of petitions respecting the Canadian Clergy Reserves. They were from various bodies in connection with the church of Scotland in Canada, praying their lordships to preserve inviolate the arrangements entered into in 1840 with respect to the Canadian clergy reserves. He admitted the justice of giving the colonial legislatures the right, as far as possible, to manage their internal affairs; but they were now seeking, in regard to these reserves, to deal with what never was their own property, and the exception of which from their jurisdiction was one of the conditions upon which the Canadian constitution was granted,-The Duke of ARGYLL denied that a settlement, which three-fourths of the people of Canada considered to be unjust, could be considered final. only sound principle was to leave the colonial legislatures to manage their own internal affairs.-The Bishop of Oxford said that having conceded to the people of Canada the right to manage their own internal affairs, we were bound to surrender these reserves to the disposal of their legislature.—The Bishops of LONDON and EXETER briefly supported the prayer of the

On Tuesday, March 1, a conversation took place on the subject of the Punishment of Transportation. In reply to a question from the Bishop of Manchester, the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated that there is no intention of making any change in regard to the convicts at Bermuda and Gibraltar. The convicts at Bermuda will shortly be placed on the same footing as those now imprisoned on the improved system at Portland .- Lord CAMPBELL said he was going on circuit, and he wished to know whether, when he passed a sentence of transportation, it would be a mere mockery?—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, it was an inconvenient question to put. Great alterations in secondary punishments and prison accommodation must be made before any final arrangement; but transportation must shortly be brought to a close .- Lord CAMPBELL then entered into a pleading in favour of continuing transportation, and

other peers joined in the discussion.

On Thursday, March 3, the second reading of the Registration of Assurances Bill was moved by the Lord CHANCELLOR, who entered into a full explanation of the measure. Its object (he said) was, to effect a registration of titles, and of encumbrances; treating the register as proof of all the facts stated therein, and refusing to recognise, as against the purchaser, claims not registered. By this means, marriage-settlements, mort ages, appointments, &c., could not be advanced as claims against the purchaser unless they were stated on the face of the register; where he would see the liabilities of what he was purchasing. The bill had been introduced in the House of Commons before, and had been opposed chiefly by the solicitors. In 1851 it was carried unanimously in the House of Lords but was dropt by the change of government. Amongst the facilities which he anticipated were these,-that persons could give trustees the same power over land that they can give with regard to stock; that it would increase the transferable value of land; and that it would greatly for a series of returns on the subject of National Edu-

diminish expense, which is mainly caused at present by searches to ascertain the validity of title. Lord ST. LEGNARDS opposed the bill at great length. He remarked that it had been introduced into Parliament nine times within twenty-three years. The project had failed, as practical experiments of the same kind had failed in Yorkshire, in Middlesex, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in some foreign countries, because it was found that the process would not work. Lord St. Leonards objected to lodging the deeds in public buildings, where they would be unsafe: an Englishman likes to have his own sheepskin in his own box. There was no suppression of important deeds-that offence being very rare; but there were dangers of mistakes on the part of registrars, or of purloining by porters, or of forging by clerks. As to the present expense, it was very trifling; and he mentioned a case in which 1,068,421*l*, 19s. had been invested in the purchase of fifteen estates containing 26,286 acres; the total cost being for the sale of one of the estates for 80,000l, 3420l. 8s. 7d. On the transfer of small estates the 54200. 68, 10. On the transfer of small control are register would entail additional expense. Amongst other objections, Lord St. Leonards noted that there was no provision to extend the measure to Wales; and he dwelt much upon that omission .- Lord CAMPBELL defended the bill; showing the baselessness of many objections urged by Lord St. Leonards. For example, as to the omission of Wales—by the declaratory act of George II. cap. 42, all general bills relating to England are held to include Wales, But Lord St. Leonards laboured under a horror of legislation on this subject, which blinded his judgment. It appeared in his tucking his pamphlet "Shall we register or not?" into his book on the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers;" so that all who wish to have the benefit of the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers" are compelled to have the benefit of the old pamphlet on Registration, of which his present speech was chiefly a repetition! This horror made him forget that all the while similar bills were in the House of Commons, they were never opposed by Sir Edward Sugden, and that this very bill was passed by their Lord ships nemine contradicente. The extreme case cited by Lord St. Leonards did not fairly represent the expense, especially for small purchasers.—After a few words from Lord BEAUMONT and Lord BROUGHAM, in favour of the bill, it was read a second time. On Friday, March 4, Lord Lyndhurst inquired

whether any communications had passed between her Majesty's government and the government of Austria, or any other foreign state, relative to the Proceedings of Refugees in this Country. He stated that considerable excitement prevailed abroad from a notion that recent insurrectionary movements on the continent had originated with the foreign refugees in this country, and that our laws were ineffectual, as they at present stood, to prevent conspiracies being carried on by those who find shelter with us. He begged to contradict that idea, and gave it as his opinion that our law required no alteration to reach such offenders if evidence could be brought against them .- The Earl of ABERDEEN said that communications had passed on the subject, but no demands had been made by any foreign power. He agreed that no alteration of the law was required to punish persons who might attempt to do anything in this country calculated to disturb the tranquillity of foreign states; and with a desire to maintain amicable relations with other powers, her Majesty's government had come to the decision not to leave it to foreign ministers to institute a prosecution in such cases, but to take it upon themselves. -Lord Brougham quite agreed that the law of England was sufficient for all such purposes .- Lord TRURO disbelieved in any conspiracies in this country, from the fact, that although the utmost vigilance was used in endeavouring to detect them, no proof whatever could be discovered .- The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in all that had been said, and stated that no new law was required, inasmuch as by that now in existence persons endeavouring to excite hostility among foreign powers against this country, either by meeting together, collecting monies, or issuing proclamations, could be prosecuted,

On Monday, March 7, a motion by Lord CLANCARTY,

and punished if convicted.

cation in Ireland, gave rise to a long discussion. The Earl said he wished to show that the operation of the system of national education in Ireland, though it had received great support from the countenance of government and the liberality of parliament, had failed in effecting the objects for which it was established.—The Earl of Aberdeen admitted that the system had not succeeded so extensively as was expected by its promoters; and he attributed the result to the unfortunate prevalence of sectarian differences. He lamented to find that it had from the first been opposed by a large proportion of the elergy; but he denied that it had failed to the extent imputed by the noble earl. It would be a great misfortune to Ireland if this noble system were destroyed; but he trusted that it would yet be attended with the happiest results .- The Earl of EGLINTON bore testimony to the advantages of the system, and said there was no plan by which the wishes of the noble earl could be satisfied without incurring the certainty of driving the Roman Catholies from the schools. The returns were ordered.

On Thursday, March 10, Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Law of Evidence and Procedure Bill. He explained the principles of the bill; after pointing out with great minuteness the anomalies which at present existed in the law by which the rules of evidence and of procedure were governed, and the various steps taken by the legislature to remedy them; he described the manner in which this bill proposed to deal with them .- The LORD CHANCELLOR cordially approved of a considerable portion of the measure, but intimated that he could not give his concurrence to the whole of it,-The bill was then read a second time.

On Friday, March 11, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the grievances produced by the present Government of India. He presented a petition from the British and other christian inhabitants of Calcutta and the neighbouring parts, in the lower province of Bengal, with respect to the renewal of the act for the government of the Indian territories. He took a review of the grievances set forth in the document, and expressed a hope that measures would be taken for the better government of our Indian empire.—A debate followed, in which Lord Brougham, Lord Monteagle, Lord Broughton, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, and the Marquis of Salisbury took part.—Lord ABERDEEN thought there could be but one opinion as to the necessity of legislating upon the subject; but that the present system essentially should form the foundation of any future government of India.

On Monday, March 14th, Lord Lyndhurst, in

calling the attention of the House to the Consolidation of the Statutes, and asking whether it was the intention of the government to introduce a measure on the subject, expressed it as his opinion that so far as he could collect from the statement of the Lord Chancellor, his objection related almost entirely to the past-to correct past Acts of Parliament and past errors, and to take no measures for the purpose of obviating the recurrence of those errors in future. If that were the course which he intended to pursue, he (Lord Lyndhurst) would venture to say that the measure which he wanted to carry into effect would not be The Lord Chancellor said that the government were taking measures, but he did not think there would be much result till after Easter. The first work would be to ascertain of what the statutes actually consisted; and he believed that the whole forty-eight volumes might be compressed into six or seven. When that work was done, the government would consider how to effect reform for the future .- After some suggestions by Lord REDESDALE, Lord St. LEONARDS commented on the difficulties which would have to be contended with in altering the language and forms of Acts of Parliament. -Lord Brougham agreed with Lord St. Leonards in recognising the difficulties, but he thought it was not impossible to surmount them.

Lord Brougham inquired whether it was intended to do anything to stop the enormous evil of Bribery at Elections .- Lord ABERDEEN replied that the subject was undergoing the anxious consideration of the

government.

On Tuesday, March 15, the Earl of Malmesbury again drew attention to the subject of the numerous Fatal Railway Accidents which had lately occurred, and remarked that since he had alluded to the question a fortnight ago, no less than five serious accidents had taken place. He suggested the appointment of a commission of persons unconnected with railways, but of scientific attainments, to inquire into the following points:—The maximum speed consistent with safety; the interval to be permitted between the starting of trains; and how far government might enforce the safe and proper condition of the lines.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY replied that it undoubtedly was the duty of their lordships to attain the objects which they had in view; but too much interference on the part of the government might perhaps defeat it. The question was not new, but he was not prepared to say whether it might be advisable to give government greater powers or not; for, after all, it must be remembered that the safety of railway communication must depend on the manner in which the regulations, whether established by government or by the railway companies, were carried out. He, therefore, declined giving an opinion, but said that government were anxiously considering the subject, and would not hesitate to apply for any increased powers which, after full consideration of the question and examination of evidence taken by the committee, they should deem necessary.

On Thursday, March 17, Lord WHARNCLIFFE inquired whether her Majesty's government proposed to take any measures for the more certain Transmission of the Mails to Australia, and for effectually enforcing the contract for that purpose with the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company .- Viscount CANNING entered into a detailed statement with regard to the contract existing between the government and the company referred to. The mails were carried each alternate month by different companies, and-although it was impossible for any one to become the champion of the company-he could assure their lordships there were reliable means of communication between this country and Australia. With respect to the enforcing of the contract, a letter had been received by the forth the difficulties under which the company conceived that they had laboured, and praying for a favourable consideration. That letter had been referred to the committee on the mail packet service, whose report had been sent in the day previous. But he was not in a position to state that any distinct action had been taken upon that opinion.

The Earl of Derby inquired what course the government would pursue in order to put an end to the system of Bribery and Corruption at Elections.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that he believed the proper course would be for their lordships to ask the House of Commons to favour them with any evidence taken before any election committee, and after a sufficient time had been given for considering the evidence, it would be proposed that that house should agree with the House of Commons in an address to the crown for the

disfranchisement of any boroughs proved guilty.

On Friday, March 18, the Earl of Shaptesbury called the attention of the house to the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, and moved for a bill to restrain companies, commissioners, &c., from occasioning any pecuniary loss to the labouring classes, or any overerowding of other dwellings, by the removal of houses under the pretext of alteration or improvement. He supported his motion by adducing instances in which, although a particular locality had been to all appearance improved, physical suffering and moral evil had accrued from the change, and instanced among other cases that of the opening of New Oxford-Street, in which neighbourhood it had been proved by the Statistical Society in 1848 that the average number of residents in each house had increased from twenty-seven to forty. He besought their lordships for the benefit of the whole community, as well as the labouring classes themselves, to remove an evil which had become intolerable.-The Bishop of London expressed a warm sympathy with the object of the motion, and remarked that in many of our metropolitan embellishments we had beautified our city at the expense of brutifying our people.-After a few words from Lord REDESDALE, the Earl of DERBY expressed his sympathy with the spirit of the motion, but considered that it was couched in terms too stringent. -The EARL OF ABERDEEN lauded the benevolence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, but suggested that as their lordships were not in a condition to pass so comprehensive a standing order, the noble earl should withdraw his motion .- After a few words from the Earls of Harrowby, Carlisle, and Wicklow, the Earl of Shaftesbury consented to withdraw his motion, and stated that he would move for a committee.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition from the diocese of Sydney in New South Wales, complaining of the Unsatisfactory Position of the Church in the Colonies; deprecating the expression of doubts as to the supremacy of the Queen; and claiming a share for the laity in church-government .- Some conversation ensued; in which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY announced his intention of shortly submitting to the House a motion on the state of the Colonial Church.

The House adjourned to Monday the 4th of April.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Feb. 24, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON called the attention of the house to the Condition of the Australian Colonies. He moved for copies of despatches written by himself when he was Colonial Secretary, to the government of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land; and he called the attention of the house to the condition of the Australian Colonies, and to the policy which he would advise for the Imperial Government. In the speech which prefaced this motion, he traced the rise of the Australian colonies in wealth, population, and importance, especially after the ceasing of transportation, and subsequently after the gold discoveries. Notwithstanding the sudden change following the discovery of the gold-fields, the conduct of the inhabitants has been most creditable. He also traced the claims advanced by the colonists of New South Wales for local legislation and control of their own movements. Lord Grey had admitted that it might be desirable to transfer to a colony the control of its own waste lands, but he thought the time had not yet come: in this Sir John Pakington differed with him, especially since the present state of the colony, and the rapid increase of its population and wealth, render an allotment of the land-fund for emigration no longer necessary. On these grounds, he supported the claim of the colonists to an improved constitution, and especially to a second chamber; a proposition unsuccessfully advanced by Mr. Walpole, and subsequently by Sir William Molesworth, who had been defeated by Lord John Russell's government. Sir William had taken great interest in colonial matters: it surprised Sir John to see him intrusted with the care of parks and gardens: he regretted also to find that Sir William was not present on this occasion. He now understood that a despatch, not differing from that which the late government sent out, was on its way to authorise the amended constitution. The present government had also announced, through the Duke of Newcastle, the intention to adhere to the decision of their predecessors in favour of the cessation of transportation to all the Australian colonies: on the merits of which measure Sir John enlarged. He still, however, recommended the sending of convicts to Western Australia; and even commended to the government a passage from a speech delivered by Lord John Russell in 1850, declaring that Englishmen wherever they go should enjoy English freedom and have English institutions .- Mr. FREDERICK PEEL in great part echoed Sir John Pakington's speech: the only fault he could find with it was, that it was not needed as a vindication of Sir John's own policy, which nobody had impugned. Because they had reverted to the policy of the government before Sir John's with respect to the Clergy Reserves in Canada, ministers did not intend to disturb the changes that had recently taken place in Australia; and Mr. Peel went on to explain that many things have been conceded to the management of the colonists. The control of the customs has been transferred to them. government is quite prepared to accept the civil list voted by the colonial legislature, in lieu of that voted

by parliament; the legislative council of New South Wales in fact proposing 88,000%, instead of the 73,000%. appropriated by parliament. Sums had been reserved for carrying on the public business, in case supplies should be refused-20,000l., for example, in the colony of Victoria-a mere trifle as compared with the estimated revenue for next year, 1,750,000%. Although upholding the principle of the Land-Sales Act, Mr. Peel was not unprepared to carry out the intentions of the last government in respect to land-sales; economical reasons giving way to political reasons. The explanation on the subject of transportation did not differ from the Duke of Newcastle's statement on the same subject .- Mr. Adderley recognised in both speeches just delivered the principles of colonial government which had been urged upon them by gentlemen combined for that purpose; and he generally approved of what had taken Only two or three things remained to give the Australian constitution a perfectly British form,—such as the abandonment of the royal veto on local legislation, and the system of reference to the Colonial Office in this country. It would be impossible to continue transportation to Western Australia; and government must forthwith deal with the whole question of secondary punishments, especially the treatment of juvenile offenders,-Lord John Russell corrected some errors in Sir John Pakington's speech; and replied to Mr. Adderley's last suggestion, that government only desire time to consider the important subject of secondary punishments. "No unnecessary delay will occur; and as soon as we decide on the substitute that is most efficient for the purpose, we shall lose no time in laying a measure before parliament."-After a few words from Mr. Hume, expressive of satisfaction, the motion was agreed to.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the Civil Disabilities of the Jews. He set out by expressing his hope that Sir Robert Inglis would not object to going into committee at once; but Sir Robert replied that he had the strongest objection, as that would be permitting the first step. Lord John observing that the course which was allowed to be taken more than twenty years ago by Mr. Robert Grant was now objected to, went on to state the nature of the proposition he had to make, before the house went into committee. It would have been agreeable to him to propose a simple oath to be taken alike by all; but that would have raised questions as to the intentions of the Roman Catholics. So that he only proposed so far to complete the edifice of religious liberty as to admit the Jews to the same rights and privileges as Dissenters and Roman Catholics. In making this proposal, he laboured under a disadvantage; for the Jews are not numerous, they hold no threatening meetings, they wield no electoral influence. He had nothing to rest upon but the truth, the justice, and charity of his proposals: and was it to be imagined that those who had resisted such arguments so many times would yield now? But those who felt the force of justice would impartially concede these claims when no extrinsic means were used to press upon them. It would not redound to the character of the house, if, when all reason and argument are in their favour, a prejudice should be indulged in. Lord John proceeded to argue, that legislative disabilities had never been grounded on a difference of religious faith. He showed that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" had been introduced in the reign of James I. immediately after the Gunpowder Plot, for the purpose of excluding Roman Catholics not true to the crown. Baron Alderson, on the trial of Mr. Salomons, held the same view, and inferred that the oath could not properly be called a test of Christianity. Lord John argued that the Catholics were excluded because of the dangers to political freedom apprehended from their political doctrines-doctrines supposed to be connected with their faith. From the beginning of this disqualification, in 1605, down to its abolition, in 1829, the argument had always been, that persons belonging to a certain religion, whether dissenting from the Church of England as Protestants or dissenting from the Church of England as Roman Catholics, have connected with that faith certain political doctrines, which make them

unsafe depositaries of power. Having laid down this proposition, Lord John insisted that the special ground of religious faith was first introduced in 1830. And he contended that differences of religious opinion, that errors in faith, are no ground whatever for depriving a man of his right to serve the crown and to sit in parliament. Following this up, he disposed of the stock arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill,—as that the Jews are aliens; that they are a separate people; that their moral character is not good; that their admission to parliament will unchristianise the nation; and that they are so few in number that exclusion does not amount to injustice. "I ask you," he concluded, "to take away this last disqualification, and then you may with truth say, that having, for political reasons, done away with it in regard to others, you have now done away with this remaining disqualification solely upon the grounds of truth and justice; that you have no other ground to do it away upon but truth and justice; and that it is upon that truth and that justice that you found your truly Christian character. ROBERT INGLIS opposed the motion for going into committee. He would never take off his hat and open the gate to let Lord John into the sacred enclosure. Let him break down the barrier if he could. Sir Robert maintained that power is a trust and not a right; that if the Jews were admitted to parliament, they would be unfit to legislate, on Church matters for instance, because they regard our blessed Lord as an impostor. He revived the argument that the admission of the Jews would annul the Christian character of the house. Replying to Lord John Russell's statements respecting the purpose for which the restrictive words of the oath were introduced, he said, that whether the words existed in the oath or not, no Jew could take his seat in that house except by virtue of an oath sworn on the New Testament. The hypocritical respect which Gibbon and Wilkes paid to Christianity, bad as it was, was better than the avowed blasphemy of the Jew. If the admission of Jews were conceded, Mahomedans might come in .- Sir Robert Peel supported the views of Sir R. Inglis. His main argument was, that the admission of the Jews had nothing to do with civil and religious liberty. The Jews are bett-r treated here (he affirmed) than in any other country; neither are they dissatisfied at being excluded from seats in Parliament. He denied the justice of the praise bestowed on the Jews: why, they are the chief instigators to crime, and the receivers of stolen goods. The house was now considering a personal affair of the noble Member for London. He represented the City of London with a Jew—a very wealthy man—but everybody knew how his wealth had been amassed. He helped to gag Liberal opinions by lending money to the gag Liberal opinions by lending money to the Despotic Powers. Sir Robert trusted the other house would reject the bill.—Lord Monck, Mr. W. D. Seymour, and Mr. O'Connell, supported the motion; Mr. Napier, Mr. Wigram, and Colonel Sibthorp, opposed it.—Lord DRUMLANRIG, announced that he was about to reverse the vote he had formerly given against the Jew Bill, and to vote for going into committee. The house divided—For the motion, 234: against it, 205; majority for going into committee, 29.
The house then went into committee; and Mr.
WILSON PATTEN, from the chair, read the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to remove all the eivil disabilities at present existing affecting her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion, in like manner and with the like exceptions as are provided with reference to her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion."—When this resolution was put, the eries of "Aye" and "No" were nearly equal; and strangers were ordered to withdraw, as if for another division.—But Mr. Walfole explained to the new members, that it was not usual or necessary to divide again on the formal motion after such a decision as that just taken: accordingly, without further contest, the resolution was carried, reported, and a bill was ordered to be brought in by Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Wilson Patten.

On Monday, Feb. 28, three Election Committees reported that the following members were unseated: | Estimates Mr. Mathew Wilson, member for Clithero, Sir Robert comment,

Pigot, member for Bridgnorth, and the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, member for Frome; the first two on the ground that bribery had been practised at their elections, and the last as the holder of an office of profit under the erown.

On the motion of Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the Withdrawalof the Norwich Election

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME called attention to alleged Abuses in the Administration of Army Allowances. He said, that in 1837 a committee was appointed to consider the various naval and military sinccures, and the general pay to colonels of regiments, with a view, if possible, of putting an end to the outeries then being raised against colonels of regiments being tailors, and curtailing the vestments of the soldiers for their own profit. That committee consisted of a great portion of the members of the present government, and they recommended that allow-ances to colonels of regiments of the line should not be less than 1000l. But they made a distinction. agreed that the regiment held by the Duke of Wellington should, in consideration of the great and glorious services rendered by his grace, be exempt from the alteration proposed by them, and that no change should be made in the emoluments attaching to the colonelev of the Grenadier Guards so long as the duke should hold the command. Agreeably to that recommendation, an exception was made in the case of that regiment and of the Coldstream Guards, and it was agreed that the colonelcies of those regiments should be retained as the reward of long and distinguished services. He complained, however, that the late government had not attended to the recommendation of that committee on the demise of the Duke of Wellington, but had conferred the command of those two regiments upon Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge respectively, without any reduction of the allowances. Now, although he was willing to give all possible credit to Prince Albert, and to acknowledge that he filled the position he now held with credit to himself and advantage to the country, he thought the appointment of his royal highness and of the Duke of Cambridge was an interference with the recommendations of the committee, and that he was warranted, therefore, in calling attention to the circumstance. Mr. Hume wished also to know whether the government intended to take any steps towards the union of the administration of the army and the ordnance under one department-that of the Secretary of War being, as he considered, most obviously appropriate.-Mr. Sidney Herbert said that the subject was involved in great impracticabilities, and he could not say that the government intended to carry out the recommendation of the committee on the subject. Mr. Ellice said, that when he was offered the post of Secretary at War, he declined to accept it unless a committee were granted which should make minute inquiries into the emoluments of the army. Before that time the hon, member (Mr. Hume), Sir H. Parnell, and other members kept the house in discussion for five weeks together upon the army estimates. The committee was appointed, and in consequence of the inquiries then made and the reforms set on foot, his (Mr. Ellice's) successors were now able to pass the army estimates in a single night. He had asked the committee not to interfere with the Duke of Wellington's emoluments as colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and the committee consented. The emoluments of the late duke were between 4000%, and 4500% a-year, and he enjoyed them during his life. He (Mr. Ellice) proposed to fix the allowances in future at 3000l. for the Grandier Guards, and 2000%, for the other two regiments of Foot Guards upon the understanding that these two regiments were to be regarded as the highest rewards for distinguished military services. Upon this ground the committee adopted his recommendation. With respect to the disposal of these regiments he had nothing to say; he had not the appointment to these regiments. But he must express his great regret at the statement he had just heard.

The house then went into committee on the Ordnance Estimates, and a number of sums were voted with little

On Tuesday, March 1, Mr. S. Herbert explained taxation, and particularly as to the income tax, which the circumstances connected with the Appointment of must be the pivot upon which the whole would turn. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge to Coloneleics of the Guards. Mr. Hume, he observed, had been misunderstood on the preceding evening; he had not asserted that Prince Albert received the same emoluments as the late Duke of Wellington, but he had complained that the coloneley of the Grenadicr Guards had been given to his royal highness, although the committee of 1833 had recommended that the colonelcies of the three regiments should be reserved for veteran officers as rewards for long services. So far as regarded emoluments, the recommendation of the committee had been strictly carried out; and with regard to the other point, Mr. Hume had misapprehended the report of the committee, which made no mention of the manner in which the commands should be disposed of; and, if there had been an understanding upon the matter, the intention of the committee would have been carried into effect ten years ago, when Prince Albert was appointed to the Fusilier Guards, upon which occasion no objection was raised .- Mr. Hume renewed his statement of the understanding upon which alone the high emoluments of the colonelcies of the guards had been maintained, but declared that he did not mean to throw any reflection upon Prince Albert or the Duke of Cambridge.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to questions from Lord D. Stuart, stated the views of the government as to the Treatment of Foreign Refugees. After saying that no application had been made on the part of a foreign power for the expulsion of any refugees now in this country, his lordship continued: "In reply to the other question, what course will be pursued in the event of such an application being made, I can only repeat that which has been stated, I think, on former occasions in this house, that any such application will be met by a firm and decided refusal. It is, indeed, obvious that it must be so, because no such measure can be taken by the government of this country without fresh powers by act of parliament; and I apprehend that no government the present government, I have said, will not do so-can apply to this house for such a power with any chance of success, inasmuch as no alien bill, either in former periods or in the course of the present century, has been passed, giving power to the government of this country to expel foreigners, except on considerations affecting the internal safety of this country. The British government has never had occasion to provide for the internal security of other countries. But I cannot confine my answer to my noble friend's question to that statement. I must ask to be allowed to add that while, on the one hand, the spirit of the British laws and the British political constitution give to foreigners of all political opinions and of all categories a secure and peaceful shelter within this country, I think that those foreigners who avail themselves of the hospitality of England are bound by every principle of honour, as well as by a regard, not only to international law, but to the law of this land, to abstain from entering into any intrigues, or pursuing any courses intended for the purpose of giving umbrage to foreign governments, or disturbing the internal tranquillity of any foreign country." This declaration was received with cheers from all parts of the house.

Mr. W. Williams called the attention of the house

to the injustice of Exempting Real Property from Probate and Legacy Duties, and moved a resolution that such property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are payable on personal property. urged the partiality and injustice of the provisions of the existing law upon this subject; the means which it afforded to persons possessing landed estates for evading the probate duty; and that this duty fell with undue weight upon the poorest classes .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that much inconvenience arose from partial discussions of this kind. The effect of this resolution would only be to call upon the house to depart from the business of legislation, and content itself with expressing an abstract opinion. He did not deny that the law required to be altered; that the scale, which was most unsatisfactory, should be reconstructed; but the question what land ought to be subjected to the legacy and probate duties should be deferred until the house had adopted some fixed views regarding our general

The land, he acknowledged, had no claim to special favour; but the whole question should undergo the most careful consideration, without favour towards any one class, but with a desire to do justice to all.—Mr. Hume supported the motion. He enlarged upon the inequality of these duties, and thought the house ought to declare that it was time that justice should be done. After some observations by Mr. Henley, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Wilkinson, the motion was negatived by 124 to 71.

Mr. Collier moved for a select committee to inquire whether the Ecclesiastical Courts might not be Abolished, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty transferred to local tribunals. He did not, he said, give notice of this motion until the intentions of the government with reference to law reforms had been announced, and, if those intentions had been satisfactory, he should not have moved the house upon the subject; but they proposed to wait until the commission had made a report. The commission had, however, been appointed to inquire into only a portion of the jurisdiction (the testamentary) of the ecclesiastical courts, which had been inquired into and condemned. But the most important point was, what was to be done with the rest of the jurisdiction? and it seemed to him far better to settle the whole question at once. Notwithstanding that, of all abuses existing in the country none were comparable to the abuses of these courts; and, although condemned by commissions and by the country, they had successfully resisted the reforms which had penetrated into other courts. He then explained the origin and nature of the jurisdiction of these courts in respect to wills and administrations, and the manner in which it was at present exercised. He dwelt upon the insecure custody of wills in the Prerogative Office, notwithstanding the enormous sums received by the registrar; and upon the defects of the ecclesiastical testamentary jurisdiction, part of which might be conveniently given, he thought, to the county courts, and the remainder, beyond a certain amount, transferred to the courts of common law. With respect to the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts in matrimonial suits, he saw no reason why that also should not be transferred to other tribunals. Church rates, he expected, would soon be abolished. As to vested interests, it was impossible, he said, to recognise the claims of the practitioners to compensation; but the advocates and proctors might be admitted to practise in courts of common law. Of the Court of Admiralty, which had powers not possessed by other courts, he did not make the same complaint, but he considered that a local administration of its juris-diction would be beneficial. For the ecclesiastical courts the only remedy was the knife.—Mr. Hume concurred in all that had been said by Mr. Collier, and hoped the motion would receive the assent of the government.—The Solicitor-General recognised in Mr. Collier's vivid description nothing but acknowledged truth, but it still remained to ascertain the mode in which a remedy was to be applied that would be effectual and extend to the anomalies and evils of all antagonistical juris-dictions. Reminding the house of the assurance given by the Lord Chancellor that his intention was directed to providing a remedy for these evils, he recommended that Mr. Collier should wait for a scason, and if some measure were not brought forward by the government for an effectual reform of these courts, that he should himself introduce a bill upon the subject .-Dr. R. PHILLIMORE said, the charge against the ecclesiastical courts, that they had resisted all attempts at reform, was entirely unfounded. A large measure of reform had been drawn by advocates in these courts, by which all sinecurce and 340 courts were abolished, riva roce evidence was introduced, and great alterations were made in the conduct of suits rendering justice cheap, speedy, and effectual. On the part of the practitioners in these courts, he carnestly desired an effectual and even sweeping reform; but they asked that both sides should be heard before a decision was come to .- The ATTORNEY-GENERAL urged Mr. Collier to press the motion to a division. All agreed that the abuses of the ecclesiastical courts were intolerable and could be no longer endured, and the only question was as to the remedy, which was not free from very considerable difficulty. He agreed that the knife must be applied, but this must be done with discretion. The machinery of the courts of Chancery and common law would not at present be adequate to deal with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all that was asked was a short delay.— Lord Palmerston trusted that what had been said by the Lord Chancellor in another place, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General that night, would convince the house and the country that the government meant completely to clean out the Augean stable, and they would not leave the legal arrangements of Ireland unreformed.—After some further discussion Mr. Collier withdrew his motion.

On Wednesday, March 2, the adjourned debate on the Maynooth Grant was resumed on Mr. Scholefield's amendment - "That this house do resolve itself into committee to consider all enactments now in force whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with a view to the repeal of such enactments." After a long desultory discussion, in which many members joined, the house divided and the above amendment was

negatived by 262 to 68.

On Thursday, March 3, Lord JOHN RUSSELL made the important announcement that A Bill for the Government of India is to be brought into Parliament during

the present Session.

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the house to the Affairs of Turkey, as Affected by the Contest in Montenegro. In a speech of considerable length, he sketches the condition of the latter country as affected by existing treaties, and, in describing its ecclesiastical sovereign, adverted to the ignorance of Lord Malmesbury, who had, in the House of Lords, spoken of the Emperor of Russia as the head of the Greek Church. He incidentally mentioned that Omer Pacha was not, as had been asserted, a renegade, but had been educated in the Mahommedan creed. Pointing out the designs of Austria upon Turkey, against which latter power he said that the former nourished vengeance on the score of Hungary and its refugees, he demanded to know in what light govern-ment viewed the subject. He concluded by moving for copies of despatches.-Lord J. Russell hoped that Lord D. Stuart was not pressed for the despatches. He concurred in the opinion that this country ought to maintain the independence of Turkey, and said that such a contingency as her dismemberment would produce a general war in Europe. International law, good faith, and policy dietated the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey. After entering into the history of the Montenegrin war, he said that, in answer to the representations made to the Austrian government, assurances had been given that the latter held the same views as our own government on the subject, and though he could not state the precise terms of the arrangement that had been made, the intervention of France and England had been successful, and he trusted that the differences were now over. The course adopted by England had been to give Turkey such advice as would maintain her honour and maintain her independence.-Lord D. Stuart withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hume moved a resolution that the house should take into consideration the expediency of Repealing a Number of the Import Duties. It appeared, he said, by returns that no less than 233 articles were charged with import duty from one to fifty per cent.; and this, while all kinds of agricultural produce were admitted free, was unjust to the country and the agricultural interest .-The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion on the ground that it was not only a technical arrangement but a sound constitutional duty, for the house not to part with the standing revenue until the expenditure of the country had been determined. He was afraid that Mr. Hume would find, when he came to put the public estimates of the year together, that the Exchequer could not bear this loss, and he trusted that the house would not adopt the practice of living upon trust and credit with the people.-Mr. Hume

eventually withdrew his motion.

On Friday, March 4, on the motion for the second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserve Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved its second reading that day six months. He entered into long details in order to show

how the guarantee, originating in 1774, fourteen years after the cession of the colony to Great Britain, in an act guaranteeing to the Roman Catholics their own rights, had been handed down to the present time: how the Reserves were guaranteed to the "Protestant clergy," judicially construed to mean elergy of the Estalished Churches of England and Scotland; and how, by violating the settlement of 1840, the government would outrage and alienate the feelings of those Canadians who are especially attached to the British connexion—possibly provoking them, as the bill to indemnify the rebels did, to think of "annexation."—Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH gave a historical exposition of the whole lle began by showing how, in 1774, the subject. Roman Catholic tithes and endowments were finally separated from the Protestant interests; a Protestant purchaser even of Catholic land ceasing to pay tithe for it. He showed how the word "Protestant," which had heen originally construed to mean only the Church of England, had in this country been interpreted to include the Church of Scotland, and in North America had always included the Nonconformist clergy; and, as a "Radical," Sir William upheld that last interpretation. He showed, by a minute analysis of votes in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly,—it being especially a question in Upper Canada,—that public opinion is resolute in demanding the local right of disposing of local questions; and that it has become impossible to legislate on the subject in opposition to the wishes of the Canadian people.-Lord JOHN MANNERS warned the house that the bill would be an instrument not of peace but of war; driving Canada into the arms of the United States .- Mr. Adderley reminded the opponents of the bill, that their policy was subject to one small objection - impossibility.-Mr. GLADSTONE, reinforcing Sir William Molesworth's facts and arguments, warned the house, that if they wished to accomplish the alienation and confiscation of the endowments in question, they might reject the bill.—Mr. Vernon spoke in favour of the new settlement; Mr. A. Mills, Mr. G. H. Liddell, Mr. Napier, and Sir Robert Inglis, against it.—The second reading was carried by 275 to 192.

On Monday, March 7, the Reports of several Election Committees were brought up. The Guilford committee reported that the sitting members, Mr. Mangles and Mr. Bell, were duly elected. The Hull committee had found the election of Lord Goderich and Mr. Clay void by reason of bribery. The Rye committee made a similar report respecting the election of Mr. Mackinnon. The Chatham committee had found Sir J. F. Smith not duly elected; and had agreed to the following resolution:—"That it was proved that an elector named Greathead had been bribed by a situation in the Postoffice obtained for his son by Sir J. F. Smith; and that a number of the electors for the borough of Chatham were employed in her Majesty's dockyard at that place; that they were under the influence of the government for the time being; and that it appeared there was not an instance of a candidate being elected for this borough who had not the support of the government. Under those circumstances the committee felt it was for the house to determine whether the right of returning members should not be for the future withdrawn from the borough of Chatham. It was further the opinion of the committee that there were strong grounds for believing Stephen Mount, in giving his evidence before the committee, had been guilty of wilful and corrupt

In answer to a question by Sir J. PAKINGTON on the the subject of the Frequency of Railway Accidents, Mr CARDWELL said that on the very first day of his entering upon his duties at the Board of Trade, he had communicated with some of the railway authorities, requesting them to direct their attention to the point raised by the Oxford accident, of providing a means of communication between the guard and the driver of the train. subject was now under the consideration of the various boards of directors, and was also engaging the most careful attention of the Board of Trade. Captain Simmonds had been despatched to France and Belgium to investigate the precautions followed in those countries, and the evidence he had collected would be laid before the committee on railway amalgamation now sitting.

The house having gone into committee on the subject of Pilotage, Mr. CARDWELL stated generally the views of the Government with respect to the Mercantile Marine. He set out by quoting some figures to show the vast increase of British shipping. In 1815 the amount of tonnage was 2,681,000 tons; in 1825 it was 2,553,000. But from the time of Mr. Huskisson to the present day there was scarcely an instance of reverse; and no instance of a confirmed and continuous reverse; and if the committee compared the year 1852 with 1849, they would find that while the total amount of British tonnage inwards and outwards in 1849 was 8,152,000 tons, in 1852 it had increased to 8,727,000 tons; and the number of ships built and registered had increased from 121,000 in 1849 to 167,000 in 1852. It had been determined not to effect any change in the constitution of Trinity House or the Boards of Ireland and Scotland, the three light-managing bodies; but to make them accountable to parliament through minis-terial responsibility for their proceedings, and to lay their accounts before the house every session. The views of the government had been communicated to Trinity House; and it had been unanimously agreed that government should control the expenditure of their revenues, and periodically their accounts. The Elder Brethren, however, prayed the government not to press for the cessation of pensions and charities out of the light-dues proposed by the government; but they agreed, pending the final decision, to suspend the grant of any new charities or pensions. Proceeding to enter into details with respect to the other shipping grievances, Mr. Cardwell proposed to institute an in-quiry into "passing tolls"—a subject heset with difficulties. It was not intended (he said) to maintain the restriction which requires that a British ship should be manned with a crew consisting of three-fourths British subjects; but shipowners will be allowed to man their ships with British and foreign seamen in what preportions they think fit. The system of volunteering from the merchant service to the Royal Navy was not to be abolished; but should any loss fall on a shipowner by volunteering, he will be compensated from the funds of the Admiralty. Salvage also will be retained; but arrangements are in progress by which the lien which the law gives upon a ship in such cases may be released, and the case submitted to the Admiralty Court. The grievances of desertion abroad were to be redressed by bill; and that of consular fees would be redressed by the Foreign Office. Upon the question of pilotage, it was proposed to amalgamate the Trinity House and the Cinque Port pilots, and to place them under one control, giving the pilots of the Cinque Ports the right to take ships out of the Thames, and the Trinity House pilots the right to bring them in; to confer upon the Board of Trade, in extreme cases, the power of remedying the defects of local acts affecting pilotage in the Mersey; and to invest the board with powers of a mediatory character in the Severn, both for these purposes and for instituting a strict inquiry into all bylaws, rates, and regulations, with the aid of the officers of the mercantile marine department of the board. It was proposed to reduce the pilotage of the port of London 25 per cent., while the pilotage of vessels tugged by steam would be raised from one-fourth to one-third. After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Mr. LABOUCHERE, and others, leave was obtained for bringing in a bill on pilotage.

On Tuesday, March the 8th, Mr. CRAUFURD moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better administration of justice in the 8heriff Courts in Scotland, the leading provisions of which he explained, and he offered to refer the bill to the committee which was to consider the bill recently introduced by the Lord Advocate. The subject, he said, had excited the greatest interest in Scotland.—The Lord Advocate did not oppose the introduction of the bill, but from the outline given by Mr. Craufurd, he could not flatter him that the measure would be met with his (the Lord Advocate's) support, since he considered that, so far from its being a step in the direction of reform, it was, for reasons which he stated, a retrogression.—A discussion ensued, in which the expediency of continuing the existing grades of

jurisdictions, and the propriety of referring both bills to a select committee, were considered. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Colonel MURE moved for a select committee to inquire into the Management of the National Gallery, and to consider in what mode the monuments of antiquity and fine art may be preserved, augmented, and exhibited. He observed that since the year 1850 there had been a great advance in public opinion upon these subjects, and that it was desirable that there should be an expression of the opinion of the House of Commons thereon .- Mr. EWART, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the deficiencies of our national museums and schools of study compared with those on the continent. -Mr. B. WALL hoped that, if the committee should be appointed, it would be the last, there being an anxious desire on the part of the public that there should be an early decision on this subject .- Mr. H. SEYMOUR and Sir G. STRICKLAND thought the objects of the committee's inquiry not sufficiently defined.—Lord J. Russell was of opinion, on the other hand, that the terms of the motion had been very judiciously chosen, so as not to limit the scope of the inquiry. He thought it of great importance to consider whether the pictures and other monuments of art might not be made more the motion, and anticipated a very useful result from the inquiries of the committee.—The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer stated, that with reference to the 'removal of the National Gallery the government had come to no conclusion, and, in respect to cleaning the pictures in the gallery, that whatever had been done had not been done carelessly or hastily. Mr. J. Wilson, in moving for a select committee

on the subject of Assurance Associations, said that the government had no desire to interfere with private enterprise, or to forward any particular interest; their only object was to see that the privileges granted by the act of parliament were not so far abused as to place the public in a state of insecurity. When the enormous magnitude of the sums raised by these offices was considered, as well as the unsatisfactory way in which thousands of these associations sprang up one day and became extinct the next, no one could doubt the necessity of some measure to place them upon a more substantial basis. These institutions, affording the means of making provision for the future and being depositaries for capital, were highly advantageous to the community; but he feared that, in too many instances, they were mere covers for fraud, the securities provided by the existing law, by registration, and the annual balance-sheet, having been grossly violated. With these startling facts before them, it would have been criminal for the executive government to stand still; though he was bound to say, in order to prevent unnecessary alarm, that these were exceptions to the rule, and that the great bulk of the offices were not only solvent, but in a highly presperous condition. The committee for which he moved would examine the subject, in order to see what provisions were required to provide against the evils he had pointed out. In the conversation that followed Mr Wilson's speech, there was a general expression of satisfaction at the course taken by the government .- But Mr. HUME asked, what if the people cannot take care of themselves, can acts of parliament do for them?—and Mr. Thomas Cham-BERS doubted whether the advantages expected would be secured by the course proposed to be taken .- The motion was agreed to. The committee has been motion was agreed to.—The committee has been nominated as follows—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Sotheron, Mr. Matthew Forster, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. Thomas Chambers, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Geach, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. John Ball.

introduction of the bill, but from the outline given by Mr. Craufurd, he could not flatter him that the measure would be met with his (the Lord Advocate's) support, since he considered that, so far from its being a step in the direction of reform, it was, for reasons which he stated, a retrogession.—A discussion ensued, in which the expediency of continuing the existing grades of the speculation did not yield its promoters a sufficient dividend.—Sir B. Hall moved that the further con-

sideration of the bill be postponed until Wednesday, the 6th of April.-Viscount PALMERSTON considered that it was preferable that a great scheme for the better drainage of the metropolis should be undertaken by private enterprise rather than by the government. In his opinion, if the project held out sufficient inducement to parties to invest a large capital in its execution, a guarantee of three per cent. was almost inconsistent with the views which led them to undertake the enterprise. The point of the guarantee was, however, a question for the committee, and it ought not to prevent the house reading the bill a second time. The house divided upon the amendment, and the second reading of the bill was carried by 11, against 16.

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of his bill for the repression of Cruelty to Animals. He wished to give persons convicted under the provisions of the present act a right of appeal.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not consider that a sufficient case had been made out for the alteration of the law. If a right of appeal were given, it would prevent persons from prosecuting, lest they should be exposed to the costs of an appeal.— The motion was negatived by 91 against 17, and the

bill, therefore, is lost.

The report of the Derby Election Committee was brought up. It was to the following effect;—"That brought up. It was to the following effect;—"Inat M. T. Bass, Esq., is duly elected to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Derby. That T. B. Horsfall, Esq., is not duly elected. That L. Heyworth, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned. That it appears to the committee that been returned. That it appears to the committee that the petition of W. Poole, so far as regards the return of M. T. Bass, Esq., is frivolous and vexatious. That the committee have altered the poll at the last election by commutee nave attered the poil at the last election by striking therefrom, for receiving bribes, the names of W. Harriss, W. Morley, T. Blake, R. Walcop, F. Radford, J. Taylor, H. Needham, J. Swan, F. Staley, C. Cockayne, E. Cockayne, W. Oliver, and H. Sharrack. That T. B. Horsfall, Esq., was, by his agents, guilty of bribers of the last Jesus and the last specific production. bribery at the last election; but it has been proved to officery at the last electron; but I has been proven to the satisfaction of the committee that the bribery was without the concurrence or privity of the said T. B. Horsfall. That W. Hlarris was bribed by 2l. and W. Morley by 2l., and by supplementary payment of 1l. Moriey by 2t., and by supplementary payment of 1t. in October last, subsequent to the election; T. Blake, R. Walcop, F. Radford, J. Taylor, H. Needham, F. Staley, C. Cockayne, and E. Cockayne, by 2t. each; W. Oliver by 1t., J. Swan and A. Sharrack by 2t. each. That T. Morgan seems to have been the person principally engaged in the above-mentioned acts of bribers. bribery, and that the funds for this purpose appear to have been furnished to Morgan through the intervention of a person named T. Lund. That G. Clayton, J. Ford, and H. Ackerman, were also engaged in various acts of bribery and corruption. That it has been proved as to several of the other parties that at former elections they had received money for their votes; and the committee have reason to believe that such corrupt practices have been prevalent in the said borough, and they desire to state their opinion that parties who are reported to the house as guilty of bribery should be disqualified for the future from the exercise of any parliamentary franchise.

On Thursday March the 10th, Lord R. GROSVENOR moved to bring in a bill to repeal the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Annual Certificate Duty. He traced its origin and history, and pointed out the injustice of imposing a heavy and oppressive tax on the mental exertions of members of a particular profession. The yearly produce of the tax was 120,000l., and he contended that such an amount ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of an act of national justice. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer objected to all attempts at considering isolated cases of taxation. He did not regard this duty as unjust; and there were many which had stronger claims for removal. might be a question whether there should not be an important modification of the high stamp duty on articles of admission, which had to some extent the effect of creating a monopoly in the profession. The entire taxation affecting it would deserve consideration when the whole state of the finances was under review.

but he protested against dealing with our system of taxation in a bit-by-bit way, or at hap-hazard. The motion was carried by 219 to 167.

Mr. Fitzroy moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children. He referred to several notorious cases of recent date, and contended that the present state of the law was wholly inadequate to meet the evil shown by these to exist. The penalty provided for such cases was that of a fine of 51,, or committal to prison for two months, to be inflicted by the magistrate; if the case was sent to the sessions there was but little chance of the offended party appearing to prosecute. He proposed to extend the magistrate's jurisdiction to the infliction of a fine of 20*l.*, or six months' imprisonment.—Mr. Phinn suggested that corporal punishment would be properly applied to cases of this description.—Leave was given to bring in

On Friday, March 11, Mr. BRIGHT brought before the house the question of the Government of India, and dwelt at great length upon the abuses of the present system. The principal grievances complained of were, delays and expenses in the law courts, the defective state of the police, the unjust pressure of taxation, the defective state of all means of communication, caused by the absence of roads, and the slow progress of the railways, and the neglect of navigation. The condition of the people was the great test of the merits of a government, and judged by this test (as he showed by statistical and other evidence) it was evident that the government of India was altogether inefficient, and should not be allowed renewed and permanent power without the most stringent inquiry. Looking at the financial and commercial side of the question, he adverted especially to the state of the revenue and the diminution in the production of cotton, and in asking the government its intentions, hoped, if they had not a favourable intention to communicate, that he might at any rate hear that they had not made up their minds .-Lord J. Russell complained of the manner in which Mr. Bright had taken advantage of a formal motion (for the adjournment of the house) to make an unexpected and denunciatory address. With regard to the intentions of the government, they would do what they thought best for the people of India; and he was of opinion, as he had before expressed himself, that it was their duty at the proper time—which he believed to be during the present session—to bring forward a measure on the subject. Meanwhile there was no reason why the committee should not investigate the points complained of, even if they increased the number and duration of their sittings. To any information they could gather the government would give its best attention. They would legislate as soon as possible upon the best facts they could obtain; and avoid a delay which they believed would be most injurious to the population of the Indian empire. "

On the motion for the second reading of the Jewish.

Disabilities Bill, Sir F. Thesiger moved the second reading that day six months. After a long debate, in which there was little novelty, and which was listened to by the house with great impatience, the motion for the second reading of the bill was carried by 263

against 212.

On Monday, March 14, the house went into committee on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to without opposition, though many complaints were made of the quickness with which the bill was carried forward .- Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, refused to postpone the third reading till after Easter.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON called the attention of the government to the present state of the proceedings in reference to the prosecution of the Household Narrative of Current Events, and asked their intention on the subject .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the question, which was a very complex one, was being considered by the law-officers of the crown, who would report in a few days.—Mr. Hume thought the best way of simplifying the question was to repeal the tax.—Sir F. Thessteen, as one of the law-officers of the late government, added his testimony as to the complex

in drawing up a bill to exempt publications similar to the Household Narrative from the tax, without including other publications of a different kind; and he had been prevented from bringing in that bill by the demand of Mr. Gibson that it should include other publications. With regard to Mr. Hume's mode of simplifying the matter, he thought it would not meet the approbation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. RICANDO, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. COBDEN urged an immediate settlement of the question.

On Tuesday, March 15, Sir J. Pakington put a question to the first lord of the Admiralty with regard to the Circumstances under which the Australian Steam-packet had returned to Plymouth. Within the last few months three steam-packets belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company sailed from this country—the "Melbourne" in October, the "Adelaide" in December, and lately the "Australian." The "Mclhourne" was dismasted and driven into Lisbon, and the passengers were compelled to return, at a great loss. The "Adelaide" having put to sea, was disabled within a few hours; her rudder would not work, and she was driven back to Plymouth under circumstances that detained her for nearly a month. The other day the "Australian," the third boat in succession of the same company, left England, but came back under circumstances which made it providential that the ship was not lost, with all hands on board. He therefore wished to ask the right hon baronet what degree of control or authority the government had over the Australian Steam Packet Company by virtue of their contract to convey the Australian mails, and whether it is the intention of the government to take any step in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances that have occurred?—Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not at all surprised that Sir J. Pakington should have drawn the attention of the government to the circumstances he had just mentioned; and he was sorry to say that the service performed under the Australian Company's contract was most unsatisfactory. The government had power, under the contract, to exact a penalty for its non-performance, and both the present and late board of Admiralty had not hesitated where the equity of the case justified the exaction, to do so. With regard to the break-down of the "Australian," a committee, with the Postmaster-General at the head, was sitting on the subject.

The Reports of the Huddersfield and Circnester Election Committees were presented. The former de-clared that Mr. Stansfield was not duly elected, on the ground of bribery and treating by his agents; the latter declared that the Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby was duly elected.

Mr. K. SEYMER, in moving an address for a commission to inquire into the State of the Borough of Canteroury, observed, that it had been the opinion of every member of the election committee that further in-quiry was necessary. He described the perfect system of tactics proved before the committee to have been adopted at the last election, by means of colourmen's tickets, which were employed as inducements for voting, and by which a very large number of electors were bribed, and he urged that measures should be taken to deprive persons who had thus employed their franchise of a privilege they had abused .- Mr. Malins said it had been proved before the committee that the issuing of colourmen's tickets, though confined at the last election to the red party, had been practised by both reds and blues for the last lifty years, and that the recipients were freemen of the lowest class; and he believed the only remedy was the withholding the franchise from such persons.—Mr. T. Duncombe thought that a better remedy would be an enlargement of the constituency His only hope was in a new reform bill, and he called upon Sir J. Graham to prevail upon his noble colleague to give a good one .- A discussion ensued as to the terms of the resolution, with the view of adapting it to the requirements of the act of last session, and the motion was ultimately agreed to.

Mr. W. PATTEN moved the issue of a Writ for the Borough of Blackburn. He had waited, he said, seven days, to afford an opportunity to any member to bring

nature of the question, but said that he had succeeded forward a case against the borough, and he made this motion in accordance with the wishes of persons of both parties in Blackburn.—Sir J. Shelley opposed the motion, observing, that in every case where an election committee had unseated a member for bribery, it was next to a farce to issue a writ without further inquiry. He moved by way of amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the bribery and treating which took place at the last election.—Mr. Deedes, chairman of the Blackburn election committee, objected that the appointment of a select committee would put in juxtaposition evidence taken upon oath and not upon If election committees were not adequate to deal with these investigations let the law be altered, -Lord J. RUSSELL considered that it was an entirely new doctrine to say that, because an election committee had made a report, the house was precluded from further inquiry. The question was what course the house should take in these cases, where the bribery might be confined to a few, or might be extensive. He was ready to submit to the decision of the house, but he thought the course proposed by the amendment was, upon the whole, the best.—Mr. Bouverie was in favour of issuing the writ, and suggested difficulties might arise from making it a rule to suspend the writ and appoint select committees of inquiry in all cases of this kind.—Mr. Burrow urged constitutional reasons against the suspension of writs .-Mr. S. WORTLEY observed, that the inquiry was a different question from the suspension of the writ, which ought not to be withheld but on the strongest grounds. Sir J. Shelley had laid no special ground for the appointment of a select committee .- After some remarks by Mr. Bass upon the borough of Derby and upon boroughs generally, Sir J. Shelley withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was agreed to. Colonel FORESTER moved the issue of a Writ for the

Borough of Bridgnorth.—Sir J. SHELLEY moved by way of amendment, for a select committee to consider the allegations contained in the petition of certain electors of Bridgnorth complaining of corrupt practices at the last and former elections. He remarked that this case was in a very different position from the last; that a regular system of coercion, treating, and intimidation had existed in this borough, and that a petition had been presented, into the allegations of which it was the duty of the house to inquire. - Mr. BOUVERIE, chairman of the Bridgmorth committee, said, after the decision in the Blackburn case, the only question was whether there were any special circumstances in this case. considered that no substantial ground had been laid for the amendment, and he should support the original motion.—The original motion was likewise supported by Mr. FRENCH.—Mr. COBDEN mentioned facts from which he inferred that the borough was subjected to impure influence, and he supported the amendment.— Sir J. Graham said, if Sir J. Shelley had persevered in his amendment in the last case, he should have voted, along with Lord J. Russell, for a select committee; but, as that motion had been withdrawn, and helieving that it was of the utmost importance that the house should act with the strictest impartiality, he should support the issue of the writ in this case, as an act of justice to the borough of Bridgnorth.-Mr. HUME supported the amendment .- Mr. DISRAEL1 defended the character of the borough, which he contended had been unjustifiably assailed by Mr. Cobden. After some further discussion the house divided, and the original motion was carried by 184 against 50.

On Wednesday, March 16, the house went into committee on the County Rates Expenditure Bill, after an effort on the part of Sir J. Pakington to obtain a post-ponement of the discussion.—Lord Palmerston expressed his opinion that postponement was not necessary. The consideration of the bill occupied the committee until nearly the close of the sitting.

The Southamption Election Committee reported that the Attorney-General and Mr. Willcox were duly elected for that borough, and that certain witnesses had committed perjury; the sitting members were, however, saddled with the costs. The Attorney-General was

Subsequently ordered to prosecute these parties.

On Thursday, March I7, the Report of the Norwich Committee was Presented. It is stated that the complaint

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of the petitioners against the withdrawal of the Norwich | had been adopted in this case, and expressed his belief election petition was not without foundation, but that, as there was no precedent bearing on the subject, their prayer for the restoration of the petition must be left to the consideration of the house. The committee reported Mr. Brown not to have been actuated by corrupt motives, but only by party zeal; but they strongly condemned the the system of balancing election petitions against each SIDE argued, from the ferocity which had been disother, by which, in connection with the present case, ten played by the peasantry in another case which he cited, seats had been affected.

Sir DE LACY EVANS brought forward the case of a woman named Mary Hill, tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to seven years transportation, by Mr. Sergeant Adams, who, after the sentence was pronounced, had Increased the Term to Ten Years, in consequence of the Woman's Violent Language in the Dock. -Lord Palmerston treated the matter jocularly; but concluded by stating that it was not intended to carry the sentence into effect beyond the original term.

Mr. Napier brought the history of the Six-milebridge Affray before the house, and moved for the legal documents connected with the case. Having described the circumstances at very great length, imputing the chief and original blame to the Roman Catholic priests who were implicated, and declaring his conviction that the soldiers concerned had only done their duty, in doing which he urged that a soldier ought to be supported, he elaborately traced and defended the course which he, as Attorney-General for Ireland, had taken in the case, and animadverted upon that of the subsequent Irish legal advisers of the crown. He complained that the soldiers had been harassed and ill-treated, while the priests had been allowed to escape with impunity. - M. J. D. FITZGERALD taxed Mr. Napier with want of candour, and described the circumstances in another way, representing the electors as having been carried by the landlords as prisoners to the poll. He accused the magistrates of bad feeling, and the soldiers of an unnecessary slaughter of unarmed persons. The military, who had, he said, violated all the Qucen's regulations in such cases, had escaped from justice by means of obstructions offered to it by the officers, aided by Mr. Napier. He admitted that there had been rioting and stoning, though not in the quarter where the firing had taken place, and he denied that the priests had instigated the disturbance, though allowing that the priest Bourke had, in his excitement, forgotten himself so far as to use unchristian language. After a lengthened condemnation of Mr. Napier's official conduct in regard to this case, he expressed his approbation of that of the present law officers of the crown, and urged that the sooner this calamitous transaction was forgotten the better. He concluded by regretting that Mr. Napier had chosen St. Patrick's day for bringing on an Irish row.—Mr. CAIRNS warmly defended the conduct of the soldiery, and contended, on the authority of the Duke of Wellington, and in opposition to Judge Perrin, that a soldier was bound to use his weapons when in danger of being disabled from the execution of his trust. He denounced the course of the present Irish Attorney-General, especially in regard to his abstaining from putting the priests into the felous' dock. Every peasant in the country of Clare believed that such a course had been dictated by fear.—Sir T. Young contended that the law had been fairly, honestly, and impartially administered. It was a matter of regret first, that so few soldiers should have been called in; for when the military were summoned, it should be in numbers to render resistance hopeless; and secondly, that they should have been posted in an unfortunate position. He vindicated the course of the Irish Attorney-General, who, he said, had shown no enmity against the soldiery, but had pursued a wiser and higher course than that of Mr. Napier. As regarded the priest Bourke, he asserted the absolute necessity for calling him as a witness, and the impropriety of subsequently placing him on his trial at the same assizes, and before the jury who had heard his evidence. And as regarded future proceedings, their success would be very doubtful, while there would be the certain mischief of keeping alive ill-blood. He indignantly scouted the idea that any member of the government could have sought for popular support or favour in taking the course which

that the best manner of obtaining the confidence of the Irish people was by the strictest and justest administration of the law. But if Mr. Napier thought he had any case, government was ready to meet him on a definite The present motion was one which, if made at all, should have been made in silence.-Mr. WHITEand from his personal knowledge of the scene of the affray in question, that if the military had not been prompt, their lives would have been sacrificed. He went into evidence to show the rioting, and the complicity of the priests, energetically defended the magistrates and the soldiery, and animadverted severely upon the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General, whom he accused of falsifying the promise of Lord Aberdeen. He denied that this motion had any factious origin .-The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked upon the intense bitterness with which Mr. Whiteside had sought to blacken the character of a professional brother, and observed that the House of Commons ought not to be made a court of appeal in such cases. In reference to the case of the soldiers, he vindicated Mr. Brewster from the charge of not assisting them, by stating that the Secretary at War himself had given express orders that they should be defended. He reiterated the previous arguments which had been urged in favour of the non-prosecution of the priests, and demanded of Messrs. Napier and Whiteside whether, if they themselves should return to office to-morrow, they would revive the memory of the melancholy affair by sending Bourke for trial. He concluded by energetically condemning the tone in which the absent Attorney-General for Ireland had been assailed .- The motion was then agreed to, the debate having occupied seven hours and a half,

On Friday, March 18, the Maldon Election Committee reported that the return of Mr. Miller and Mr. Ducane was null and void, bribery and treating having been practised by their agents; and recommended the appointment of a commission to inquire into bribery and

treating generally in the horough.

In reply to questions put by Mr. BLACKETT, respecting the Tyrannical Government of Austria in Italy, Lord JOHN RUSSELL incidentally announced that "a telegraphic message had been that day received, conveying the intelligence that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Madiai, and that they had embarked at Leghorn." This statement was received with cheers. Lord John stated what this government had done in regard to Lombard affairs. Her Majesty's government had acceded to a request made by the Sardinian government, that they would support the strong representations made by that government to Vienna, against the sequestration of the property of Sardinian subjects in Lombardy. Lord Clarendon had expressed in the strongest manner the sense of her Majesty's government at conduct for which there was neither precedent nor justification that he knew of. But he had lately heard that the sequestration would be removed from the property of those who could prove they had not supported the insurrection.

The house adjourned to Monday, the 4th of April.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.-Feb. 28th.-Bail in Error Bill read a second

March 1st.—Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill passed.—Bail in Error Bill committed.

3rd.—Registration of Assurances Bill read a second time.
10th.—Law of Evidence and Procedure Bill read a second time.—Mutiny Bills read a second time.

time.—Mutiny Bills read a second time.

11th.—Mutiny Bills passed.

17th.—County Polls Bill pressed.

18th.—Royal Assent by Commission to the Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, Consolidated Fund, County Election Polls, Grand Jury Cess. Indemnity, Commons Enclosure, and Inland.

Revenue Bills.—Adjournment for the Easter Holidays.

Horse of Communos.—Feb. 2xti.—Committee of Supply, Ord-nance Estimates.—Army Estimates reported.—Examiners in Chancery Bill considered as amended.—Firsh Land Tenuro Bills, Select Committee nominated. March 1st.—Probate of Legacy Duties, Mr. Williams' Reso-lution negatived.—Mr. T. Duncombe's metion as to Letter-Carriers, and Mr. Coller's motion on Ecclesistical Courts, discussed and withdrawn.—Owhance Estimates reported.—

Mutiny Bills read a first time.—Jewish Disabilities Bill read a

2nd,—Union of Benefices Bill withdrawn.—Maynooth: Mr. Schblefield's amendment negatived.—Mutiny Bills read a second time.

3rd.—Import Duties, Mr. Hume's resolution negatived.— Mutiny Bills reported,—Judges' Exclusion Bill read a first 4th.—Clergy Reserves Bill read a second time.—Examiner

in Chancery Bill passed.—Ways and Means.
7th.—Pilotage Bill brought in by Mr. Cardwell.—Mutiny Bills passed.

8th.—Pilotage Bill read a first time.—Scotch Sheriff Courts, leave given Mr. Crawfurd to bring in a Bill.—Assurance Associations, and National Gallery, Committees appointed.

9th.—Great London Drainage Bill read a second time.
10th.—Attorneys' Certificates, leave given to bring in a
Bill.—Assaults on Women Bill read a first time.

11th.—Jewish Disabilities Bill read a second time.—Sheriff

Courts (Scotland) Bill read a first time 14th.—Jewish Disabilities Bill considered in committee.

15th.—Reports of Election Committees,—Attorneys' Certificates Bill withdrawn to be corrected.—Aggravated Assaults Bill read a second time.

-County Rates Bill considered in committee. - Attorneys' Certificates Bill re-introduced.

17th.—Six Mile Bridge Affair, papers ordered on Mr. Napier's motion.—Report of Norwich Election Committee.

18th.—Clergy Reserves considered in committee.—Adjourn-

ment to the 4th of April.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received on the 12th inst. a deputation of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, on the subject of the Advertisement They were introduced by Mr. EWART, M.P., Duty. who submited a number of objections to the tax, the principal of which were the following: "1st. Because it is a tax on knowledge, and falls with partiality on an important portion of the press—the newspaper, magazine, and periodical. All other means of advertising escape the duty. 2nd. It is an unjust tax. It cannot be equitably assessed or collected. The rich man pays be equitably assessed or collected. The rich man pays only 1s. 6d. to advertise the sale of an estate; the poor man pays 1s. 6d. to advertise for employment. 3rd. It falls heavily on particular classes of property, impeding to an important extent advertisements in journals. America, any man who wishes to lend or to hire, to buy or to sell, announces his wish without being subject to any duty, for 1s. 4th. It acts most injuriously on literary works striving at cheapness. The cost of advertising sometimes amounts to more than the whole profit of author and publisher on works which are successful. 5th. It is a tax which goes far to fetter the free extension of the press, and prevents the circulation of a sound and wholesome literature among working men. In America there are 350 daily papers-in England there are only ten. Sth. It is a tax that should be repealed, because the public would derive the full benefit of the repeal. In many cases a larger reduction than the duty would be made by newspaper proprietors. 10th. The small amount of revenue which it yields-about 150,000l. per annum-renders it altogether unworthy of retention, at the cost of a tithe of the hardship and injustice which "—A conversation then ensued with reference it inflicts. to the objectionable features of the tax, and its effect upon short advertisements was especially pressed upon the attention of the Chancellor. It was shown that four-fifths of the advertisements in the Times consisted of such as did not exceed ten lines in length. The object of the deputation was the total repeal of the tax, but in answer to an inquiry from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was admitted by the gentlemen present that its reduction to 6d, would afford material relief to the advertising public, and it was urged that, whilst in a short time no loss of revenue would ensue from the total repeal, owing to the compensating effect of increased stamps and paper duty-the reduction of the duty to 6d. would most probably be attended with an immediate increase of revenue.

A meeting of merchants and traders in the City has been held to promote the Reduction of the Tea-Duties. Mr. Masterman, the city member, presided. The meeting passed resolutions and adopted a memorial, setting forth, that if the duties were reduced there would be an increase of consumption which would speedily repair any loss to the revenue, and an increase

trade with China is one of barter; showing, that while in six years the consumption of tea in Great Britain has increased only from 57,600,000 pounds to 65,000,000 pounds, in the United States where there is no duty it has increased from 18,000,000 pounds to 34,300,000 pounds; and praying for a prompt and liberal revision of the duties. The measure proposed in the speeches, and seemingly concurred in by the meeting, was a reduction of the duties to 1s, per pound; and ad valorem duties were deprecated.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A NUMBER of cases of Child Murder have been tried at the assizes during this month. The two following are the most remarkable. At Nottingham a young woman named Mary Antliff was indicted for the murder of her stepson, on the 1st of December last. She had been married to the child's father only nine weeks before his death; and it appeared that during the whole of that time she had behaved with extreme eruelty to the child, who was only two years and a half old at the time of his death, as well as to two older children of her husband by his former wife. It was sworn that she frequently beat and shook the child severely; that she sometimes threw him on the ground with violence, and even kicked him across the floor; that she kept him immersed in cold water for an hour together, although the child's offence was really occasioned by the effects of teething; that she stinted him in food, and turned him out into the cold with insufficient clothing, so that a neighbour sometimes took him in and warmed and fed him. On one oceasion when this was done some of the neighbours examined the child's body and found it covered with bruises: and about the same time, in reply to an observation, that the child looked very weakly, the prisoner replied that "it would not die; it had no die in it." On the 1st of December the eldest child fetched one of the neighbours to the prisoner's house, and there the youngest was found on the prisoner's lap, dying; and in about an hour it did die. A bad bruise was seen on the forehead, and upon further examination others at the back of the head and in various parts of the body; and the prisoner, upon being asked how those on the head were occasioned, answered, that she did not know. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to be transported for life .- At the same place, and on the same day, Mary Ann Parr, aged twenty-five, was indicted for the Murder of her female child, at Bingham, on the 3rd of December last. The prisoner, who was a miserable-looking object, apparently almost blind, and wearing a stolid, half idiotic expression of countenance, at first pleaded "Guilty," but subsequently she withdrew that plea. From the statements made by several inmates of the Bingham Union Workhouse, it appeared that the prisoner was received into that house suffering from inflammation of the eyes; and that at the end of November last, after she had been there some time, she was delivered of a female child. She refused to suckle it, although she was quite able to do so; and when asked the reason, she said, "she wanted to go out to work, and if she suckled it how was she to leave it? One witness had said to her, "The child will die," to which she replied, "Let it die." Afterwards, however, she was prevailed upon to suckle it for two or three days, but on the 3rd of December the child was observed nearly dead in her arms; and the witness, who noticed it, said that it gave one gasp and then died. Two days afterwards the prisoner said to one of the inmates of the workhouse, "I've killed the baby;" and being asked "how?" added, "I smothered it," At the coroner's inquest she also made a statement of which the following are the material parts :- I took the child to my breast at first to suckle it. I then squeezed it against my breast on purpose to take away its life; and when I thought it was dead I was frightened. I was not exactly sure that it was dead till my mistress came and told me. I had no particular reason for not suckling the child when I was told to do so, except that I thought my hands would be at liberty again." The counsel for the defence suggested that the only possible way of in the exports of manufactures, as in most instances accounting for the extraordinary circumstances of the

case was by supposing that the prisoner was insane at the time when she committed the fatal act, of which her own confession was the only evidence. Jervis, in summing up, observed that, if she was capable of distinguishing right from wrong, she could not be acquitted on the ground of insanity, and that the real question was, whether the jury thought that she really intended to kill the child in the manner described by herself. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. The learned judge said that he would forward that recommendation to the proper quarter, but for him there remained only the duty of passing sentence of death, which he accordingly did.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 3d inst., Charles

Saunders was tried for the Murder of Mr. Toller, on the road near Chadwell Green, on the 8th of February [See Household Narrative for last month]. In defence, the plea of insanity was set up, but ineffectually, for the jury with very little delay returned a verdict of guilty, and the criminal was sentenced to death. He has since

been reprieved.

At Durham Assizes, on the 5th inst., George Wellborn, an engine-driver, was tried for the Manslaughter of Mr. Thomas Grainger, the Edinburgh engineer, at Stockton. Mr. Grainger died of the hurts inflicted by a collision at the junction of the Clarence and Leeds Northern Railway on the 21st July last. He was scated in a passengertrain; as it was passing some points at the junction, a goods-train, under the charge of Wellborn, ran into it, destroying a number of the vehicles and cutting the train in half. There could be no doubt that Wellborn had been negligent in shunting his train. The passenger-train was thirteen minutes behind time. The prisoner's counsel urged that he had not been so grossly negligent as to warrant a conviction for manslaughter. The Jury as to warrant a conviction for manslaughter. returned a verdict of Guilty, but added a recom-mendation to mercy. The sentence was six months' imprisonment.

A case was tried at the Middlesex Sessions on the Sth inst., which excited much attention in consequence of the Judge having Altered the Sentence on the Prisoner in consequence of her deportment after it was pronounced. Mary Hill, a woman of the town, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, the property of T. Unwin, from his person. One night about the end of August last year, the prosecutor, a clerk on the Eastern Counties Railway, was accosted in the Hackney Road by the prisoner, whom he at first repulsed, but alterwards accompanied to a court. After remaining there a short time, she took him to another court, where he had not remained long when two men came up, and one of them struck at him, and wanted to know what he was doing with his wife. prosecutor, very frightened, ran away, and when he got into an adjoining street he missed his watch. On another day he saw the prisoner at a public-house, and gave her in charge, but she was rescued by a gang of thieves she was with, and on another occasion he met her and charged her with the theft of his watch. She said if he wished to have anything to say to her on such a subject he must go with her to her mother's; and he went with her to a house in Abbey street, Bethnal Green, and when the door was opened, and she had got inside, it was slammed in his face, and he saw no more of her until he again met her at a public-house. He gave her in charge, and after some resistance, she was locked up. prosecutor most positively swore to her identity. The defence was that after such a lapse of time the prosecutor might be mistaken as to the person, but the jury found her Guilty. The Assistant-Judge, Mr. Sergeaut Adams, asked if anything was known of her previous character, for if there was, it was a proper case for transportation, as this system of robbery with the aid of bullies was a very serious thing. The police-officer in this case said she was the associate of reputed thieves and bad characters, and she was with a regular gang when she was taken into custody. The Assistant-Judge then sentenced her to seven years' transportation. The prisoner, who had gone down on her knees imploring mercy, on hearing this rose up, and screamed out to the policeman, "You — pig! oh, you — pig! You — perjured thief." The Assistant-Judge: The sentence upon you now is, that you be transported for ten years. The prisoner repeated her exclamations, and was

so violent that she had to be removed by two officers. This case having been brought before the House of Commons by Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Palmerston stated that the original sentence only was to be carried into

At the Derby Assizes, on the 12th inst., Thomas Morgan was tried for Bribery at the last Derby Election. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having bribed a person The defendant's counsel stated, that named Sharratt. his client had, by his advice, confessed himself guilty of the charge; but he repeated his assertion that he originally came to Derby without any unlawful intention, though he had afterwards fallen into the hands of persons who had persuaded him to violate the law. The counsel for the prosecution did not desire that any severity of punishment should be inflicted upon the prisoner, who was, no doubt, a tool in the hands of more guilty persons; but if those who had supplied Morgan with the money could be discovered, they certainly would be prosecuted. The Judge thought that under the circumstances justice would be satisfied by requiring the defendant to enter into his own recognisances for his future good behaviour, and the defendant was bound

accordingly.

At the York Assizes, on the 14th, two young men named R. Drew and W. Andrews, were tried for Shooting at the Gamekeepers of Lord Hawke, with Intent to Murder them. Lord Hawke's preserves are at Womersley, near Doncaster. About midnight, on the 24th of November, the keepers were in the preserves, when they heard some guns firing in the woods; upon which Mitchell, the head gamekeeper, an assistant named Hepworth, and five others, proceeded towards the spot where they heard the firing, and came up with five persons, armed with guns. The poachers advanced towards the keepers in a line, with their guns presented; upon which Mitchell called out to them not to use their guns, but the poachers continued to advance, and to throw stones at the keepers, who made some show of attempting to take them, but it became evident that the poachers would resist to the last extremity: upon which Mitchell, who had been told that his men held back, cried out to the poachers, "Now we can't take you, go away like men," but they kept on crying out, "Shoot, shoot," upon which Mitchell said, "Don't shoot, we have got guns as well as you; if you shoot, we shall shoot." The poachers then took stones from their pockets, which they threw at Mitchell, who protected his face with his gun-stock. The keepers then retreated, and Mitchell, turning his head, received a shot which took effect upon his neck and face and destroyed one of his eyes. He cried out, "I am killed," and fell in-sensible. Hepworth then received a shot on his right arm and back, which brought his arm, in which he carried his gun, to his side, and as he was putting his gun into his left arm it went off. The two shots were fired by Drew. Hepworth's gun had scarcely gone off when he received another shot in the hand, which was fired by Andrews. The keepers were positive as to Drew's identity, and spoke distinctly to seeing him fire two shots from behind a tree. This evidence was confirmed by that of one of the poachers who was called as an approver. The prosecutor (Mitchell), on presenting himself in the witness-box, appeared to be a stout, hale man, in the prime of life, but he was blind, and was led into the box. Hepworth, the under-keeper, was also badly wounded, seventy shots having been extracted from his body. It was contended for the defence that there was no sufficient corroboration of the evidence of the approver so as to fix the two prisoners, and that the evidence of the approver could not be relied on, as he had been influenced by the reward of 100% and the offer of a free pardon. Mr. Baron Martin observed, with respect to Andrews, in summing up, that he was not the first to fire, and had not fired until there had been a shot in return, when it might be presumed his blood was up, so that there might be less of deliberate intent in his act than that of the prisoner Drew. The jury found Drew Guilty with shooting with intent to murder, and Andrews of shooting with intent to do some grievous bodily arm, but strongly recommended them to mercy on the ground of their previous good character. His Lordship, on passing sentence, said but that for the

recommendation of the jury he should have felt it his duty to have left Drew for execution; he should, however, order sentence of death to be recorded, and should recommend her Majesty to commute that sentence into transportation for life; the sentence upon Andrews was

that he be transported for fifteen years. At Bow Street Police Office, on the 17th instant, the Board of Inland Revenue proceeded against Mr. Truelove, a newsman in the Strand, for Selling an Unstamped Paper, to which offence a penaly of 201. is attached. The paper is the Potteries Free Press, published weekly, and to all intents and purposes a local newspaper. Mr. C. D. Collet, the proprietor, stated that he has started it to "try the question," contending that the government should not allow the Athenaum, the Builder, the Racing Times, and other journals which contained news, to be published without a stamp, or they should allow entire freedom in the matter. Mr. Collett gave notice at the Stamp-office of his intention to publish; but his virtual challenge to go before a jury was not accepted; and the Board has proceeded against the The newsvendor, not the proprietor or publisher. Magistrate reserved his decision, which he gave on the 24th instant. He was of opinion that a newspaper liable to stamp duty, may be described to be any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, which is printed for sale, and published periodically at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days; and that there is a manifest distinction between the defendant's paper and the Athenæum, the Builder, and the Racing Times; those papers being confined to one particular or elass subject: while the Potteries Free Press is published suggest, while the rotteres tree trees is published for the purpose of narrating events generally. He therefore convicted the defendant in the mitigated penalty of 5l., and 2s. costs.

A most melancholy Suicide has been committed by a female named Mary Ann Adams, whose body was found in the Thames, off Rotherhithe, on the 10th inst. She was the wife of a clerk in the City, who had absconded after committing extensive forgeries, leaving his wife and children helpless. She had been compelled to seek refuge in St. Mark's workhouse, but immediately before her death was residing by permission in the house of a friend at Old Brentford. She left this place for London in very low spirits, ostensibly for the purpose of re-entering the union with her infant, aged seventeen months. Her friends saw no more of her till called to identify her at a coroner's inquest held on her body. Letters in her handwriting, of which the following are

copies, were produced:

"My dear frieud-I hope the Almighty God will pardon my sins for the crime I have committed, but I can never be happy in this world, neither could I leave my infant in this cold world. God grant I may be forgiven for such a rash act. I freely forgive my husband as I hope to be forgiven. ever he is, he is quite as unhappy as myself. I also sincerely hope my dear boys will do well in the world, wherever they Do not tell my dear little daughter anything that has occurred to me. I hope the Lord may protect her, and may she see her father again. He, and her brothers, and herself, has a mother's dying blessing, also the party who protects my little girl. I bid adieu to all dear friends; many thanks for their kindnesses. From an unhappy wife.

"(Signed) MARY ANN ADAMS. "P.S. Judge not harshly.

The next was as follows:

chave preserved waterloo-bridge. Send to Mrs. Tappin, and don't tell Anna for the world. Good bye, God bless you all. I hope to be at rest with my poor infant. Do not shed a tear." "I have preferred Waterloo-bridge. Send to Mrs. Tappin,

On a scrap of paper was written in her handwriting:

"Of sorrows and troubles I have had my share. To leave an infant to the buffets of the world is a worse crime than the one I have committed. I hope God will forgive me, for my heart is too full to support my spirits any longer. I hope we shall both rest in peace

The body of the child, which doubtless perished with her, has not been found. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mary Ann Adams committed suicide, being of unsound mind.

The trial of the four Frenchmen, Allam, Barronet,

journals at the time), took place at the Kingston assizes on the 21st inst. The prisoners were indicted for the wilful murder of Frederick Cournet. They were found guilty of manslaughter; and the Judge, considering that they had already been in prison more than five months, and that, being foreigners, they were probably ignorant of the law of England on the subject of duelling, sentenced them to be further imprisoned for two months

A dreadful case of Murder, attended with very singular circumstances, has been tried at the Stafford assizes, the trial occupying three days. The prisoners were Henry Blackburn, Charles Moore, and Edward Walsh, charged with the wilful murder of John and Jane Blackburn, on the morning of the 25th of October. at Ash Flats, near Stafford. Peter Kirwan was also arraigned upon the coroner's inquisition, the grand jury having ignored the bill, but no evidence was offered against him, and he was subsequently discharged. The coroner's jury had in their verdict exculpated Blackburn, who was a son of the deceased, from any participation in the crime, but the magistrates having committed him, and the grand jury having found a bill against him, he was accordingly put on his trial. The murdered man, John Blackburn, who was seventy-eight years of age, was formerly a maltster, had retired from business, and, with his wife, aged seventy-three, lived at Ash Flats. Although possessed of some property, their house was but very meanly furnished. They kept no house was but very meanly furnished. servant, and lived by themselves, sleeping in different apartments. They were miserly in their habits, and old Blackburn was known to have considerable sums of money in his place at times. They had a large family grown up, some being married. The last time the old couple were seen alive was on the evening of Sunday, the 24th of October, when they were observed to be in good health. On the following morning, about halfpast 7, a gentleman named Spilsby was going by the eottage, when he perceived smoke issuing from the roof. He obtained assistance, and the door was broken open by a crow-bar, which happened to be on the spot. After some time the fire was subdued; and on going upstairs to the old man's bedroom, a shocking spectacle presented itself. On the burnt bedstead were lying the bodies of the old couple; they were charred considerably, and the fire had almost made them trunkless. The man was lying on his back on the top of the bed. The head of the old man had been severely wounded in several places, and there were two places near the eyes where the skull had actually been forced in. On the body of Mrs. Blackburn there was a severe wound on the right eye, and also on the back of the head, and it was also clear that something had been tied round the throat as if to cause strangulation, A pool of blood was discovered at the bottom of the stairs leading to her door and blood on the wall of the staircase, and it would seem that the old lady was in bed at the time, and hearing a noise she came out and encountered the wretches, who afterwards took her body upstairs and threw it on the bed where it was found. There was a strong smell of resin and pitch in the cottage, and the bodies appeared to have been besmeared with such inflammable matter, so as to hasten their destruction. A well outside the cottage was searched, and in it was found an axe, with blood and hair upon it, and a dog with his head smashed in. animal belonged to the prisoner Blackburn, and he had taken it to his parents' abode about three weeks previous. A flat iron besmeared with gore was also found in the house. On the morning of the murder, the police arrested Henry Blackburn, who himself had expressed some belief that Moore, who was in the service of the deceased, had some hand in the horrible deed. Some days transpired, and nothing satisfactory was elicited until the receipt of some anonymous letters by Mr. Richards of the Stafford police, and Mr. Hatton, the chief of the county force. The letters described how the murders were committed, and named the guilty parties. They were peculiarly worded, and evidently showed the writer to be a very illiterate person. At the examination of Blackburn, Moore was examined as a witness, and on Barthelemy, and Marnet, on a charge of Murder, arising out of a duel at Egham, in October last (the particulars of which were stated in this and other Hatton, the chief of the constabulary, was consulted, and Moore having been spoken to respecting some may loo if I discharge you? You will go and beg again? terial difference he had made in his evidence, he desired to make a more lengthened statement in writing, and, in doing so, sufficient was traced to warrant his arrest, when he admitted writing two of the anonymous letters. His place was searched, and a child's rattle was found, the end of which had been used in sealing and stamping the letters. Other circumstances then arose which led to the apprehension of Walsh, whose daughter cohabited with Moore; he made a statement showing a knowledge of what was going to be done at the Ash Flats. Ile stated that Moore had told him, " If you will come with me to-night, we shall get what will put us over the water comfortably. The place I mean is the Blackburn; they are a very old couple, and have no servants, either boy or girl, in the house; their son Henry left for Wolverhampton on Saturday, and will not be back until Monday, and shall be certain to get from eight to ten sovereigns, the price of the cart they are about to buy; at all events, we shall get some money, and if all fails we shall be sure to get a bit of bacon." Walsh also mentioned that Moore stated, "This will stop them from telling tales," and he held up a knife in his hand to which he had put a new handle, which was made of a portion of the handle of a hatchet." On Walsh's left portion of the handre of a hard-sea hand was noticed the marks of a burning, and on his two were traced the stains of blood. It also aptrousers were traced the stains of blood. peared that Moore were a kind of red plush waistcoat, the material of which corresponded with a piece of stuff found on the broken window of the deceased's cottage. Other statements which Moore had given of the transaction were then detailed by several witnesses, and they all set forth different stories. Walsh was missed from his abode early on the morning of the murder, and Moore and he were found to be in sudden possession of money. As regards the case against Henry Blackburn, it would appear that it mainly rested upon some remarks which had fallen from him previous to the murders, that he would come into possession of some property on his father's death, and that he was picked out of a batch of prisoners as having bought several pounds of resin at a shop in Wolverhampton on the Friday previous to the perpetration of the atrocious crime. Moore had endeavoured to fix him in his statements, but there was nothing like consistency in his representations. The trial terminated on the 21st inst., when Moore and Walsh were found guilty, and Blackburn was acquitted. The convicts were sentenced to death, and the judge passed sentence on them, holding out not the slightest hope of mercy. The same evening they confessed their guilt.

A poor man of colour, named John Clover, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 25th, with Begging. Two mendicity officers, having seen him, with a printed paper on his breast, craving charity, and some passengers give him alms, took him into custody. It appeared, from his account of himself, that he was a native of Africa, and had been a slave, but he ran away from his master to avoid his cruelty, and to save his life. He was flogged, kicked, and beaten by him, and on one occasion he inflicted several wounds upon him with a knife. The prisoner exhibited several wounds on his arm. His master was in the habit of putting hot chains on his legs, and other slaves were linked to him while they were at work. They had to work very hard and got very little to eat, but they dared not complain, or they would be ill-used and told they were lazy, and have their hands and legs tied together and beaten till their flesh was cut. One night their master went out, when he (the prisoner) and six other of the slaves, made their escape. They walked night after night, and in the day time stopped in the woods for fear of any one belonging to their master seeing them. At last they got to a country called Cilwa. They sailed from there to Calcutta, where they stopped twelve months, until they found a ship to bring them to Eugland, where there were no slaves. He was willing to work, and he had no means of getting a living but by selling a few books. Mr. Corrie (the magistrate): Have you no friends? Prisoner (in broken English): I have no friend, only God. Mr. Corric: Where were you born? Prisoner: I do not know. I never saw my father and mother. Mr. Corrie: Then what will you

Prisoner: I must try and get a bit of bread. Mr. Corrie, under the circumstances, discharged him, with an advice to go to the workhouse, which he promised to do, and he was set at liberty. Mr. Deacon, the proprietor of the Sir Hugh Myddelton Tavern, near Sadler's Wells Theatre, who was present during the examination, humanely gave the poor man nourishment, and took him into his service.

At the Kingston Assizes, on the 24th instant, an action was tried, brought to recover a sum claimed for Literary Labour. The plaintiff, Mr. Metcalf, is a clergyman residing at Oxford; the defendant is Mr. Parker, the publisher in the Strand. About the year 1847, plaintiff entered into an engagement with Mr. Parker to translate Bahr's "History of Roman Literature," for the sum of 2001.; and it appeared that he did not complete the work, which extended in quantity to nearly two thousand oetavo pages, till March, 1851, when he furnished a complete manuscript to the defendant. No steps having been taken to put it in hand, with a view to the publication, the plaintiff applied to Mr. Parker to know when he might expect to have proofs of the work to revise, and the defendant excused himself for not going on with it at this period, by stating that on account of the attraction of the Great Exhibition it was hopeless to expect the public to read books. When the Exhibition closed Mr. Metcalf again applied to the defendant upon the subject, and he then wrote an answer stating that in the beginning of the year he would put the work in hand, and he would send him a proof. Afterwards the defendant returned the manuscript, stating that, having taken advice, he was of opinion that the translation was not of a character likely to succeed, and he therefore declined to publish it; this proceeding being taken by him in October, 1852—nearly nineteen months after the manuscript had been first placed in his possession. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, now sought to recover the sum which the defendant had agreed to pay him for his services in making the translation; and upon his being examined, he stated he had for fourteen years been acquainted with and studied the German language, he had resided for several months in the country, and was perfectly versed in the language, and he declared that the translation was a correct one, and in accordance with the agreement made between him and the defendant. The evidence of the plaintiff was corroborated by several gentlemen connected with literary pursuits. On the part of the defendant it was alleged that the translation had been done in a careless and hasty manner, and that the plaintiff had not complied with his undertaking to furnish such a work as the defendant would be justified, having regard to his own interest, in offering to the public. In support of In support of this case, he produced some German and other witnesses. who stated that, having referred casually to different portions of the translation, they discovered what they described to be incorrect translations of the German original, and they also complained of the forms of expression made use of in some instances by the plaintiff in his translation. Many of the matters objected to, however, appeared to be of the most triffing character. Mr. Baron Alderson had commenced summing up when the jury interposed, and said they considered it quite unnecessary for him to go through the evidence, as they had unanimously agreed upon the verdict, which was for the full amount claimed.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

An inquest on the body of Mr. James Gibbs, of Bristol, one of the Directors of the Great Western Railway, who was Killed by the accident on that railway, on the 24th ult. (See Household Narrative for last month), was held on the 26th. Mr. Gibbs was a vitriol-manufacturer at Bristol; he was sixty-one years of age. It was said that recently he had a presentiment that he should meet with some mishap on the railway; and he wished to resign his seat as a Director for the Bristol interest, but was induced by his colleagues and friends to remain in office. A few weeks before the accident he insured his life in the

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company for 10007. On | his right temple there was a small incised wound, and the surrounding parts were suffused with blood; the right fore-arm was fractured; and there was a dislocation of the vertebræ of the neck-the latter alone sufficient to cause instant death. From an examination of the road, it appeared that the carriages had been running on the ballast for a quarter of a mile before the coupling broke and the carriages mounted the bank: the rails were not at all damaged, and the transoms on which the longitudinal sleepers rested were not much cut until just before the carriages ran off the road. Mr. Simonds, a Director, who was travelling in the train, stated that he noticed nothing peculiar or irregular in the train. The Board had inquired into the accident; they were perfectly at a loss to what to refer it. Every precaution was adopted on the line to prevent disasters; servants proved to have committed faults were at once dismissed. Mr. Brotherhood, a contractor for maintaining the permanent way in the Bristol district, a passenger, said that he could not in any way account for the accident. Turner, the travelling porter, described the accident as he witnessed it: he suggested as a cause the breaking of the "scroll which goes through the end of the carriage to maintain the spring. Coroner-" Can you recommend nothing for the prevention of a similar accident in future?" Witness—"I don't see that anything more can be done than is done. We have the means of instant communication with the driver, and every possible pre-caution is taken to prevent accident." "Can you state whether the couplings were broken when you first saw a carriage off the rails?" "I believe they were not then broken." The rails were in a good state at Ealing. This witness and the driver estimated the speed of the train at from forty-five to forty-eight miles an hour. The train had kept proper time. The driver could make no suggestion, and could not tell whether the scroll iron or the coupling broke first. Mr. Brotherhood, the contractor, was recalled. He said he was acquainted with the qualities of iron, and considered that of which the " scroll " and couplings were formed to be very good. The weather on the day of the accident was, however, very bad for metal. He had seen a bar of the same thickness as the "scroll iron," and five feet long, broken on a frosty morning by falling on a stone out of a navigator's hand. Coroner-" That does not say much for the safety of iron bridges. It is, however, doubtless quite true. Even human bones are more liable to fracture in frosty weather than any other. How do you account for the end of the link of the coupling-chain being torn away?" Mr. Brotherhood-"I believe this was done by a sudden shock when the wheels of the firstclass carriage bounced against the transom. The coupling itself was strong enough for a train five times the weight of the express. It is not possible to screw up the carriages too tightly, as there is a spring draw-bar in the bed of the carriage, against which the coupling acts. Ilad not the coupling broken, it is very possible no accident might have occurred. I have known a four-wheeled truck go off the rails, and run for miles without causing any Mr. Gooch, locomotive superintendent, agreed with Mr. Brotherhood as to the probable cause of the accident. In summing up, the Coroner remarked that the Jury might naturally assume that the greatest care would have been exhibited in working a train in which so many officers of the Company were known to be travelling. Although unsatisfactory as to the cause of the accident, yet the investigation would not, he thought, be without some advantage to the public. It is a remarkable fact, that when persons travelling in a railway carriage become alarmed, the first thing they do is to look out of window: nothing could be more dangerous, for if an accident happened, they receive injuries from their head knocking from one side of the window to the other. From the appearance of the right temple, he had no doubt that such was the case with the unfortunate deceased gentleman. The Jury gave a verdict of "Accidental death." The Foreman stated, on behalf of his brother jurors and other inhabitants of the neigh-

Mr. Tyrrell, the traffic superintendent, promised that every attention should be paid to the matter.

A frightful and disastrous Railway Accident took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, near Manchester, on Friday the 4th instant. An express train of eight carriages left Bolton Junction with passengers from Liverpool and Edinburgh a little before six in the evening, for Manchester. When it entered the cutting at Dixon Fold, it rocked a good deal in passing along the curves; and shortly after the engine went off the rails, turned partly round, and fell across the line. Three of the carriages were hurled off the rails, smashed to pieces, and scattered some on one embankment and some on the other. One of the driving-wheels of the engine had been broken short off, and the engine itself was a complete wreck. Croston, the engine driver, was found beneath the locomotive, dead. One of the arms of Wood, the stoker, was broken. Simmons, a cokeman, who was on the engine, was killed. Mr. Barbour, of Edinburgh, was in one of the carriages, with his wife, three children, and two female servants; they suffered fearfully: the second child was killed; Mr. Barbour received a slight concussion of the brain; the collar-bone of Mrs. Barbour was fractured, and she was badly bruised; the eldest child was much scalded, and died on Sunday; the youngest, an infant, was taken out of a deep drain, alive; one servant suffered a compound dislocation of the ankle-joints, necessitating amputation of the foot; the other was bruised on the spine. Mrs. Barbour was thrown from the carriage, and after remaining insensible for a time, and finding herself on recovering consciousness lying across the rails, and fearing that in the darkness some train might run over her, she succeeded in crawling to one of the banks; here she lay upon the damp cold earth, perfectly sensible, but unable to rise, for nearly a couple of hours, before any assistance could be rendered her: by her side lay the corpse of her second child. She did not know that her infant had been saved till late at night, as it had been conveyed to a neighbouring cottage. Mr. Cratti, a Greek merchant from Glasgow, had compound fractures of both legs. Mr. Martin, a traveller, from Cornwall, had an arm and two ribs fractured. Mr. Fitton, a cotton-spinner of Oldham, had a leg broken. Mrs. Horrock's foot had to be amputated, in consequence of a compound dislocation of the ankle. Mr. Kay, of Prestwich, had a thigh broken. Pugh, a shoe-maker of Salford, both bones of the left leg fractured. Several other passengers were hurt, but not so seriously. Nearly three hours elapsed before the sufferers were conveyed to Manchester: both lines of rails being blocked up, trains coming from Bolton could not pass forward; a guard, who was himself hurt, had to walk a distance, of more than six miles, to give notice; and then some little delay occurred before surgeous, officers, and workmen, could be despatched from Manchester in a train: thus the wounded people were sitting or lying on the wet banks for a long time. An inquest was commenced on Monday, the 7th. Livesey, the guard, noticed nothing particular until the engine went off the rails: there was a little oscillation; they were going at about thirty or thirty-two miles an hour. The road was in bad order. Bateson, the second guard, said the speed was about thirty miles an hour. He had not noticed any unusual oscillation. But Mr. Gregg, a passenger, was "convinced the speed was not less than forty miles an hour." The oscillation was much greater than usual. "I travel (he said) by that line once a week on an average: there is more oscillation, unsteadiness, and irregularity of speed, upon it, than upon any other line I travel by. Before the accident occurred, my impression was that we were extremely unsafe—rather more so than usual." Mr. Belshaw, another passenger, corroborated this statement as to speed and oscillation. He remarked to a gentleman, "Good gracious! this is very dreadful—we shall be off the line!" The gentleman, who turned out to be Mr. Badge, the storekeeper of the railway, replied, 'There is no danger-we are only going a little bourhood, that it was considered that the down-line of quick." Mr. Badge gave similar evidence on the in-rails near where the accident occurred were in a very quest. The train was going about twenty-five or imperfect state: the Foreman would not have felt at all thirty miles an horn. He apprehended nothing. Mr. surprised had the accident occurred on the down-line Blackmore, an officer of the company, stated that the Mr. Badge gave similar evidence on the inspeed of express trains is limited to thirty miles an hour; drivers are not to make up for lost time, but merely to account for it. Mr. Hurst, superintendent of the locomotive department at Manchester, stated that the locomotive No. 13 had been repaired three weeks ago. "No. 13 was a four-wheeled engine, which was considered quite as safe as a six-wheeled one. The engines varied in weight from ten to twenty-four tons; No. 13 weighed fourteen tons. He had examined the engine since the accident, and he found that the axle had been broken within the axle-box. The fracture was on the left as the train approached Manchester. His opinion was that the axle broke before the engine went off the line. His reason for this opinion was, that he had found an impression upon the road, showing that the wheel had run inside the off rail (or right) for a distance of twenty-seven yards before any wheel appeared to have got off the inside rail, and the wheel at the broken side of the axle had ploughed up the ground for a distance of twenty-seven yards. When the axle broke, the wheel at the broken part would incline inwards under the body of the engine. The axle was five and a half inches in diameter, of the usual thickness, and the metal was perfectly good and sound. A violent blow on the flange of the wheel, or a violent oscillation, might cause the axle to break; or a train going at a quick rate over a curve might tend to break it. wheel could not get away from the engine after the axle broke, and he believed a separation first took place when the engine fell over upon its side. He had known a wheel to run a mile after the fracture of known a wheel to run a mile ancer the fracture of the axle. He never had any representation made to him about the oscillation of this engine, or any objection to its general character." The inquest was adjourned, that witnesses unconnected with the company might be examined on engineering points, and that the government inspector might attend.
It was resumed on the 11th. Several passengers declared their belief that the train had been going at excessive speed. Mr. Nasmyth, the eminent engineer, said he had examined the locomotive and the road: he pronounced the engine not to be in first-rate condition -not very clean-and dangerous at a high speed. Of the permanent way he spoke in the most condemnatory terms. "I consider the present condition of the line is such that it is not fit for public safety. That is con-densing a very great deal of observation into a very short sentence. The sleepers, I consider, are in a very decayed condition; and on account of the peculiar manner in which the rails and chairs are fastened, by spikes driven into the timbers, the sleepers are split and rent in the direction of their length. I consider the mode of the construction of the chairs, and the mode of attaching them to the sleepers, are defective in principle and bad in workmanship. The rails are very much ex-foliated at the top, the joints gaping considerably—to the extent of an inch, and more than an inch in several cases. They are not such in material or construction as I should think they cught to be. They are so badly packed up, that when a train traverses them they rise and fall to the extent of nearly an inch up and down, as each successive wheel passes; particularly at the chair junctions. The place where the accident occurred is where a pretty rapid curve terminates. During the sweeping round of the train there would be a considerable centrifugal tendency given to the train; and at the place where the curve ceases, that centrifugal action would not cease at the moment, but would produce a sort of outward squeezing, acting on the straight rails. There is one portion of the line in a very sound and satisfactory state-that which is laid on cross sleepers. Mr. Fairbairn, the engine-manufacturer, was of opinion that the axle of the locomotive was broken before it arrived at the place where the accident occurred. The engine might be safe up to forty miles an hour, but not beyond that. He would not go the length of Mr. Nasmyth in condemning the road : he would not fear to travel on the rails at fifty miles an hour; but the rails were not made on the best principle, and additional

road. The inquiry was again adjourned to the 14th, when Captain Wynn, the Government Inspector, gave a very bad account of the state of the railway. "I have gone over the line (he said) commencing about a mile east of Clifton Junction, and thence walking to Bolton. The great object to be attained in a line of this description is that the sleeper should have a solid bed. The construction of this line is such that that object is not attained, or at least only partially so. When this line was originally laid down, it was never contemplated that the traffic would be so great, or the locomotives in use so heavy; and, in consequence of this being the second line of rails the timbers now carry, in taking off one set of rails and putting down the other, the timber has been so wounded and shaken, added to the long time during which it has been exposed to the atmosphere. that I have no doubt its bearing strength is impaired fully one-half. Therefore, although it has to bear a greater traffic and heavier weight, its strength is greatly decreased. I found that the rails worked very much in the chairs, and the chairs worked very much on the timbers. The point to which I attach great importance is the proper security of the chair; for the compound moving of the timber bending, and the rail moving up and down in the chair, will communicate a very complicated motion, and great uneasiness to a passing train. found the keys required very generally renewing. The worms were worn off the screw which secured the chair to the sleeper in many instances. In some cases the nut into which the bolt should have been screwed at the bottom of the sleeper was defective, and would not hold. Underneath the chairs fresh pieces of timber were required to raise it up and give it a firm bend; and I should say 75 per cent, of the chairs were deficient in these respects." Only two men per mile were employed to maintain the line,—an insufficient number. Trains ought not to run on these rails at thirty miles an Where the rails had been relaid on cross timbers the permanent way is good. The curves are not objectionable. He thought the iron of the engine-axle was of good material. In answer to the coroner, he said—"I think the part of the line I was describing is unfit for twenty-five miles an hour; I think twenty miles an hour might be safe. I should like to make one observation. I do not think this is an extremely bad line, as an exceptional case: I regret to say that there are a great number of lines in the kingdom where very high speeds are maintained, of which this line is only a type." A Juror—"Do you suppose the accident would have happened if all the permanent way had been in good condition?" Captain Wynn-"If it arose from the breaking of the axle, which seems not improbable, the state of the roads would certainly be one likely to produce it." Crossley, a plate-layer, stated that the line was kept short of men and materials. When he had asked for bolts, keys, and chair-packings, he had been threatened with discharge: this had prevented him from applying to a higher officer. Messrs, Brassey and Field are the contractors for the maintenance of the line. Some officers of the company explained the nature of the contract with Brassey and Field, who are paid 120/. per mile per annum for keeping the roadway in order, not finding rails, chairs, and sleepers. No complaints had been made by the company's inspectors. In eighteen months ending December last, 59,735% was expended in relaying forty-six miles of single rails.-Captain Laws, the manager, said: "I cannot remember having seen three trains running close together in the same direction at any time."—A Juror: "Last Friday night two trains started for the Clifton Junction within ten yards of each other; one from the East Lancashire, the other from the Lancashire and Yorkshire line." Captain Laws: "Then that was a gross breach of the regulations, which provide that no train shall, under any circumstances, follow another within five minutes."—Mr. Hawkshaw, the consulting engineer, admitted that the old part of the road was "not quite in a state for a high velocity" -a speed of forty or fifty miles .- Mr. Andrew Izat, inspector of repairs on the line, said he did not think 120%, a mile sufficient to maintain in repair the length security might be given to the public by the repair of between Manchester and Bolton, the traffic was so the line—it wants repair in many parts. He did not great. He had made a demand for this particular think this accident had been caused by the state of the mile to be relaid; and Mr. Watts, the engineer, had

appointed the Monday after the accident to walk over was the stoker. The boiler exploded with extraordinary and examine it. He had reported twelve months ago the necessity of this mile being relaid. Mr. W. Watts, resident engineer, gave an unqualified contradiction to Mr. Izat's statement.—The Jury gave a verdict, finding that the deaths had been caused "by the engine No. 13 running off the rails, and upsetting near the Dixon Fold station on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, caused by the excessive speed at which it was driven by the deceased Thomas Croston; against whom we therefore return a verdict of manslaughter. And we state that, although the rules of the company furnished to the guards and drivers limit the speed of express-trains to thirty miles an hour, this train has usually far exceeded that speed; and we think this could not so constantly have occurred without the knowledge and approbation of the company. We find also, that the engine No. 13, from having only four wheels, and the length of time it has been in use, was not a proper engine to attach to a train running thirty miles an hour, even on a railway in good and sufficient order; that the permanent way of this railway, as regards sleepers, chairs, and rails, in material and construction is generally defective, and by no means safe; that the speed at which the points to branch-lines are passed is highly dangerous; that the quick succession of trains on the line from Manchester to Clifton Junction with the East Lancashire Company is also very dangerous; and that the general arrangements of the company, as to maintenance of way and management of trains, do not conduce to the safety of the public. We cannot too strongly condemn the management of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company on this portion of their line, known as the Bolton and Preston district. We are also of opinion, that the speed at which express-trains travel on all railways is so great that a stringent investigation should be instituted by the Board of Trade, as to the construction and present condition of the permanent way, engines, and carriages, as well as the working arrangements; and we fear it will be found that the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is not the only one on which such a system of economy prevails as seriously to endanger the safety of the public."

There was an Accident on the South-Eastern Railway on the morning of the 4th instant. The goods train from the Bricklayers' Arms terminus to Keading left town shortly after five o'clock, and proceeded safely as far as the Merstham station, a few yards beyond which it ran into a ballast-train, which was in the act of starting at the moment on its downward journey. The engine of the luggage train and several of the ballast trucks were thrown over on to the up-line of rails, and a number of "navigators," who were riding in one of the trucks, were seriously hurt. Nine poor fellows, more or less injured, were placed in carriages and sent off to St. Thomas's Hospital. Five of them, after having had their wounds dressed, were sufficiently well to proceed to their own homes. The other four were more seriously hurt. The accident is stated to have occurred thus:-It is usual for every ballast train to be accompanied by a signal-man, who rides in one of the trucks. When the train comes to a stand, this man goes back a few hundred yards, and exhibits his red lamp or flag, as the case may be, to prevent any succeeding train running into the ballast trucks. When the work for which the ballast train has been stopped is completed, a whistle from the driver hails the signal-man, who hastens back and jumps into one of the trucks, in order to travel with the train. The signal-man belonging to the ballast train to which the accident happened had been performing his duty in the rear of the train yesterday morning, and having been summoned by the driver's whistle to rejoin the train, he left his post, and was in the act of getting into one of the trucks, after giving the signal to start, when the Reading goods train ran into the ballast train with terrific force.

Several fatal accidents have happened from the Explosion of Railway Locomotive Engines. One occurred on the 8th inst. at Longsight, near Manchester. The North-Western Company have a large engine-shed at Longsight; an old engine, which had been recently repaired, was standing in the shed, with the steam up;

violence; some of the pillars of the shed were broken, and a large part of the roof fell. Heffern's skull and leg were fractured, and the stoker was badly scalded. At the time of the disaster some eighty workmen were at breakfast: a large sheet of iron, forming one side of the boiler, fell upon four of them, and they were killed on the spot. Nearly a dozen others were more or less hurt by the flying fragments or the fall of the roof; and several limbs were fractured. The driver died on the following morning. An inquest was commenced that day. Rigge, the out-door foreman, said he had examined the engine after the explosion, and found that the dome-valve was screwed down to the bottom of the slot, in which state no steam could blow off. The fire-box valve was blown away. His opinion was that excessive pressure was the cause of the explosion. Mr. W. Fairbairn, the civil engineer, gave evidence. He pronounced the engine, though an old one, in good condition, and able to bear an ordinary amount of pressure; but when the explosion occurred he believed the pressure was from 300 to 400 pounds on the square inch; he found the undamaged safety-valve on the engine-dome "tightly screwed home," and thus rendered inoperative.

Another frightful Explosion of a Railway Locomotive happened at Brighton on the 17th inst. On that morning the engine was about to be attached to a train which leaves Brighton at seven o'clock for Littlehampton; there were three people on the engine, driver, stoker, and engine-fitter; the locomotive was rent asunder with frightful force, and the metal fragments, were hurled through the roof of the shed. The unfortunate men were torn to pieces, and some of the human fragments were found in a street three hundred yards from the station. The passengers were dreadfully alarmed, but not hurt. At the first sitting of the inquest, Mr. Craven, locomotive superintendent, stated that the engine was built in 1840, " but had been patched and patched till it had been nearly rebuilt." On the 4th March an inspector pronounced it "perfect." It had run 95,000 miles, but they expected 300,000 miles from an engine before parting with it. In 1840, boilers were made with 5-16th plates, but now with 7-16th. They do not put new boilers into engines; when a boiler has worn out two new boxes and two new sets of tubes, the engine is given up. He believed that this accident arose from the safety-valve being unduly pressed down. The inquest closed on the 21st, when the jury pronounced the following verdict: "Firstly, on the body of John Young, the engine driver, that his death was caused by his own reckless conduct in placing a higher pressure on the engine than it was fitted to bear; Secondly, as to John Elliott, that, by such reckless conduct, Young did kill and slay him; and thirdly, that, in the same manner, Young did kill and slay Richard Thomas Baker." The Coroner added, that the jury also drew up a paper, and signed it, in the following terms: "The jury new sitting upon the bodies of John Young, John Elliott, and Richard James Baker, the persons unfortunately killed at the Brighton terminus on the 17th day of March inst., unanimously recommend that in future a more frequent and rigid examination be made of the locomotive engines; and that the directors be requested to take into consideration whether an improved system cannot be adopted of instructions to the drivers. And the jury hope that the time is not far distant when the safety valves may be placed beyond the undue control of the drivers.

An alarming fire broke out at Windsor Castle, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a few hours after the arrival of the Royal Family from Buckingham Palace. The fire originated in the private apartments, which are situated in the Prince of Wales's Tower. On its ground floor stood the Gothic Dining-room, a very handsomely decorated apartment, and here Her Majesty and the Prince dined alone, as is their custom on the day of their arrival at the Castle. They had concluded their repast, and retired to an adjoining apartment, when dense volumes of smoke suddenly apprised the domestics that a fire had taken place behind the woodwork of the Dining-room. Every exertion was used to extinguish it, but the efforts were not successful until there had been on it was Heffern the driver, and in the ash-pit beneath a considerable destruction of property. The Prince of

Wales's Tower is completely gutted, the roof even being destroyed, and the flames penetrated into portions of the Brunswick lower, which adjoins, doing much injury there also. The apartments which have chiefly suffered are about a dozen bed-rooms and the Gothic Diningroom. The whole of the valuable furniture of the Red Drawing-room, which was placed in great jeopardy, was earefully removed by the soldiers and the Lord Chamberlain's men, and little damage is done to it, with the exception of the breaking of some of the glass of the magnificent chandeliers. In a very few minutes after the alarm was first given, the Fusileer Guards, 700 strong, were on the spot, and the 2d Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams, followed with their barrack engine. The soldiers behaved manfully, some mounting the roof of the tower, some removing the furniture with the utmost care from the apartments contiguous to the conflagration, while others were using their utmost exertions at the engines. An express was despatched from the Castle to the London Fire Brigade, which arrived with two powerful engines, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, at 2 o'clock in the morning. About this time the fire was partially got under, but it was not totally extinguished before 4 o'clock. Her Majesty remained during the whole time in the adjoining rooms, and happily has sustained no inconvenience from the alarm which such an event was likely to cause. The frost was so intense during the night as considerably to retard the action of the engines, while it favoured the action of the flames. The fire seems to have originated from a furnace-flue, situated at the basement of the Prince of Wales's Tower, for the purpose of heating the air which warms the Gothic Dining-room and many other apartments in this tower.

R. B. H. Blundell, Esq. of Deysbrook, in Laneashire, was Found Drowned on the 19th inst. From the evidence of the domestics examined on the Coroner's inquest it was ascertained that early on Saturday forenoon he left his house to walk about his grounds and did not return that night, and that on the next day search was made for him, when his hat was found floating in a pond in a field abont 300 yards from his own residence. Mr. Barnes, the surgeon who attended on Mr. Blundell for several years, gave it as his opinion that, although somewhat eccentric in his manner sometimes, there was nothing to convince him that he was wrong in his mind. The coroner having summed up, the jury after an hour's deliberation, brought in the verdict,—"The hour's deliberation, brought in the verdict,—"The deceased, Richard Benson Hollinshed Blundell, was found drowned in a field contiguous to the lands of deceased, but by what means sufficient evidence has not been given." Mr. Blundell was for many years magistrate of the county, and one of the most extensive coal proprietors in Lancashire.

The Danger of Stepping from a Railway Carriage while the Train is in Motion was fatally shown on the Midland Railway on the 23rd inst. A middle-aged well dressed man opened the carriage door, sprang out, and fell between the edge of the platform and the train. The wheels ran over his legs and mutilated them terribly. His hody was then twisted into a posture more nearly parallel to the train, and the wheels of several carriages ran along his chest, literally opening the trunk from end to end. The accident was witnessed by a number of horrified officials and passengers, but no one was able to render the slightest assistance.

An Explosion of Fire Damp, attended with a deplorable loss of life, occurred on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, at the Arley Mine of the Inec Coal Company, near Wigan, in Lancashire. The number of those actually known to be killed is twenty, but twelve others are known to be missing; and twenty-five are still in the mine, whose fate has not been ascertained. About twenty have been more or less seriously hurt by the explosion. The Arley mine was sunk about three years ago, and has been worked ever since; it has no communication with the neighbouring mines; and, with the exception of one which took place at the sinking of the mine, this is the first accident of any description that has occurred in it. The depth is about 415 yards, and the mine is divided into four districts, there being a

of this shocking eatastrophe has not yet been ascertained; but the matter of course will be investigated.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THERE was a great meeting at Exeter Hall on the 1st inst., in support of the Early Closing Movement; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report of the association, read by the Secretary, gave a gratifying account of the spread of the movement, and the beneficial effects of the curtailment of the hours of labour, especially in London. The Lord Mayor strongly expressed his opinion that the hours of labour were too many both for masters and men. Mr. Hitcheock, a large employer, stated that he had closed early, provided better apartments, given longer holidays, and otherwise increased the comforts of his young men, for the last ten years; and he found that doing so "paid." The Reverend John Jackson hoped that the Crystal Palace question would be solved by increasing week-day holidays. The Bishop of Chichester and Lord John Manners urged the imperative necessity of giving more time to the working classes for their own improvement, in order that those who form the strength of the nation may not degenerate; and to secure that nice adjustment of toil and leisure which appears to be the true realisation in this world of Christian equality. Resolutions regretting and condemning the custom of late closing, still very general, and appealing for help to the ladies, passed unanimously.

A meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the 8th inst., at Exeter Hall, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the society; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Amongst the number present were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Carr, late of Bombay, Lord C. Russell, Sir T. D. Aeland, &c. &c. The Chairman after observing that they were now at the commencement of the fiftieth year of the life of the British and Foreign Bible Society, made the following remarkable statement:-"The Scriptures have been rendered into 148 languages or dialects, all of which have been reduced to printing, and of these 121 had never before appeared in type. The combined societies of England and the Continent have eirculated not less than forty-three millions of copies of the Scriptures in whole or part; and thus the records of inspired truth have within the present century been rendered accessible to six hundred millions of the human race. But there is one matter which calls for special attention; of the 148 languages so reduced into printing, 25 existed only in an oral form. They had no alphabet, and were not reduced into writing until such time as they were worked upon by the agents of the society. Let this fact (said Lord Shaftesbury) be treasured up by those who talk of the intellectual improvement of the human race and the march of mind, and let them tell me if in the whole range of intellectual power there is anything which shows more of mind, thought, and capacity than that twenty-five oral languages should be reduced to writing and alphabet, and that thus was devised the means by which twenty-five nations should have access for themselves to the invaluable and unspeakable Word of God. Lord Shaftesbury concluded by remarking that the society included in itself all the great questions of the day. It was, he said, a free-trade society, a reform society, a peace society, and it was a defence society .-The Secretary then read the report, which, in detail, confirmed the account given by Lord Shaftesbury.—At the close of the meeting a subscription of upwards of 70007, was announced as having been already collected towards the Jubilee fund.

ago, and has been worked ever since; it has no communication with the neighbouring minies; and, with the exception of one which took place at the sinking of the mine, this is the first accident of any description that has occurred in it. The depth is about 415 yards, and the mine is divided into four districts, there being a separate current of air for ventilating each. The cause postage, last considers that the rate proposed does not

meet the objects of the Association, which cannot relax its efforts to obtain a very much lower rate of charge than that proposed, and thus to secure for the colonies and dependencies the same advantages of intercommunication that have been obtained for the mother country. The Association considers that the proposed charge of fourpence for the ocean transit of letters, whether effected by vessels subsidised by government or by private ships, is entirely inconsistent with the principles upon which the uniform rate of the penny postage was established; it having been satisfactorily proved that distance was not the element upon which the rate of postage should be computed. That the real cost of the freight upon a letter transmitted to our colonies, even if estimated at the highest rate of freightage, is absolutely insignificant, and ought, when such important political, social, and moral objects are involved, to be disregarded, as it is in the case of Ireland, the Channel Islands, and other places. That the proposed charge would not put an end to the extensive evasions which are now practised. The Association regrets that so high a rate should have been proposed for the British colonies, and at the moment when the government is negotiating with foreign countries for large mutual reductions of postage. lastly, the Association believes, that had the experiment of penny postage at home been tried in a partial manner, such as is now proposed, with regard to colonial postage, it would have proved a failure, instead of becoming as it has, one of the most extraordinary blessings that ever was conferred by government upon a country."

The Claims of the University of London to the Elective Franchise have been brought before the government. On the 16th inst. a deputation waited, for that purpose, on the Prime Minister in Downing Street. It consisted of senators of the University of London, the heads or influential members of sixteen metropolitan and seventeen provincial colleges, the officers of the graduates' committee, principals of endowed and private schools whose courses of tuition have been influenced by the University curriculum, representatives of important medical associations in town and country, and several members of the House of Commons who have promised to support the franchise committee lately formed. The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., who shortly explained its object. Mr. C. J. Foster, LL.D., M.A., read a memorial object, Mr. C. J. Foster, J.B. D., M. A., read a memorial in support of the claims of the University, which were further enforced by Mr. T. Thornley, M.P., Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., Dr. Billing, and Dr. Roget, members of the senate of the University; the Rev. Dr. Harris, president of New College; the Rev. Dr. Angus, president of Stepney College; Dr. J. H. Wilson, senior physician of St. George's Hospital; and Dr. Black, president warden of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Earl of Aberdeen said in reply:—"I have no hesitation in acknowledging the very strong claims you have urged for the favourable consideration by the government of the object you have in view; and I readily admit that the constituency which would be afforded by the University of London, is such a one as it would be most agreeable to the government to organise. You will not, I suppose, expect me to give a final answer to-day; but I assure you that, so far from throwing cold water on the subject, which was deprecated by one of the deputation, I do with the utmost sincerity assure you—and I

beg you to believe that in so doing I am not by any means making use of words of mere formal courtesythat the subject will be taken by the government into their most serious and friendly consideration."

A meeting on the subject of Slavery was held on the

19th inst., at Stafford House, at which was present about forty of the ladies who had assembled at the same place on the 26th of November, 1852, to promote an address from women of Great Britain and Ireland to the women of the United States, also several other ladies, members of the Society of Friends. The following report was read to the meeting by the Duchess of Sutherland :-

"The General Committee for obtaining signatures to the address of the women of Great Britain and Ireland to the address of the women of treat difficult and Transit to the women of America, on the subject of slavery, has been as-sembled here this day for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sub-Committee, and of giving directions for the trans-mission of the address, which is now ready, to the United

The number of signatures amounts to 562,848, and it may safely be asserted that there is scarcely a single district may safely of asserted that there is scarcely a single desired of Her Majesty's European dominions which is not repre-sented; great zeal and sympathy universally prevailed, and nothing but the short space of time allowed to the work prevented a very large multiplication of the numbers.

"It is proposed to send the address to the care of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who has undertaken to make such arrangements as shall give it the greatest publicity. Every one will feel that this hady's co-operation is of real value.

"The General Committee are desirons to acknowledge the

efficient services of the Sub-Committee, and especially to express their thanks to the Duchess of Sutherland, who has acted throughout as honorary secretary, and has devoted much time and attention to the work.

The General Committee are also desirous to express their thanks to the ladies, and others named in the list sub-joined, for the large numbers collected by their individual efforts."

A list of about sixty names was then read, including some from Paris, Jerusalem, Guernsey, &c., and the address, with twenty-six large folio volumes of signatures, was brought forward for inspection. The Duchess of Sutherland then read a letter received from Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in which she expressed her readiness to make arrangements for the reception of the address, and for giving the utmost publicity to it in America, mentioning at the same time that a new work from her pen was about to be immediately published. Before the meeting separated the first copy of the work referred to, called A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, having been procured by a special effort from the London publisher only an hour previously, was presented by the committee to the Duchess of Sutherland.

Obituary of Antable Bersons.

MR. HENRY SOUTHERN, Her Majesty's Minister at the Court MEAN SOUTHERS, HET MIGOSTY SAMINGET AT THE COURT OF THE BERLS, Glied AT RIO on the 28th of January.
ADMIEAL OF THE RED THE HON. SHE THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, G.C.B., died on the 4th inst., in his 77th year.
LEOPELD DE BUCH, the celebrated Prussian geologist, died

at Berlin on the 4th inst., in the 79th year of his age. GENERAL SIR E. KERRISON, BART., G.C.H., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, died on the 9th inst., in his 79th year. M. ORFILA, the great French chemist, and former dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, died on the 12th inst., in his

70th year. GENERAL HAVNAU died at Vienna on the 14th inst.

M. Bruner, the great comic French actor of a former generation, died at Fontainebleau, in the 88th year of his age.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE latest news 'from India is not of much importance. It was reported at Calcutta that a revolution had taken place in Ava, in favour of the heir-apparent, the brother of the late King; who had ordered hostilities to cease. The king of Ava had fied. There had been a great deal of sickness at Pegu and Prome. Many officers were absent on sick leave; the hospitals were crowded; and the deaths were two or three daily. This was in the early days of January, and it was expected that the sickness would last till the end of the month.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope comes

down to the end of January. General Catheart had entered the Orange Sovereignty and encamped on the Caledon River. Thence, early in December, he issued a summons to the chiefs of the Basutos to meet him at Platberg on the 13th of the same month; and on the 8th, the camp set out from Committee Drift, and reached Platberg on the 13th. Here two young chiefs, sons of Mosliesh, came in; but General Cathcart refused to see him. He, however, sent by them a letter to Moshesh, reproaching him with not having paid the fine adjudged by the commissioners; and finally threatening, that if, within three days from that time, ten thousand cattle

and one thousand horses were not sent in, the general Colonial Assembly of Sydney, a bill for the management would go and take the cattle at any cost. Alarmed at of the gold fields had just passed, and it was to come would go sint take the came at any cost. Aramed at this menace, Moshesh came to the camp next evening, and had a "talk" with the governor. The general declined to talk at much length, but went straight to the point: would Moshesh send in the cattle and horses? Moshesh asked for time — might he have six days? No — three days. Then Moshesh said he did not wish for war, and would send in the cattle. He departed; but he quickly sent a message, begging that the day of interview might not count as one of the three days of grace: which was allowed. On the third day a son of Moshesh came in with 3500 head of cattle; but on the next day came none; and the troops advanced. A battle took place on the 20th, on the Berea Mountain. The Basutos, mounted, in good order, with great spirit and some six thousand in number, defended the mountain and their herds of cattle. General Cathcart led the first division into the fire. Colonel Eyre swept over the mountain, and at one time was surrounded by large bodies of horsemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, with the main of the cavalry, went round the base of the mountain, and met with great resistance; but in the end the enemy fled, and 4500 head of eattle were captured. At one time the troops were in possession of 30,000 head, but they had not horsemen sufficient to drive them away. The battle lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset. On the side of the British were 38 killed, including 1 officer, Captain Faunce; and 15 wounded, including 2 officers. Immediately after the battle Moshesh sued for peace, begged not to be considered any longer an encmy of the Queen, and promised to do all he could to keep his people in order. General Cathcart granted his request, and peace was proclaimed. The governor then issued a proclamation empowering the Burghers of the Orange Sovereignty to arm themselves for their own protection; the camp was then broken up, and the troops returned to their former positions in Caffreland. The papers contain several accounts of murders and outrages committed in the absence of the troops. In an attack on a party of forty Caffres at the Konap, Lieutenant Wright had been severely wounded. Only two of the enemy were killed. Two brothers had been shot between Fort Elizabeth and Somerset by rebel Hottentots; and in pursuing the marauders Lieutenant Currie was severely wounded, and Mr. Jan Bower killed. In a conflict with Brander, in the Fish Rive Bush, an old field cornet, three of the mounted police, and a soldier of the 12th Regiment, were killed. The gang of Hottentots were dispersed, eleven being killed. Several spirited revolutions were passed by the municipality of Cape Town on the 19th January, condemning the delay in granting the consti-tution; repudiating any distinction, for political pur-poses, between British, Dutch, and Coloured persons; emphatically denying the numerical proportion alleged by Sir John Pakington to exist between them; and generally vindicating the Coloured inhabitants from the charge of rebellion.

There are advices from the Australian Settlements to the end of December and beginning of January. Notwithstanding the Christmas holidays, and the searcity of water, the yield of gold from the Victoria diggings amounted to about 100,000 ounces a week. From November 18 to December 30, there had been 453,085 ounces brought by government and private escort, exclusive of that brought by individual diggers. Up to the end of 1852, it is estimated that the grand total amounted to no less than 3,998,321 ounces—in round numbers four million ounces, worth, at 70s. per ounce, 14,000,000l.; but intrinsically little less than 16,000,000l. At Melbourne provisions had fallen in price. Flour was selling at 201. a ton, or 1s. 6d, the quartern loaf, instead of double that price; but vegetables, fruit, and butter, were still dear. The population had increased upwards of 30,000 in three months. At Port Phillip, during the month of December, 12,000 emigrants and 152 ships had arrived; yet nothing approaching to suffering had occurred. Upon the whole, the labour-market was easier; and the harvest and the wool crop, both abundant, had been secured in all the colonies without

into operation on the 1st of February. By this bill, "the government may grant leases by tender or auction for quartz or other mining to British subjects for any periods not exceeding twenty-one years; they may also suspend any pastoral leases that may be found to extend over gold-fields, upon giving compensation to the owners. The licence-fee is fixed at 30s per month, and is to be paid by traders and other parties as well as miners. In the case of foreigners the charge is to be double. No the ease of foreigners the charge is to be double. licence is to be given to those who shall not be able to ecrtify that they have been duly discharged from their last place of service; and persons working without one are to be fined 5*l*., and to be liable in default to two months' imprisonment with hard labour on the roads. The bill contains several other provisions equally stringent, and is said to be regarded by the most intelligent classes with a strong feeling of aversion; the narrow policy of the clause against foreigners being especially condemned." Great complaints were made of the irregularity and delay of the direct steam communication. As an instance of its inefficiency, it is mentioned that on the 8th of January the "Melbourne" had not arrived at Adelaide: it was presumed she would only bring news from England to October 3; whereas a sailingvessel had already brought news to October 5. , Murders by bushrangers are reported, especially near the new diggings the Ovens. The diggings are described as being in the most lawless state; tents are cut open during the night even for an ounce of gold. The police force was very small.

The intelligence from Canada contains one important piece of intelligence; the second reading, on the 2nd inst., of the Representation Bill-the Reform Bill of Canada. Its object is to increase the representation from 84 members to 120, taking generally, indeed as far as the government deem practicable, population for the basis, and disfranchising a number of small boroughs. This bill, if it become law, it is admitted on all hands will make the legislature of Canada much more democratic than at present.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

Emigration from Ireland continues to increase, not only in extent, but in regularity and steadiness. "Every American post," says a Galway newspaper, "brings its supply of remittances, upon the receipt of which crowds of emigrants hurry away, with scarce a moment's delay or preparation. In ordinary correspondence, a communication by post does not receive a reply more punctually than a letter from an Irish emigrant in America, is followed by the immediate departure of one, two, or three, or more of the relations at home. The peculiarity of this year's exedus consists in the fact that those who compose it are not broken down tenants, terrified by the pressure of poor-rate and the fears of a future famine, or driven to despair by the menaces of a harsh landlord, and the frightful visions of bailiffs or crowbars, who fly to emigration as their last desperate resource; they are persons well enough to do in the world, whom the success of their friends in a strange land stimulates to follow them. If one may judge by the numerous instances which have come under our notice, the spell that bound the Irish peasant to his native soil is broken; and he is now as ready to break every tie which attached him to his home, and to go forth in search of adventure, as a Scotchman or an Arab of the desert. A most remarkable instance of this change of feeling and of altered circumstances of emigration, has been afforded this very day in an extensive migration which has taken place from the Islands of Arran. Seven years ago, even while famine scared them from a wretched home, to part from their native islands would have been a second death to these primitive and secluded people. Now, when they are in comparative affluence, able to satisfy all their moderate wants in a home endeared by the tie of kindred, and hallowed by many sacred traditions, a departure to a distant land causes them little or no emotion. To leave their friends at home and kindred extraordinary expense, and in good condition. In the here for ever, apparently gives them as little concern as

it would have afforded them a few years ago to leave their isolated shores for a fair in Galway, where they possibly might be detained two or three days by some change in the weather. Some thirty or forty of them, who have left this town to day for Liverpool, on their passage to America, seemed quite unconcerned at their expatriation. They were fine young men and women, admirable specimens of the Irish peasant before famine had bowed his frame or crushed his spirit."—The Clonmel Chronicle says:—"An unusually large number of emigrants passed through this town on Patrick's Day, on their way to Liverpool for embarkation. Our attention was particularly arrested by the respectable appearance of one party; upon inquiry, we found them to be persons from the Knocklofty estate, who have been enabled by the Earl Donoughmore to emigrate with their families to America. They consisted of about thirty-five individuals, all comfortably clothed, and furnished with ample supplies for a voyage across the Atlantic. The noble earl's house-steward accompanied this batch, with orders to provide in every way for their comfort on the passage from Waterford and Liverpool, while his lordship has taken his departure from Knocklofty so as to meet them at the latter port, that he may personally secure for his dependants good berths and every accommodation on board the emigrant vessel."

A full meeting of the Working Man's Emigration Society was held on the 22nd, at the Temperance Hall, Broadway. Westminster, Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of receiving an explanation of the means and objects of the Society. The chairman, while expressing his conviction that at no time had the lot of the agricultural labourer been more prosperous than it now was, enforced the desirability of opening to the industrious a way from a country where labour is in

excess, to another where it is greatly needed. The society enable men to go out by the aid of the funds resulting from the common subscriptions, priority being determined by ballot. Six persons had secured passages under these arrangements, and several others would receive the same aid in a few days, the society receiving the same security of two persons for repayment. A number of questions respecting the operations of the society were put and answered, and resolutions approving of the society and its aim were passed before the meeting separated.

The following Statistics of Emigration, are given in a Parliamentary paper just printed. From London, in the course of last year, the registered tonnage of the emigrant ships was 124,856; the officers numbered 762; the cooks, carpenters, and stewards, 825; able seamen, 2,869; ordinary seamen, 638; landsmen, 251; boys, 661; the total number of the crew was 6,006; of the emigrants from London there were 15,257 men, 7,964 women, and 8,266 children, making 31,247. From Liverpool, in the year, the registered tonnage of the ships was 368,294; the crews numbered 11,954; and the emigrants, men, women, and children, 137,331. From Plymouth the registered tonnage of the ships was 50,957; the crews, 335; and the emigrants numbered 8,443. From Glasgow and Greenock the registered tonnage of the ships that sailed in the year, was 27,850; the crews, 1,278; the emigrants, 11,542. From Belfast, 1,560 emigrants sailed; from Dublin, 4,101; from Galway, 774; from Limerick, 7,007; from Londonderry, 4,662; from Queenstown, 7,468; from Sligo and outports the number of emigrants was 1,816; and from Waterford and New Ross 5,135. The total number of emigrants last year from Great Britain and Ireland, under the inspection of emigration officers, was 221,086.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence from France is of little political interest. A painful sensation was created in Paris by the suicide of Count Camarata, a cousin of the Emperor, who shot himself on the 4th inst. He was the son of the Princess Bacciochi, and grandson of the Princess Eliza, the eldest sister of Napoleon I. He was 27 years old, and unmarried. For some time past he had been speculating very deeply at the Bourse, and had lately been embarrassed for money. His death was immediately followed by the suicide of Mlle. Marthe, the actress, a great favourite with the public. She was in Loudon when the news of the Count's death reached her. She hastened to Paris; and on her arrival received a small box which he had sent her. Soon afterwards she was visited by a Commissary of Police, who demanded the box, and, on her refusal to say where it was deposited, made a strict search in her apartments. Next morning she was found dead in her bedroom, having suffocated herself with the fumes of charcoal. the Sunday following she was buried in the Cimetiere Montmartre, and the corpse was followed to the grave by a large number of actresses, dressed in deep mourning. Madame Doche was one of the pall-bearers. M. Samson, of the Théatre Français, and many other actors, were present. During this ceremony not a word was spoken. There was scarcely a dry eye among the crowd that surrounded the grave, and many of the actresses sobbed audibly. After a ball lately given by the Senate, a quantity of jewellery-rings, pins, and bracelets-was picked up in the drawing-rooms. Extraordinary pains were taken to restore the precious ornaments to their fair owners, and a public advertisement was even inserted in the journals, stating that ladies who had lost jewels might have them upon application and a "proper description of the property." ball committee, who had a large chest of glittering baubles in its custody, was much surprised at finding no claimants come forward. But a close examination disclosed the terrible fact that all the jewels were false. But little expectation is entertained that the committee will ever be called upon to account for their trust.

The Emperor of Austria has entirely recovered from the effects of the wound he received from the assassin who attempted his life. Four persons of note connected with the revolutionary movements in Hungary were executed at Pesth on the 3rd of March. Karl Juhbal was a tutor of Kossuth's sister's chil-dren, and an active agent in preparing for a new outbreak. Noszlopy was a magistrate and member of the Defence Committee in 1849. Sarközy was a private soldier, messenger between Pesth and the Bakony outlaws. Andrasffy had been an officer of Hussars: he was arrested so long ago as December 1851. The sequestration decree against the Lombard exiles is severer than it at first appeared to be. On behalf of the Emperor, Radetzky has announced, from the fortress of Verona, that the sequestration includes not only those who may not, but those who may have obtained permission to emigrate: whoever may be considered a political refugee shall lose the whole of his property; no regard will be paid to contracts or legal liens on that property. Everybody and anybody appointed to administer the decree of confiscation must do so under the heaviest pecuniary penalties. The consequences of this decree are tremendous, as it includes a host of Lombard exiles, who, with the permission of Austria, had become citizens of Piedmont. Among them are Count Borromeo, Marquis Pallavinini Trivulsio, Count Enrico Martini, Count Gabrio Casati, and Count Ercole Oldofredi. The value of the property is very great. It is said that the Sardinian Government has applied for advice to the British Government. The Commission of Sequestration was sitting at the Palace Borromeo.

The expulsion from Lombardy of the people belonging to the Swiss Canton of Ticino has been carried into effect with great rigour and cruelty. The valley of Erbonne is a part of the large valley of Inteloi, situated in Lombardy, but the property of the Ticinese, who reside there. These people, to the number of 100, were compelled on the 15th inst., to abandon houses, flocks, and

have arrived at Sendestad, stripped of their all.

The Milan Gazette of the 20th publishes a proclamation from Marshal Radetzky, announcing that the Emperor of Austria, considering that the persons most compromised as chiefs in the prosecution for high treason at Mantua have suffered already the punishment they deserved, has resolved to relinquish the prosecution, and to grant to all the other persons compromised, under whatever charge, a full and entire reprieve from the sentences which they have incurred, without any distinction, provided that they were then under arrest, and excepting only the refugees en contumace.

The island of Sicily is in a very disturbed state. Accounts from Palermo state that the police authorities declare that a wide-spread conspiracy exists throughout the island. More than 100 persons of respectability have been thrown into prison, and the greatest alarm exists in all classes of society. Military commissions are forming, with extraordinary powers; and the garrisons of Palermo, Messina, and Catania are kept on siege duty. An order has appeared obliging all students to leave Naples within

all that they possessed to the hands of strangers, and | twenty-four hours. The town is to be placed under military authority.

> The last accounts from Constantinople lessen the apprehensions of a rupture between Turkey and Russia. On the 13th inst. Prince Menschikoff had his first audience of the Sultan, and all passed off in the most friendly manner.

> The dates from New York are to the 13th instant. President Pierce delivered his inaugural address at Washington on the 4th. The new cabinet is thus composed: Mr. Marcy, of the State of New York, Secretary of State; Mr. Caleb Cushing, who was a military comrade of the President in Mexico, and is now a judge in Massachusetts, Attorney-General; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Jefferson Davis, another Mexican officer, Secretary at War; Mr. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. M'Clelland, Governor of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General. These gentlemen are highly spoken of both for their abilities and integrity; all are distinguished in the Democratic party.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

SEVERAL miscellaneous publications of the past month have possessed great interest. A posthumous Private Journal of F. S. Larpent, Esq., who was attached as judge-advocate to Lord Wellington's head-quarters during the last two years of the Peninsular war, who witnessed the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, was for a short time prisoner to the French, and had intimate opportunities of observing the habits and manners of our great military chief, has given us a picture of Weilington more striking as well as pleasing, because taken by one to whom he was not sitting for his picture, than any we have had. Mr. Layard has published, in a noble volume full of learning, adventure, character, and descriptive power, Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, being the result of a second expedition. Professor Newman, of University College, has translated into unrhymed metres The Odes of Horace, in which, though it is impossible ever to hope to naturalise such forms of verse to the English tongue, the delightful old Latin poet is made sufficiently intelligible to those who know nothing of his language; and, even for those who do, the information as to his personal history, and the circumstances in which his writings were composed, is most curious and ample. Mr. Kennedy has judiciously most curious and ample. Mr. Rennedy has judiciously compresed into one small volume a Narratice of the Second Voyage of the Prince Albert in Search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Henry Shaw has published a Hand-book of Medieval Alphabets and Devices, in which the rich treasures of his more gorgeous work on that subject are popularised and made accessible. A touching and impressive memorial of one of the last of our heroic travellers in Africa (unhappily not the last, for even since his death, two years ago, another has been added to the illustrious list headed by the names of Park and Clapperton), has been made in a Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa in 1850-I by the late James Richardson. Mr. Horace St. John has compiled a History of the Indian Archipelago. Colonel Mure has added a fourth volume, occupied chiefly with Herodotus and his writings, to his History of the Lauguage and Literature of Ancient Greece. Lord Grey has published, in a series of letters to the Prime Minister under whom he directed the Colonial Office, a defence of The Colonial Policy of Lord John Russell's Administration. Mr. and Mrs. Pulzsky, have favoured the world with their Sketches of Society in the United States, to which they prefix the not very intelligible title of White Red Black. Mr. George Campbell has enlarged into a bulky octavo the contents of some pamphiets he had directed against abuses existing in the government of India, under the title of India as it May Be. Mr. Cayley has made another step to the completion of his proposed translation of Dante's Divine Comedy, in the metre of the original, by issuing his version of reeling Ottoman Empire.

the Purgatory. The first huge volume of a very elaborate treatise on practical horticulture, called the Book of the Garden, has been put forth, with no less than a thousand and seventy illustrations, by Mr. Charles McIntosh. A book of travels, comprising the Narrative of a Journey Round the World which occupied five years, and not the least attractive part of which relates to South Australia, California, and Australia, has been translated from the German of the traveller, Mr. F. Ger-staccker. And Mrs. Stowe has published, in A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, a most impressive and sufficing answer to those who had accused her of exaggeration

and falsehood in her world-famous book.

To this list we have to add one of other books of less importance, but some of them not uninteresting. Among these minor births of the last month have been An Englishwoman's Experience of America, a sensible and entertaining little volume; an abridgment (a very tiny but pretty pamphlet) of the Bishop of Oxford's edition of Evelyn's Saintly Life of Mrs. Margaret Godolphin; a small volume of poetry, Tamerton Church Tower, and other poems, in which Mr. Coventry Patmore has placed beside his new verses carefully corrected copies of the best of his old ones; the second and concluding part of Mr. Samuel Warren's Law and Practice of Election Committees; three novels, entitled respectively, Harry Muir, Nelly Armstrong, and the Longwoods of the Grange; some additions to Mr. Bohn's various Libraries, to the Messrs. Chambers's Tracts and Miscellanies, to Messrs. Ingram & Cooke's Universal and Illustrated Libraries, to Mr. Routledge's Popular Library, to Murray's Railway Reading, to Chapman and Hall's Reading for Travellers, and to Longman's Railway Library; a cheap edition of Mr. Thackeray's Vanity Fair; a pleasing little volume called Life by the Fireside; a volume by Doctor Ihne, of Liverpool, of Re-searches into the History of the Roman Constitution; a fanciful little book by Hans Christian Andersen, of A Poet's Day Dreams; a supposed autobiography of a journeyman printer, under the title of The Working-man's Way in the World; and finally a translation, by Mrs. Percy Sinnett, of M. Von Rochau's Wanderings through the Cities of Italy in 1850 and 1851.

Pamphlet literature has also supplied us with several additional tracts on Indian affairs, with a couple of replies to Mr. Cobden's disquisition on the relations of England and France, with sundry anticipations of the coming Budget, with plentiful considerations for and against the claims of the Jew to sit in parliament, with sensible arguments for a Colonial penny postage, with information from the continent on modes of Industrial Instruction, and with views of the most opposite character as to the claims and probable fate of the now

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS .- The Arrangement Clauses in the present LIST OF DANKETIS.—The Appropriate ventors are present bankerpt Law are so creasized resorted to, that the most im-portant bankerpteise are not multiple in the "London Gazette." It has been determined, therefore, to substitute more useful com-mercial information for the Lists of Bankrapts hitherto printed in this place.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 19th inst., £19,163,146.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, per oz. 5 $1\frac{3}{8}$ Do., dust, ,, 3 15 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 4 $11\frac{3}{4}$ Do., dust,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

...... 0:48 prem. | New York 0:42 disct. Hamburgh 0.35 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	1005	993	994-4
Three per Cent. Reduced	100支	$100\frac{1}{4}$	1004-5
Three and a Quarter per Cents	1033	1033	102
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	63	63	
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	2291	2261	227
Exchequer Bills, June	20s pm.	80 pm.	7-12spm
India Bonds	56 pm.	40 pm.	40s. pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	105	1034	1033	£91,955
all	Blackwall	94	SŽ	9	10,782
100	Caledonian	651	64	645	95,940
all	Eastern Counties	133	12%	134	163,210
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	78	73	75	39,84
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	1085	107	107½	48,506
	Great Northern	82½	80	82	152,010
100	Great Western	924	901	915	180,81
100	Lancash, & Yorksh.	78½	754	76	189,58
100	London & N. Westn.	$120\frac{1}{4}$	1184	119	383,80
100	Loudon & S. Westn.	91½	90	90-1	94,15
100	Midland	77	74½	75	243,90
100	South-East. & Dover	79	772	78	157,76
100	York, Newc., & Ber.	704	$68\frac{f}{2}$	682-9	148,25
100	York & N. Midland.	60	58	59	81,55

FOREIGN LIST-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS

Brazilian 5 per cent., 104 Chilian 6 per cent., 107½ Danish 3 per cent., 84-6 Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 983-9 French 3 per cent., 79-90 French 4 per cent., 99 f. 75 c. French 4½ per cent., 103 f. 70 c. Mexican 3 per cent., 25% Peruvian 6 p. cent. defd., 103-4 Portuguese 4 per cent., 39-94 Russian 5 per cent., 121-2Spanish 3 per cent., $48\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{2}{8}$ Sardinian 5 per cent., $94\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junet. of France, 1-12 East Belgian Junet, 1-15 Luxembourg, 7½-8 Northern of France, 36¼-½ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 83-94 Paris and Orleans, 42½-3½ Paris and Lyons, 181-3 Paris and Ronen, 42-3 Paris and Strasbourg, 33½-3 South of France 44-5 West Flanders, 43-53 West of France, 91-10 Rouen and Havre, 20-1.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES. MINES. BANKS

Australian 5-6 prem. Do. freehold §-‡ ,, Australasian..... 1-1½ Do, Cordillera... 1-3

RAILWAYS.

East Indian... $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ prem. Upper India ½ ,, Ind. Peninsula . 13 to 2 ,, Madras 2 to 2½ ,, Queb. and Rich-

Australasian 93½ to 92 Eng. Scott, and Aust. $12\mathring{g}-12\mathring{g}$ Ind. Aust. and China $3\mathring{g}-4$ Lndn. Aust. and India Ludu. Chart. of Aust. $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ South Australian . . . $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$ Union of Australia $76\frac{1}{4}$ to $77\frac{1}{2}$

STEAM COMPANIES,

Australia Direct. Australian Royal Mail. . . 5-5½ Eastern Steam General Screw St. Ship. . . 12 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 85

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES,

Australian Agricultural 105 | North Brtish Australian. 25pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Weck	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ts.	R	ye.	Bea	ins.	Pe	as.
ending-	8.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Feb. 19	45	6	30	11	18	5	31	- 3	34	8	31	5
- 26	45	- 5	31	2	18	4	31	2	34	8	31	7
Mar. 5	45	- 5	31	4	18	4	30	11	34	7	31	8
- 12	45	- 5	31	5	18	4	30	S	34	6	31	10
— 19	45	5	31	9	18	10	30	10	34	2	32	11

Latest London Market Prices.

Malt. Town, per qr. 58 to 63 Malting Barley ,, 30—32 Octs best. ,, 21—24 Flour-

Town made, per sk. 38 - 40 Country household 34-35American, per barl. 25-27Indian Corn, per qr. 34-36Cattle— 8. d. s. d. s. d. Solth Bensts, per st. 3 6 to 3 10 Calves . . , 4 4 - 4 8 Sheep . . , 3 8 -3 10 Woot, per lb,— 8. d. s. d. South Downs 1 0 to 1 3 Kentish shows 1 Kentish fleeces 1 2 - 1Flannel wool., 0 11-1 3 Australian 1 2-2 4
Cape 1 0-2 0
Spanish 1 0-1 10

METALS.

Copper Cakes, p. ton, 1381, 10s.
Iron, Pigs, 5l.; Rails, 8l, 10s.
to 9l. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 23l, 10s. Stol., Swedish
Keg, 19l, 10s. to 20l, Tin,
English block, 122l.; Banca,
122l.; Sputter, 22l.; Ziac,
28l.

Provisions.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 60s. American, 70s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. to 3s. 8d.; Irish India, per cwt., 90s.; Hambro', 100s.; American, 80s. to 100s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 7d. to 10d.; Dorset, per cwt. 92s. to 108s.; Irish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 84s.

Cheese-Cheshire, per ewt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 84s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 62s.

Hams—York, 76s. to 84s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; Westphalia, 50s. to 67s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lbs., 3s. Sd. to 4s. Sd.

POTATOES, per ton, 115s. to160s. PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. to 4s. 2d. VEAL, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.
DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To Jan. 31 February	3,063 3,381	8 13	6,626 13,338	236 167	9,933 16,899
To 28th Feb.	6,444	21	19,964	403	26,832

N R —It is found impossible to obtain these statistics to a later date than the month previous to our publication, nor is any register of the sexes obtainable from reliable sources.

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	£6 0 to £8
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15 0	5 0 - 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15 0	4 10 - 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 50	14 —	5 0 -

l. s. l. s. Hay... per load 4 7 to 4 12 Clover... , 4 15-5 5 Straw... , 1 10-1 14 Straw..., 1 10—1 14 Guano, Peruy., p. ton, 9/, 10s. Linscedcake, perton, 19/, foll/.

Rape cake, ditto, 4l. to 4l. 10s. Bones, ditto, 4l. 15s. Poultry — Capons, 3s. — 4s.; Fowls, 2s. — 3s.; Chicks, 2s. 2d. — 3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. 0d.; Geese, 3s. 3d. — 7s.; Turkeys,

4s.10d.-11s.; Pigeons, 10d. Hides, &c.-Market, 96 lbs., 4d.—4d.; do., do., 50 lbs., 34d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lbs., 5s. 6d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lbs., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 21s.—60s. Rough Tallow, 900

Oils.

Gallipoli, per ton, 70l.; Sperm, 90l.; Pale Seal, 35l.; Rape, 37l. to 38l.; Cocca-nut, 58l. to 40l.; Palm, 29l. 6s.; Linseed, 30l. 6s.

Tallow - Australian, Beef, 40l. 9s. to 42l. 6s.

GROCERY

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 27s. to 43s.; Bahia, 24s. to 26s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; Do. Plantation, 61s. to 85s.; Mocha, 78s. to 98s.; Jamaica, 89s. to 94s.; Java, 42s. to 57s. Costa Rica, 53s. to 84s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 26s.;

Bengal, 11s. to 12s.; Patna, 14s. to 18s.

148, to 188, Sugar-Barbadoes, per ewt., 38s, to 40s,; Mauritius, 35s, to 39s,; Bengal, 31s, to 37s,; Madras, 36s, to 42s,; Havannah, 35s, to 41s.

REFINED - Standard Do., Refined — Standard lumps, 45s. to 48s.; Bastards. 26s. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 29s. to 30s. Tea, per lb. — Congou, 1s to 1s. 24.; Souchong, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; Hyson, 1s. 10d.

to 38.

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.]

FROM THE 28TH MARCH TO THE 27TH APRIL.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT reassembled on | Monday, the 4th instant.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called attention to the Address presented by a Deputation from Merchants in the City to the French Emperor. asked whether the deputation which, in the name of the English nation, had presented an address to the Emperor of the French on the relations of peace and war between the two countries, had been sanctioned by the government of her Majesty? He had no wish to blame the individuals who composed the deputation. No doubt their motives were patriotic and disinterested. But if they had acted without the authority of the government, he apprehended "they had been guilty of an offence, perhaps against the law of the land, and at all events against the law of nations." It was the established rule, and he quoted Vattel in support of his view, that the intercourse between independent nations should be carried on through the medium of ambassadors. He referred to what took place in 1791, when there was a deputation sent from England to the Empress Catherine by the English party who wished to preserve relations of peace and amity. Burke then laid it down that that proceeding was "in law, not very remote from an offence, and undoubtedly a most unconstitutional act, and a high treasonable misdemeanour." Now those principles ought to govern the transaction to which he had called attention. He concurred in the sentiments of the address, but he should have thought the declaration of them wholly unnecessary, for all classes and parties concurred in them. He was happy to find that his Imperial Majesty entertained sentiments of peace and amity; but suppose there was a Republic in France, and a deputation of Socialists and United Irishmen went over to ask, in the name of the English people, for fraternisation? Did not the deputation of Smith O'Brien and the Irish sympathisers create great alarm? No doubt the deputation who presented the late address were actuated by disinterested motives; but might not these demonstrations be got up for mere stock-jobbing purposes?-The Earl of CLARENDON said that the sanction of Government had not been given nor asked. A gentleman had waited on him, and had showed him the address. It appeared to him perfectly unobjectionable, and such as "every right-minded man could have no possible objection to sign." asked, he objected to instruct the British Ambassador to be present when the address was laid before the Emperor: and Lord Cowley was not present. The Emperor; and Lord Cowley was not present. The address had made a good impression; but had he been asked, he would have objected to such a transaction as "perfectly unnecessary," because the feelings of this country towards France were of the most cordial description, and no misapprehension existed among the French people. There was no comparison between the late and the Irish deputation of 1848.—The Earl of Ellen-BOROUGH was glad to hear from Lord Campbell that this transaction was as illegal as it was repugnant to the feelings of every Englishman. He dissented from the complimentary terms used in the address, and the whole transaction filled him with "unqualified disgust." The LORD CHANCELLOR hoped it would not go forth that the deputation was illegal. Such proceedings were not quite unusual. A deputation, not national indeed, but as national as they could make it, had not long ago

waited on the Grand Duke of Tuscany .- Lord CAMP-BELL explained that it would be necessary to define the word "illegal." If it meant the subject of an indictment, it would not amount to a misdemeanour, unless there was a malus animus; but if illegal meant that which the law did not sanction, and for which a Member of Parliament might be impeached, then the deputation was illgeal. The deputation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany had not a national object; had nothing to do with peace or war.

On Tuesday, April 5, Lord CANNING moved the second reading of the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, to extend the facilities of the bill of 1847 by enabling landowners to expend their own funds, and to borrow from private individuals as well as government.-The Earl of Wicklow objected to some of the details of the Earl of Wicklow objected to some of the declaration measure.—Lord St. Leonards remarked that the powers for improving the land bestowed by the bill were of a very dangerous character, and impressed upon government the necessity of providing that they should not be abused.—Lord BEAUMONT complained that the bill was a violation of the rights of property .-The bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, April 7, the Earl of Aberdeen announced the Birth of a Prince, and moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, in the absence of Lord Derby, expressed his satisfaction at the auspicious event, and seconded the motion, which was, of course, carried unanimously.

Earl GREY asked whether it was the intention of government to institute an inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of the New Zealand Company. He thought such an investigation absolutely necessary after the accusations which had been last session made against the company, and he was the more anxious for an inquiry now, because it had been insinuated that he had wilfully connived at the frands alleged to have been committed by the company.—The Duke of Newcastle replied, that last year he had been of opinion that investigation was desirable before fresh concessions were made to the New Zealand Company; but parliament had decided that no inquiry was needed. Now that those concessions had been made, he thought an investigation useless. While he abstained from offering any opinion as to the conduct of the company, he felt bound to say that he thought Lord Grey's honour was not involved in the transactions of the New Zealand Company.

On Friday, April 8, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from the master mariners, mates, and seamen of Hartlepool, against any repeal of the pro-vision of Act 12 Vict., restricting the Number of Foreign Seamen in British Ships. The Noble Earl expressed his regret at the fact of the tonnage of this country not having increased in the same proportion as that of foreign countries. He considered it would be highly impolitic to assist the shipowners by reducing the rate of wages, and thereby reduce the number of seamen. On the maintenance of the maritime strength of this country its safety depended, and that was a question of more impor-tance than the interest of any single mercantile class.— Lord Granville deprecated a discussion upon a subject which would so soon, in a more tangible form, occupy the attention of the house. A measure was now under the consideration of the government, but nothing could be

further from their intention than to reduce the rate of wages to the seamen.—Lord Colchester was of opinion that the employment of foreign seamen was highly prejudicial to the English sailors .- Earl GREY could not regard the measure which the government were about to introduce as calculated to reduce the wages of British sailors. His belief was, that the employment of foreign seamen would not have the effect of decreasing the rate of wages.-The discussion concluded with some remarks by the Duke of ARGYLL in support of the measure proposed by the government.

On Monday, April 11, on the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, the house agreed to the address which had been adopted by the House of Commons, praying for a commission to inquire into the Corrupt Practices at the

Canterbury Elections.

On Tuesday, April 12, Lord LYTTELTON moved the commitment of the Vaccination Extension Bill, and entered at some length into the history of vaccination in England.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested certain modes of accommodating the system of compulsory vaccination to the prejudices of the poorer classes, and proposed that his and other amendments to the bill should be printed, and then that it should be re-committed on another day,-After a few words from Lord REDESDALE, the house went into committee on the bill, and the clauses, with the amendments suggested by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, were agreed to, and the

bill was ordered to be re-committed.

On Friday, April 15, Lord BERNERS moved the second reading of the Poor Remonal and Local Assessment Bill.—Lord STANLEY of Alderley hoped the noble Lord would not press the second reading of the Bill, as it was the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to introduce a measure for the purpose of improving the whole law of settlement.-The Earl of DERBY, whilst admitting the importance of this subject, was of opinion that it would be advisable to leave it in the hands of the government .-- After a few words from Lord BEAUMONT and the Duke of RICHMOND in favour of the Earl of Derby's suggestion, Lord Berners con-sented to adopt that course.—The bill was accordingly

withdrawn.

On Monday, April 18, the Earl of WINCHILSEA moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the System of Education Pursued at the College of Maynooth, and after inveighing with great vehemence against the insult offered by the Pope to the Queen by his recent bull, proceeded to attribute most of the evils of the Romish system to the pernicious tenets inculcated by the canon law, according to which the Pope assumed temporal as well as spiritual authority over the subjects of other Sovereigns. If those tenets (he said) were taught at Maynooth, it was high time that such a system of education was put down, and with this view he brought forward the present motion, which, however, he would consent to withdraw in favour of Lord Aberdeen's amendment, if the commission proposed were composed of four members, two nominated by the crown and two by himself.—The Earl of ABERDEEN declined to enter into the question of Papal aggression, and thought it rather late, after the College of Maynooth had been sanctioned by parliament for sixty years, that the House should be told that it had abandoned its duty to its country and its God, because the noble Earl had made the discovery that Protestant doctrines were not taught in a Roman Catholic College. The tone of Lord Winchilsea's speech showed plainly that his object was not inquiry into the system pursued at Maynooth, but no objection to appoint a commission, but it could not accede to the noble Earl's motion, and he therefore felt it his duty to move for a Commission of Inquiry, as an amendment to the motion .- A long debate followed, in which Lords Roden, Desart, Dufferin, and Beaumont, the Bishop of London, the Dukes of Leinster and Argyll, the Marquises of Claricarde and Lansdowne, and the Earls of Derby, Shaftesbury, and Harrowby took part. The question was then put, when the numbers were for the motion 53; against it, 110.

On Tuesday, April 19, the Earl of EGLINTON in

the conduct of the Earl of St. Germans in reinstating him in his post as a magistrate after his suspension by him (the noble earl) .- The Earl of ABERDEEN said that he would not object to the production of papers which had no existence; and he disavowed any intention to cast a slight upon the administration of Lord Eglinton by the step which the government, and not the present lord lieutenant, had taken. A short discussion as to the propriety and policy of the proceeding terminated in the withdrawal of the motion.

On Thursday, April 21, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved for an address to the crown for a commission of inquiry into the Corrupt Practices in the Hull Election, After some discussion, in which Lords Campbell and St. Leonards took part, the motion was agreed to.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked in what state the negotiations now stood with the United States Government respecting the Colonial Fisheries, and whether it was the intention of the government to protect the British fishermen .- The Earl of CLARENDON said, that Mr. Crampton, British minister at Washington, in obedience to instructions from Lord Malmesbury when in office, had entered into negotiations on the subject of the fisheries, which were still pending. With respect to the protection to be afforded to British fishermen, the present government had adopted precisely the same instructions as those sent out by their predecessors.

On Friday, April 22, the Duke of NewCastle moved the second reading of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, and was met by the Bishop of Exeter, who moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. A debate followed, in which Lord Lyttelton, Lord St. Leonards, the Bishop of Norwich, the Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey took part. The result was, that on the and Earl Grey took part. suggestion of Lord Derby the amendment was withdrawn, the opposition to the bill being reserved for committee.

-The bill was then read a second time. On Monday, April 25, the house went into committee on the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, when a long and warm debate arose on an amendment proposed by Lord Derby to the first clause; the effect of that amendment being to preserve to the Established Church in Canada all the proceeds of the revenues guaranteed to it, and already appropriated under the acts of 1827 and 1840, but to give the Colonial Legislature free power to deal with any portion of the Clergy Reserves which was not already so appropriated and allotted. In this discussion the Earl of Derby, the Duke of New-castle, Lord Wicklow, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Desart, The Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Grey, Lord St. Leonards, and the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter took part. Upon a division the amendment of Lord Derby was rejected by 117 against 77; and the bill passed,

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 4, Lord John Russell made his promised statement of the intentions and views of government with respect to National Education. He began by describing what has been done in the matter of education for the poorer classes since public day schools were established; he then examined the voluntary and secular systems,—deciding against either; and followed that up by an outline of the government measures,-embracing an extension of the present system, a plan for dealing with educational charities, and an outline of University Reform. Early in the present century Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell were instrumental in establishing day schools for the education of the poor. The system of Lancaster was adopted by a society called the British and Foreign School Society, established in 1805, liberally patronised by George the Third, and promoted by the late Duke of Bedford, Lord Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others. But it was objected on the part of the Established Church, that although the Bible was read in these day schools, the formularies of the Church of England were not taught; and in 1811 the National Society was formed in order to give instruction in the Catechism as well as the Bible, making it a rule that the scholars should attend the Established Church on moving for certain papers, called the attention of the Sundays. Hence arose a controversy as to the prinhouse to the Case of Mr. Kirwan, and complained of ciples on which these schools should be conducted; and

it became difficult, if not impossible, to unite the work- of income, except those relating to Roman Catholic ing classes in one general system of education. Under these systems, however, schools spread all over the country. In 1831 or 1832, for the first time, Lord Grey proposed that 10,000l. a year should be given to each society, and distributed in proportion to the local contributions, taking no note or regard of the kind of education given. In 1839 Lord Melbourne's government proposed a change, which was based on a letter written by Lord John Russell, then Home Secretary, to Lord Lausdowne. It was then that a Committee of Council was proposed, and also the establishment of one large normal or training school, in which persons of different religious persuasions should be educated, with a chaplain to instruct those who belonged to the Church of England. This proposal excited great alarm, and was withdrawn by the government, after much threatened opposition: the proposal for the Committee of Council, however, was carried in the House of Commons by a narrow majority. In 1846, and partly before, the system of training schools was introduced, under which numbers were educated specially and properly for filling the office of schoolmaster. Since 1844 the outlay on these schools has been 353,402*l*.; and the grants 137,623*l*. In 1852 the total expended was 130,1031.; and the number of schools 40. Quoting a return he had just received from the Registrar-General, he showed the "It amount and character of education, generally. comprises (he said) the public and private day schools, and contains the number of both sexes belonging to the schools, and the number attending on the 31st of March 1851. The total number of day schools is stated at 44,898; public day schools 15,473, private day schools The total number of both sexes attending the day schools is 2,108,473. Those who attend the public day schools amount to 1,407,569, and those who attend the private day schools to 700,904. The number attending the schools on the 31st of March, 1851, when the last census was taken, including both sexes, was I,754,976; of which there were at the public day schools 1,115,237, and at the private day schools 639,739, It is stated in this table that the proportion of scholars on the books is 11.76 or one scholar to 81 persons. The proportion of scholars in attendance to those on the books is upwards of 83 per cent., or about five-sixths of those on the books were in attendance. Now, it appears from this account that the number of scholars in the private schools does not average more than 27; but in the public schools, with which we have more immediately to deal, it amounts to 93; therefore we may take 93 as the average of persons attending at those public day schools. I will now state from different sources that which I believe is a fair and accurate estimate of the number of schools conducted under the auspices of the different societies, and of the number of persons, including boys and girls, who belong to the schools of each of those societies. The number of schools of the Church of England, as ascertained by the National Society in 1847, was 17,015; of British and Foreign Schools, 1500; of Wesleyan schools, 397; of Congregational schools, 89; of Roman Catholic schools, 585; and of Ragged schools, 270; making altogether, 19,856. The number of scholars taught in the Church of England schools was 955,865; in the British and Foreign, 225,000; in the Wesleyan schools, 38,000 odd; in the Congregational schools, 7000 odd; in the Roman Catholic schools, 34,000 odd; and in the Rigged schools, 20,000 odd—making a total of 1,281,077. I will now state, so far as it has been ascertained, the income belonging to those different religious bodies, and applied to the purpose of conducting their respective schools. It appears that in 1847, the sum expended in the maintenance of the Church of England schools was 817,0812; of the British and Foreign schools, 161,2502; of the Wesleyan schools, 27,3472; of the Congregational schools, 4,9012; of the Roman Catholic schools, 16,000.; and of Ragged schools, 20,000.; making a that it is possible at all events to give power to the total income of 1,046,579. In reckoning the sources of corporations and municipal councils of such towns to income, it has been calculated that the local endowments are about 69,537l; the local subscriptions, 66,823l; the local collections, 114,109l; the school pence, 413,000l.; and the income from other sources 88,076l. It would appear that in none of the accounts

schools, is there any sum placed to the account of private schools which are entirely supported by the contributions of persons maintaining those schools. Now, there is one of those sources of income to which I would wish to call the attention of the house-it is the 413,000% from the school pence. I have no doubt that that is an under-estimate; and I think, if we were to say that 500,000%, or half a million, had been contributed from school pence, we should not have an excess in estimating that sum. Now, I think, the house will feel that, considering that half a century ago there were none other than Sunday schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory, that the people of this country—above all, that the working and poorer classes of this country—should contribute half a million a year towards the expense of instructing their children, I think the house must consider a most gratifying circumstance." From these considerations Lord John Russell was induced to think that their From these considerations efforts should be directed to strengthen and improve the system which has grown up chiefly from voluntary exertions, and which, however, is in great part still defective and inadequate. This led him to the government proposals; but before stating them he disposed of the voluntary and secular systems. He could never subscribe to the proposition that the education of the country should be left entirely to voluntary effort; and he argued that as the state has power to punish for crimes, so it should first instruct the people in the rules of morality and law. As to secular schools, there are difficulties sufficiently great to prevent the adoption of that system. The school is the place where the poor are to learn the rules of religion and morality, to regulate their conduct in life; and under the secular system sufficient time would not be allowed to ministers of religion to impart religious instruction; and thus the most important end of education would not be attended to. This difficulty had been felt by the advocates of the secular system; and they had altered their plan from insisting on exclusive secular teaching, and now admit that there is a natural theology which should be taught in the schools, but insist that Christianity should not be taught there. That is more extensive, but far more dangerous. The people of this country act on a right instinct when they openly declare that there shall be religious training, which shall comprise all the great doctrines of Christiani y. Therefore (said Lord John) "neither I nor the present government can be a party to any plan proposing a secular mode of teaching. Having disposed of these preliminary questions, he now came to state what should be done. At the outset he said-"I do not think it possible to unite the children of different religious communions, throughout the country, in one plan of education." And he proceeded to show that even if the rule of the National Society were abolished, which requires the learning of the Church catechism, and attendance at church on Sundays, although it was obvious the rule could only be intended to apply to children whose parents were members of the Church, the great difficulty would not be at all remedied. For the Dissenters would still be subjected to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Church; while in any combined plan they would naturally and justly say the rule should be equality, not ascendancy. But although there was a general objection to the imposition of a national rate, he thought corporate towns might obtain the means of supporting schools by rates. "In towns of this kind, (he said) there is not any necessity for establishing schools of one kind. There are in those towns, generally, schools belonging to various communions, all of which either receive, or might receive, some support by the minutes of the Committee of Council, it appears to us, therefore, vote a rate for the purpose of improving education therein. But in so doing we should think it necessary to impose certain conditions, in order to prevent evils which otherwise might arise. In the first place, we think it right that two-thirds of a town-council should

agree in the imposition of the rate. If a mere majority had the power to impose the rate, and the majority should happen to be small, that would give rise to incessant attempts to overturn the previous decision, and to probably great dissensions in the locality; but if twothirds of the representatives of the community gave their voice in favour of the imposition of the rate, their decision would probably be generally in accordance with the sense of the town. In the next place, we think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school-pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2d. in the week for the scholars, provided 4d. or 5d. were contributed from other sources. We should propose likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which consequently have for years received the sanction of parliament." If he went beyond a rule of this kind, he should be afraid of great difficulty; and he instanced what occurred in Manchester last year; where, so long as they confined themselves to the schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, no difficulty arose; but when they tried to frame a plan for new schools they disagreed. As a similar result would be a misfortune, "we should not propose that the power of the town-council should go further than the appointment of a committee, which should distribute the sums according to the minutes of the Privy Council. The town-council committee might be formed partly of members of the town-council and partly of other persons resident in the town, who, at least, could get accurate information with respect to the schools, and see that all the conditions required by the state were complied with in the schools. I have said that I shall propose to ask for leave this evening to bring in a bill to carry into effect these proposals. We intend that in these schools the parent should have the power of withdrawing his child from the religious instruction to which he might object; for it is obvious that the parent, on the one hand, would not send his child to a school where the religious instruction was repugnant to his feelings; and on the other hand, the school which had a strict rule that every child must receive religious instruction would refuse to receive the child of a parent objecting. However, as the plan I have laid down cannot be adopted universally, as in many parishes in the country there may be only one school, and then it would operate as a hardship on the minority, we propose, by minutes under consideration, but not yet fully matured, to allow in certain instances of places, that the municipal corporations may give a certain sum per head for any ehild attending a school. It would be necessary to confine such grants to those schools where the schoolmasters have obtained a certificate of merit. The minute on this point, when fully matured, will be laid on the table of the house, before a vote is taken with respect to it. The Committee of Privy Council likewise have considered the propriety of making additional grants for building schools in some poor places where there exists the greatest difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds for establishing them. I should say that the country generally may be divided into places of three different conditions-1st, where the education is already sufficient conditions—ix, where the education is arready sufficient in quantity and quality; 2d, where it is not sufficient either in quantity or quality; and 3d, where the education is entirely deficient. The first class is already considerable, and is increasing; the third class is certainly not very large; but it is the second class which is the protection of the whole such therefore. is the most important of the whole, and therefore requires the utmost aid and assistance." Lord John then explained what was intended to be done with public charities. Paying a high compliment to Lord Brougham, for his useful labours and striking arguments on this subject, he narrated how various commissions had, from 1818 to 1837, sat upon it; and showed from their final report in the latter year that there were 28,854 charities, with an income of 1,209,395l., of which sum 312,000l, was educational. But many evils existed, and much money has been wasted by the earclessness of the trustees and by litigation. In one case law

expenses had reduced property worth 3000l, to only 151. a year; and there were but too many of the same kind. Of these charities there were 17,972 under 101., 43 under 990001, and one each of 10,0001, 15,0001, 20,0001, 29,0001, and 30,0001. They proposed to work the previsions of the bill of last year; but to vary the powers of those to whom the discretion was referred. They proposed to vest in a Committee of Privy Council a power to superintend the working of suits, and to refuse authority for the institution of a suit except by the Attorney-General. Also power to vary the trusts with the consent of the trustees: where the trustees do not consent of the trustees; where the trustees do not ensent, to proceed by bill in parliament. It was proposed that charities having incomes not exceeding 30l. a year should go to the County Courts, and those above 301. a year to the Master of the Rolls or the Vice-Chancellors, who will have special powers intrusted to them on the subject. The Lord President of the Council would introduce a bill containing the views of the government into the other house of parliament. Referring to the establishment of the Department of Practical Art, Lord John announced, that, "instead of sending to certain sehools in this country that aid which has usually been granted, models and particular forms useful for instruction in drawing should be furnished as parts of the grant in eases where such assistance is required for the purpose of improving their pupils in drawing and in a knowledge of the principles of art. He now came to the two Universities, and stated the general views of the government. The commissioners appointed by the crown had issued reports of the most valuable kind, and suggesting various reforms. Government had no particular scheme to propose until the matter should have been much further considered, and until the Universities should have had an opportunity of giving at once their suggestions and adopting such measures as they might think desirable. But, speaking of the University of Oxford, the commissioners had touched on some points upon which it would be as well to state the views of the government. They were of opinion that a considerable change is required in the constitution of the government of the University itself, and greater power of introducing into the governing body either professors of the University or tutors. What should be the form of that body, government would not pretend to decide; but its attention should be directed to the subject, and it would be open to suggestions from the University itself; but should suggestions not come, or should they fail to meet what is required, it would be necessary to go to parliament. Government was not less decided that there should be a power of admission and of attending to the teaching of the University, and of acquiring its privileges, otherwise than by belonging to and residing in the colleges. Another change which would be necessary, was with regard to the amount of restrictions which prevail on the subject of fellowships and their emoluments. He pointed out especially, that some of the revenues of the colleges should be devoted to increasing the incomes of professors. Whether all restrictions as to place of birth should be abolished or not, he would not say; but merit, and industry, and study, and ability, should have their due reward." No doubt (said Lord John), "we must keep in mind, upon this subject as upon others, the trusts which have been created. At the same time, I do not think it is possible to lose sight of the times in which many of these foundations were made, and of the views which were entertained, naturally and properly, according to the belief of those times, and perhaps according to the circumstances of those times, but which no longer apply to present circumstances. For instance, it was thought at one time that it was most desirable that a number of studious men, perhaps of the ecclesiastical profession, should devote their time to study and prayer, and should remain in seclusion from the rest of the world. Far be it from me to say that those who devoted their lands and their money to these purposes took a mistaken view of the benefits that would arise from them. I quite believe that, in times when no man's house was safe from the lawless aggression of the armed marauders who infested the land, and when life was as insecure as property, the sacred character with which the institutions so created and endowed became invested, enabled the

men secluded within their walls to preserve and perpetuate those productions of learning, those great classical works, which at the revival of letters, were found in the monasteries and convents, safe there alone from the contest of passions and the din of arms, which, without, had seemed to menace universal confusion and barbarism, - far be it from me, I say, to suggest that the founders of those institutions were short-sighted in their anticipations, still less that they were not eminently benevolent in their aspirations. But the circumstances of the present day, I need not point out to you, are totally altered in these respects; and quite sure am I that those same men, who, animated by the love of learning, established these foundations, would, were they now living, be among the first to apply their noble aid to the promotion of an instruction adapted to the spirit of the age. We may well, on analogous principles, explain the views which induced them, in the circumstances of their period, to impose restrictions on the receipt of their benevolence, based on the birth locality of its recipients. It is perfectly intelligible that a man of property in those days, finding the people of his own county immersed in ignorance, entirely without the light of letters and of science, should have formed the idea, that by founding, in the University of Oxford or Cambridge, a fellow-ship appropriated to men of his own county, he should encourage the prosecution of knowledge among them, and so promote their general advance in letters and in civilisation. But the localisation of these great benefits which, for any such reasons as these, may have been natural enough in those days, seems wholly unwise and inexpedient in our own time, when the inter-communication of thought and of knowledge has been rendered as rapid as it is becoming universal throughout the land." He had indicated four objects, which it was proposed to carry out in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Another object was, that fellowships in the Universities, which are attained by study and collegiate discipline, should not be held for life. After speaking in the highest terms of the men who composed the two Commissions, and stating that when such men advised alterations so extensive, parliament might, without the imputation of recklessness, apply itself to the improvement of the Universities, Lord John continued—"I trust I have made it clear to the house, that we shall not at the present time, or without giving full opportunity to the Universities to consider what they themselves ought to do, propose to Parliament any measure on the subject. At the same time we shall keep closely in view those objects in this matter which we deem essential. If the Universities adopt these objects, and carry them into effect as far as they can, applying to parliament for the powers they may find requisite to the full development of those objects, the government will gladly concur in that result. If, on the other hand, the Universities will not take this course-if prejudice shall prevent those having authority and influence there from making the alterations which are requisite-then it will be our duty as a government no longer to hesitate, but to bring in those measures which we deem called for by the necessities and expediencies of the case." Lord John concluded by saying, that although he had gone over such a wide field, it was impossible for him to give an adequate notion of the state of the question or the measures of government; but he felt that the people of this country would supply his inade-quacy and even the defects of legislation. "I feel (he said) with respect to these great, these more important matters, that will happen—which we have seen happen in the material world and in physical science. We have seen refuse, which before was allowed to pass away unnoticed, or at all events disregarded, converted into the means of giving light, and, as it were, life to our streets and our towns. We have seen powers of nature, before deemed noxious and destructive, converted into a means of conveying, in a few moments, to distant lands, intelligence that a few short years since it would have required days, weeks, to transmit—I feel persuaded, that whatever may be the state of society in this country at the present moment, there is a power at our disposal which will draw from the refuse, from the destructive powers of that society, the means of new light, new life, new intelligence—the means of esta-

blishing religion and morality on a broad and firm basis, and, by that extension and consolidation of religion and of morality, of giving confirmation and permanence to all the great institutions of this country. We have here before us a still nobler task, a still greater achievement, than have been all the wonders of science, all the acquisitions of knowledge in the material world. I implore the house to apply its own most earnest attention to this great subject—resting satisfied with no words of mine in its exposition—a subject as it is on which the future happiness and welfare of this country must depend." Lord John then moved for leave to bring in a hill for the Extension of Education in England and Wales.-In the debate which ensued, Mr. EWART said he was deeply grateful for this measure, which was a great advance in the right direction, although it did not fulfil all the requirements of the case. -Mr. HUME thought the great object in view would not be thoroughly attained until the secular system of education was adopted; and he argued that an education-rate was as important as a poor-rate.—Mr. Milner GIBSON wished that government had waited for the report of the Committee now considering the practica-bility of supporting denominational schools in corporate towns by means of rates, before they dealt with that branch of the subject. There was an important omission in the noble lord's speech. He did not state what had become of the minute of the Privy Council of the 12th of June, 1852, which transferred from the laymen to the clergy of the Church the management of schools in more than religious matters,-Lord John Russell replied, that the minute would not be enforced, but cancelled; and power of appeal to the Lord President and the Bishop would be given by another minute to the clergyman in the case of a schoolmaster of immoral conduct or habits. -Mr. W. J. Fox regarded the proposition of an educational rate as a most important step in the progress of public instruction. He explained that "secular education," which had been made a perfect bugbear in this country, did not mean the exclusion of religion from education. Its advocates required that there should be no education without the religious element; but they contended that the clergyman was a better trainer in religion than the schoolmaster. The difficulty had been overcome in Ireland, in Canada, and the United States. But the recognition of the principle of a rate, by Lord John, had laid the foundation of an edifice which would not only do honour to his own name, but redound to the happiness and glory of the country.— Sir Robert Inglis objected to the scheme brought forward by Lord J. Russell. The noble lord, the leader of the government in that house, whose courage was proverbial, was not content with calling the attention of the house to the state of education in England and Wales, of which he had given notice, but he had gratuitously introduced the whole question of the charities of England. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge might be included in the word "Education; but he had had no previous intimation that they would form a part of the discussion of the evening. And he gave Lord John, "fair warning" that he must not expect from him any support to either of the four pro-positions of the government. Was it wise and expedient to throw out his suggestions in the terms and manner he had done; especially after he had stated that he would not legislate on the Universities this session? Universities had been given to understand that four measures were required of them. If they were effected without troubling him or the government, Lord John would be content; if not, they would be enforced under peine forte et dure. He saw great difficulties to the proposals brought under their notice that evening.—Mr. PHINN strongly advocated compulsory education for the "savages" of society, who had no other means of support than that of preying on their fellow subjects. He also expressed his disappointment that the schools of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, were not to be brought under the dominion of the law; and he appealed to Lord John Russell, who "had been more timid than his own Commissioners," to say whether he would allow the state of things existing at the Universities to continue? He believed that "young Oxford," many of the fellows and tutors, were impressed with the necessity

of a sweeping reform .- Mr, WIGRAM deprecated the threats held out by Lord John against the Universities; but he thought that the general measure proposed deserved the favour of the house.—Mr. BLACKETT regretted that Lord John Russell had omitted all mention of Durham, a University which required as much reform as either Oxford or Cambridge, as it was conducted on the same exclusively ecclesiastical system.—Lord John Manners said that the minute of June 1852, was intended solely to remedy what the then government believed to be a violation of the rights of conscience. The right of constituting trusts for the management of their schools most accordant with their religious opinions, had been conceded to the Roman Catholics, but withheld from the Church of England. He put a series of questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; in reply to which Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the minute in question did not say that the founders of the Church of England schools should constitute their trusts as they thought fit; its object, if it had one, and no doubt it had a rational object, was to prevent the retention of improper persons as schoolmasters; and he trusted that by the minute which had now been adopted, and which there was no objection to produce, that would be fully secured. Scotland would not be included in the plan; but the intentions of government with respect to Scotland, would, when natured, be explained on a distinct occasion. With respect to the regulation of charitable trusts, separate bills would not be required where the trustees gave their consent; but a number would be combined, as schemes of enclosure were combined, in

one act.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.
On Tuesday, April 5, Mr. Brown brought forward the subject of Railway Accidents, and moved a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of government to propose more effectual measures than exist at present for the security of the public. He stated his case at considerable length, dwelling in succession upon the various railway dangers to which travellers are exposed, and warned the government against the probable outbreak of popular indignation upon the subject. Until some authority were established, to which the public could appeal against railway mismanagement, the columns of the newspapers would, he said, continue to be filled with the details of lamentable accidents. The government had at present no power beyond that of sending an inspector before a railway opened, after which his authority ceased .- Mr. FRENCH seconded the motion.—Mr. CARDWELL said that the house itself had already placed this subject in a certain position, and a committee, appointed under the late administration, but of which he was now, ex officio, the chairman, was conducting a most careful examination into the whole question. He had himself directed inquiry into the precautionary measures adopted on the French lines, and the result of that inquiry was before the committee and the house. He thought that the house, having appointed a committee, should wait for its report before taking any further step. The evidence of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk had been taken before that committee, and other investigation into the law affecting the subject was being made. The time for a practical motion had not yet come, and it was not customary for the house to accede to abstract propositions. He would therefore move the previous question .- Mr. J. M'GREGOR declared that railway directors took every possible precaution for the protection of travellers. -Mr. Hume thought that the country was indebted to Mr. Brown for bringing forward the subject, but as the government had admitted their responsibility, and were taking the best means in their power to deal with the question, he advocated the withdrawal of the motion.—Mr. Waddington dwelt upon the excessive care taken by railway directors for the safety of the public.-Mr. LAING promised every support, on the part of railway directors, to any deliberate measure government might produce, but he protested against any government interference with the minute details of railway management. He admitted that accidents had occurred which ought not to have occurred, and against a recurrence of which legislative provision should be made .-- Mr. Brown withdrew his motion.

Import Duties on Foreign and Colonial Wines, with a view to reduction to one shilling per gallon. He urged the reduction as a means of social benefit, asserting that in countries where wine was drank by the people their moral condition was better than elsewhere. He adduced statistics to show that the import of wine had not increased in the ratio of our population, and contended for the carrying out of the principles of free trade, and he also insisted upon the advantage the reduction would bring to the shipping interest. He referred to the great quantity of wine sold over the counter to skilled labourers, small tradesmen, and others, in proof that the humbler classes would willingly drink wine in lieu of spirits, and, after some further observations, submitted his motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after disclaiming any intention of discourtesy, declined to enter into any detailed discussion upon the question at the present time. The day for bringing on the budget being fixed, it would be a departure from his duty to state what were the intentions of government on the subject, but on that day he promised either to announce a change in regard to the wine duties, or to explain why such a change had been precluded. He thought it would be very desirable if wine-drinking could be popularly adopted, and knew no article in the tariff in reference to which a change could be more to be wished; but, unfortunately, the difficulties in its way were proportionately great. He had not confidence in the prophesicd rise in consumption on the reduction of duties, for national taste was not to be revolutionised in a day .- Mr. M'GREGOR thought that all protective duties should be abolished, but that mere revenue duties should be reduced gradually .- Mr. MOFFATT supported the motion.—Mr. HUME advocated the reduction of the wine duties as a means of reducing the consumption of spirits .- Mr. G. Duncan strongly urged a reduction in the French wine duties, in order to encourage the linen trade of Scotland and Ircland .-Mr. OLIVEIRA, after a brief reply, withdrew his motion.

On Wednesday, April 6, the Solicitor-General, in moving the second reading of the Probate of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, described the measure as imperfect in plan, and calculated, from its wording, to increase the evils which it was intended to He suggested that if the bill be read a second remedy. time, it should be on the understanding that it should be laid upon the table until the government should be able either to bring in a larger measure on the subject, or so to amend the present one as to embrace the objects which they had in view. It was the intention of the government in their bill, to abolish altogether the metropolitan court of the Archbishop of York, and to mestablish one probate court, which should have juris-diction throughout England and Wales. He proposed at the same time to retain the existing diocesan courts, for the purpose of receiving and passing wills not exceeding a limited amount; and intended that to the metropolitan court, which should keep a general registry, all the original wills proved throughout the country should be regularly transmitted. To the county courts he would allow a limited jurisdiction. In reply to Mr. Hume, the learned gentleman said that he desired so far to extend the bill to Scotland and Ireland, that henceforth the probate of a will granted in London should be of effect throughout the United Kingdom.—Mr. Henley thought the house had a right to complain that the larger measure promised by the government, and which was apparently in a forward state, had not been sooner and more regularly announced. The best course would be to postpone the second reading of the bill before the house, until they knew something more definite with regard to that more comprehensive measure to be proposed by the Phillimore, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Walpole, t second reading of the bill was postponed for a month.

The house went into Committee on the Aggravated Assaults Bill.-Mr. Phinn moved an amendment on clause I, giving the magistrates power to order public or private whipping in addition to six months' imprisonment in the case of aggravated assaults upon women er children. Public opinion, he said, supported him in Mr. OLIVIERA moved for a committee to consider the his demand. It was the only remedy, and one not new

to the law; for by the 6th & 7th George IV. two magistrates might order the infliction of corporal punishment for damaging shrubs, and the protection parliament accorded to wood, surely it would not with-hold from women.—Mr. Fitzroy objected to the amendment, that it was inconsistent with the spirit of the age; that it would only tend still more deeply to brutalise offenders; that it would render the measure inoperative in a large degree. Admit this principle of corporal punishment, and the next step would be a lextalionis.—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Aglionby, and Lord Lovaine, supported, while Mr. Packe and Captain Scobell opposed the amendment.—Lord Palmerston argued that public opinion might be in favour of the punishment now; but public opinion fluctuated, and it was impossible to say how soon a reaction might take place. The main object of punishment was by example to deter others from committing the offence. object of the bill was to encourage the victim to complain, and provide for prompt and sufficiently severe punishment. But if the degradation of corporal punishment were added, few women would complain; and the object of the bill would be defeated. Besides we had abandoned the system of inflicting punishments for vengeance' sake.—Mr. Walpole, using similar arguments, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. Hume, objected to the amendment as a retrograde step .- It was supported by Sir John Pakington, and pressed to a division.—There were for the amendment, 50; against it 108; majority 58.-Mr. FITZROY, after a slight opposition, added a proviso to the clause, preventing an appeal to quarter-sessions against any conviction under the act.

On Thursday, April 7, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, seconded by Mr. Disraell, an address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, congratulating

her Majesty on the Birth of a Prince.

V. SMITH, chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee, moved an address for a commission to inquire inte Corrupt Practices at Elections in that Borough, where, according to the evidence taken before the committee, there had existed extensive and systematic corruption. He confessed that, in his opinion, the commission, useful as it would be, would not reach the whole of the evil .- The

motion was agreed to.

Mr. DRUMMOND called attention to the subject of Piracy in Borneo. He asked Lord John Russell whether the government had received the accounts of the breaking out of the Dyaks in acts of piracy, on the 3d day of February, in Sakarran, under the command of the pirate, Rentab, who unfortunately escaped in the action with Capt. Farquhar; the forcible coming out of a balla (or assemblage for warlike purposes), in war vessels (bangongs); and the attacking the forts at the mouths of the rivers Sakarran and Rejang, by which Mr. Lee and many persons with him lost their lives; again rendering insecure to mercantile interests the whole coast of Borneo .- Lord J. Russell said that the government had received information from Sir J. Brooke before he left this country, stating that accounts had reached him that piracy had recommenced in Borneo, and that a collision had taken place, although he (Lord J. Russell) did not remember all the particulars stated by the hon, gentleman. On hearing that, Lord Clarendon had written to the First Lord of the Admiralty, requesting that he would direct the attention of the admiral on the station to the state of affairs, and the necessary directions had consequently been given.

Mr. Moore moved a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of government forthwith to take into consideration the Irish Consolidated Annuities, in order to effect a more equitable settlement of the claims for which they were granted, by remitting the amount charged on account of the labour rate acts. He argued that the money which had been roised for the benefit of Ireland under the labour rate acts had been applied so disadvantageously and recklessly that injury rather than good had been done to the agricultural interest .-Mr. FRENCH seconded the motion .- The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer denied that a case had been made out. At the time of the passing of the acts in question,

Irish landed interest as much control as possible over the outlay, and so far from any complaint to the contrary having at that time been made by the representatives of Ireland, fears were actually urged that so many restrictions on the outlay were being imposed that there would not be sufficient presentments. He could not, therefore, consider it just that the Irish landowners should escape from their share of responsibility. But he must decline further discussion until the production of the budget, when the views of government on the subject would be explained, and he concluded by signifying his opposition to the motion.— Mr. H. Herner, though approxing of the principle of the legislation in question, condemned the mode in which it had been carried out.— Lord John Russell said that the object at the period of passing of the labour rate act had been the saving of lives; and although errors might have been committed by the government and others, that object was in a great measure achieved. He allowed that the extent of the calamity and other causes had prevailed to render the labour rate act a failure as regarded much that had been expected from it. But he considered that the motion was not one which, under the circumstances, ought to be entertained by the house,-Colonel Dunne censured the absence of Irish members on so important a discussion, and regretted the accession to office of a government who could not see the justice of the case which had been made out .- Mr. BALL denied that the Irish representatives had been responsible for the legislation complained of, as it had taken place during their absence from England. He even intimated that Ireland might be entitled to compensation for the disadvantageous mode in which she had been relieved -Captain LAFFAN supported Mr Moore's motion -Mr. V. SCULLY declared that in consequence of the labour rate legislation Ireland had been a loser to the amount of 16,000,000*l*. in potatoes, and 40,000,000*l*. in other pro duce, and he made indignant complaint that, under such circumstances, repayment should be demanded .-Mr. Whalley bore personal testimony to the uselessness of much of the outlay in question, which had been contributed for the purpose of saving life, and said that the contributors would gladly urge upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to crown the generosity of England by acceding to the request now made .- Mr. Butt asserted that he claim was one of justice, which he could not consent should be settled as one of grievance. The success of the legislation might more fairly be tested by the number of lives that were sacrificed than by that of lives that were saved. He reiterated the statement that the Irish gentry and ratepayers were refused a voice in the disposition of the labour and expenditure .- Sir C. WOOD vindicated the conduct of Sir Charles Trevelyan, which had been assailed by several of the Irish speakers. and said that the promoters of the motion were unfairly judging the government that had introduced the labour rate act, in condemning their legislation from subse-quently acquired information. He defended the course which had been adopted, though admitting that the act in question had been a failure, and he reminded the house that the object of the legislation had been to save life; and the improvements were merely a means to that end. Ireland had received more assistance than any other portion of the empire ever had. After some further observations in reply to preceding speakers, he urged that the subject ought not to be pressed until the financial statement had been made.-Mr. NAPIER complained of the way in which the government had met a claim which was certainly entitled to consideration, and urged that the liability under the labour rate act ought to be eliminated from the other Irish liabilities which were not disputed .- Mr. Moore's motion was negatived by 143 against 95.

On Friday, April 8, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the National Lebt. He began by saying that he did not recommend these propositions, as affecting any large or sweeping changes, but as just and prudent in themselves, and as laying the foundation of more extended future improvements. The operations effected upon the debt in former years by Lord Bexley, Lord parliament had manifested the utmost desire to give the Ripon, and Mr. Goulburn, were widely different from, and

more simple and easy than any that could be now carried of exercising the option of commuting the greater stock into effect, an enormous amount of stock being exempt from compulsory operation. But the government thought that, although they could not accomplish such magnificent results as were achieved at former periods, the time had come when a beginning might be made. which would be useful as far as it went. The plan they proposed consisted of three portions. The first was the liquidation of certain minor stocks, namely South Sea Stock, Old and New South Sea Annuities, Bauk Annuities 1726, and Three per Cent. Annuities 1751; the aggregate amount of which was about 9,500,000*l*. It was proposed to tender to the holders of these stocks certain alternatives beside that of being paid off. A moderate reduction of the rate of interest would thereby be effected, which, if only a quarter per cent., would produce a permanent saving of 25,000*l*. a-year. If cash were called for, the government would be enabled to employ balances now lying idle. The second portion of the plan related to the issue of Exchequer bonds, and the third to a voluntary commutation of the three per Cent. Consols and the Three per Cent. Reduced, making together a capital of nearly 500,000,000\(\text{three}\) thereby laying the foundation of a permanent, irredeemable Two-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, which was the ultimate aim of the government and the key of the resolutions he should move. The Exchequer bonds would be transferable by simple delivery; they would bear interest at 2\frac{3}{4} per cent. for a time to be fixed by parliament, reducible at the discretion of the Treasury, and afterwards to bear 21 per cent. until the year 1894, when they would be subject to redemption; the amount of the bonds not to exceed 30,000,000l. It was further proposed that these Exchequer bonds should be exchangeable for Exchequer bills, or against the new stocks created by the resolutions, or be sold by the government, and the proceeds employed in the purchase of stock for cancellation. There were some points of difficulty with reference to these securities, to obviate which he thought the wisest course would be to intrust the government with a discretion, the amount of the bonds being limited. The Exchequer bonds, however, would not turnish a basis sufficiently broad for the intended operation. He believed they would not suit all holders of stock; that, while they would be sought as commercial and trading securities, they would not be held as permanent property, especially by trustees. To meet the wishes of all public creditors, therefore, it was proposed to afford the means of voluntary conversion of the great Three per Cent. Stocks, and until the 10th of October, to allow the holders of Three per Cent. Consols and Three per Cent. reduced, the option of exchanging the stocks, either into exchequer bonds at par or into a new Three-and-a Half per Cent. Stock, at the rate of 82l. 10s. of the latter for every 100l. of the former, which would give a permanent income of 2l. 17s. 9d., instead of 3l.; or it would be open to them to take, for every 100l. stock, 110l. of a Twoand-a-Half per Cent. stock guaranteed for forty years. But it was intended to limit the extent of this option. The objection to the last alternative was that, in order to reduce the annual charge of the debt, the capital or principal would be increased; but Mr. Gladstone argued that, taking the creation of this stock in conjunction with that of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, poswould suffer no disadvantage. On the contrary, posterity would enjoy a reduction of the annual charge for the debt. By the original draught of the resolutions it was left to the option of all holders of the great Three per Cent. stocks to exchange into the new Two-and-a-Half per Cent. stock. This might have entailed an incre se of the nominal capital of the debt to the extent of 50,000,000l., and he did not think the risk of so large an increase should be incurred. It was intended, therefore, to limit the amount of Three per Cent. stock to be commuted to 30,000,0004., according to priority, the holders of the Three per Cent. stocks having still, however, the option of exchanging it for Three-and-a-Hialf per Cents. or Exchequer bonds. The utmost nominal addition that could be made to the capital of the national debt would consequently be something more than 3,000,000/. It was proposed that the

standing in their names. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, expressing his belief that if the plan succeeded the saving would be very considerable, moved a series of resolutions pointing out the differences between the original and the amended draughts. A number of observations and criticisms on the plan were made by various members; after which the resolutions were seriatim agreed to.

scriatim agreed to.

On Monday, April 11, on the order of the day for the third reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, Mr. WALPOLE moved that it be read a third time that day six months. He adverted to the strange admissions made in committee on the part of the government, and observed that, under the plea of local self-government, the Canadian legislature were to be allowed to deal with investments made in this country. So far from the English and Scotch churches being placed on the same footing as the Roman Catholic clergy in Canada, the endowments of the Roman Catholics could not be touched without the concurrence of the imperial parliament, while the endowments given to Protestants in Canada could be dealt with, and could be destroyed, by a majority of the Canadian legislature alone. question was not of local self-government, a principle of which he was in favour, it was rather a question of trust and duty. By the settlement of 1840 a compromise of rights was effected. The imperial parliament had duties to discharge with regard to these trusts which it could not get rid of. Assuming that there was a trust, he denied that the question of local self-government arose at all. Now came the material question-was there such a trust? That must be determined by a reference to the statutes and charters under which the reserves were originally granted, and subsequently confirmed to the Protestant clergy of Canada. The title of these reserves was coeval with the cession of Canada The title of itself. At that period the colony was peopled by Roman Catholies; and therefore the parliament of this country most properly and most wisely, by a statute passed in the year 1774, secured to the Roman Catholic clergy all their accustomed dues and rights; but as it was thought desirable to encourage Protestant immigration to this new possession of the British crown, the other dues and rights which had not been appropriated to the Roman Catholic clergy were, by the same act of parliament, secured to the Protestant clergy. The title of the Protestant clergy was confirmed by the statute of 1791, which set forth the permanence of the grant both affirmatively and negatively. Let it be remembered, that when the appropriation of these clergy reserves was made, all the lands were the property of the crown, and the crown had as much right to dedicate them to purposes of religion as to any other purpose whatever. They were so dedicated; that dedication had been confirmed by parliament; and the most solemn pledges had been given that the permanence of the trust should not be altered. If ever a settlement was solemnly made, if ever a guarantee was distinctly given, if ever a duty was imposed upon parliament, that settlement, that guarantee, that duty, were involved in maintaining the existing settlement. He referred to the maintaining the existing settlement. He referred to the guarantee contained in the words of Lord J. Russell in 1840, which was characterised as permanent. obligations in existence could not be repudiated without a breach of national faith .- Mr. HUME deemed Mr. Walpole's alarms baseless, asserting from what had occurred in the Canadian assembly in past times on the subject of the reserves, that the bill on the table would have a healing, rather than an irritating effect. His advice to Lord John Russell was "Be just and fear not."

—Mr. Drummond described the measure as a bill to effect church plunder. If passed it must lead to the separation of every colony from the mother country.— Mr. Ker Seymer, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Frederick Peel, and Mr. Bethell, supported the bill.—Mr. Liddell and Mr. Smith Child argued against it on the ground of national faith.-Mr. NAPIER adverted to the frequent changes of argument adduced by ministers in support of the bill. Was England, when she obtained lands by conquest, to be prevented from applying some of them to Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery and the the promulgation of the national faith? The question Accountant in Bankruptey should not have the power at issue was not one of endowment, or of church established.

lishment, but of property and of spoliation. Mr. Napier | seconded the motion, hore testimony to the strong feelargued that the faith of the crown was pledged to the entire grant: that if the imperial legislature could not violate the engagement of 1840, it must not put it in the power of others to violate it; that to pass the bill would be to withdraw protection from the protestant, and to leave it for the Roman catholic church; and further, that, independent of questions of property, and of public faith, it was the duty of England to see that she exerts her power to promulgate and maintain the christian truth.—Sir John PAKINGTON said it was a sad day for England when party interests, or party feelings, induced men of high personal honour, when dealing with matters of public import, to deviate from engagements which they would have bonourably fulfilled as private individuals. He condemned the bill as a breach of faith, and a compromise of the honour of parliament.—Lord John RUSSELL admitted that in 1840 he had hoped the arrangement then made would be final, but said that the course of events had rendered it impossible to maintain that arrangement. The house then divided—For the amendment, 208; against it, 288. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, April 12, Mr. GASKELL having moved an address for a commission to inquire into Corrupt Practices in the Borough of Clitheroe, a discussion arose as to how far the present case, in which a large amount of intimidation and treating, but only one case of bribery had been reported, came under the operation of the law. -Mr. COBDEN was for tendering such evidence to the commission, and bringing in a new bill if necessary.— Mr. Walpole was for a consolidation of the statutes on the subject.—Other members expressed various views.— Lord J. Russell was opposed to straining the law to meet a particular case.—Mr. DISRAELI was of a similar opinion, but thought that there was sufficient evidence of direct bribery in the case in question to warrant prosettled by a division, when the original motion was carried by 141 to 58.

A debate ensued on Sir DE LACY EVANS moving for leave to bring in a bill to Alter the Scale of Duties on Carriages.—Mr. BRIGHT said that the coachmaking trade was being strangled by a sort of Exchequer garotte. He compared the advantages enjoyed in Ireland with the restrictions under which people laboured in this country. There he had been able to drive out in a different carriage every day of the week. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer thought that in ascribing reasons for the decline of the coachmaking trade, hon, gentlemen had forgotten the increase of railways. With regard to the present intention of the government he would only refer them to his financial statement on Monday.—Sir De Lacy Evans was satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved that in future the Whole of

the Public Income should be Paid into the Exchequer, and no portion issued therefrom without the sanction of Parliament. He referred to documents which showed that an enormous amount of public money (in 1815 exceeding six millions) was annually intercepted in its way to the Treasury and not accounted for.—Captain Scobell seconded the motion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer entirely agreed with Mr. Williams in principle. The government were considering the question, and hoped to meet it in a satisfactory manner. At the same time he could not agree with the resolution as it stood, because it conveyed an undeserved censure.—Mr. WILLIAMS said the right hon, gentleman had met the question in a very fair way, and he would leave it in his hands, with the utmost confidence in his good intentions. The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Butt moved an address to the Queen, praying that the orders issued for the Gradual Abolition of Kilmainham Hospital may be cancelled. He contended that the reasons alleged for abolishing the time-honoured institution, so dear to the worn-out veteran, and so hallowed in the thoughts of the young Irish soldier, were altogether insufficient. Was the destruction of Kilmainham Hospital to be the prelude to the destruction of Chelsea Hospital?—Lord George Pager, who

ing of the Irish soldiers on the subject; and Sir J. FITZGERALD, also considering the question from a military point of view, supported the motion .- Mr. VANCE gave his advocacy, observing that the same reason for destroying Kilmainham, that of economy, might be given for turning Greenwich or Chelsea flospital into model lodging-houses.—The Secretary-AT-WAR objected that the majority of the recipients preferred outpensions to the necessarily severe restrictions of an hospital. He reminded them that Parliament had three times affirmed the policy of the arrangement, which he had not considered it policy to disturb.—Mr. Whiteside combated some of the arguments of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and reinforced those of Mr. Butt.— Lord SEYMOUR opposed the motion, observing that military hospitals were generally for the benefit of civilians instead of soldiers.— Mr. E. Ellice and Colonel Lindsay took a similar view, but the house calling for a division the motion was carried by 198

On Wednesday, April 13, the second reading of the Judges Exclusion Bill was moved by Lord HOTHAM. Lord Palmerston opposed the measure. He thought that the doors of that house ought to be thrown open as widely as possible to the admission of those who could assist its deliberations. All professions were admitted, and, although the general principle was departed from in very special cases, the range of exclusion should not be extended beyond what was justifiable by strong necessity or apparent advantage. Though other offices were included in the schedule, practically the bill applied only to the Master of the Rolls. Persons holding that office had not only been ornaments of that house, but had rendered great assistance in its debates, and it had never been imputed to those eminent persons that they had been swayed by improper feelings. If it were said—and this was the strongest point,—that a Master of the Rolls, being a member of that house, might have to decide indicially questions affecting the interests of his constituents, the measures should have gone further, and included the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, recorders of corporations, and chairmen of quarter-sessions. He begged the house, therefore, to weigh well whether, in working out the principle of the bill, it would not be carried much further than it was desirable to go, and detract from the dignity and character of parliament. - Mr. HUME supported the bill. This was, he considered, a matter of principle. The house had acted upon that principle in excluding the Judge of the Admiralty Court; and the judicial functions of the Master of the Rolls were incompatible with the due discharge of the duty of a member of parliament.—Sir F. Kelly likewise advocated the bill. There was something inconsistent, he observed, with the dignity and position of the Master of the Rolls in the incidents of a member of that house. Everything falling from so high a judicial functionary ought to be listened to with respect, yet he might have been one of the lawyers whose clear opinion as to the construction of an act of parliament had been overruled the preceding night by a large majority in that house. course of action on the part of a candidate in a popular borough was so incompatible with the dignity of so high an officer, that this consideration alone would induce him to support the bill .- Mr. V. SMITH, in opposition to the bill, remarked that it had not been hitherto found that the Master of the Rolls, when a member of that house had neglected either set of duties. He did not wish to limit the choice of constituencies, but rather to enlarge it .- Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the office of chairman of quarter-sessions was not recognised by law; he was merely the organ of his fellow-magistrates. The judges of county courts were excluded from the house, and he thought the Recorder of London should be excluded.-Mr. EWART said he had searched in vain for the principle of excluding judges, as judges. Our recent statutes for that object were encroachments upon the ancient constitution. The rule should be admission, and exclusion the exception.—Lord J. RUSSELL said it was true that for some years past there had been a tendency to exclude from that house persons holding judicial offices,-a course he was scrry to see.

was, that it limited the choice of constituent bodies. To increase these restrictions was, in fact, to proceed against the people, and to say that they were unfit to judge who were fit to represent them. In the second place, it tended generally to degrade the house by shutting out men of talents and learning, who would impart a lustre to it, and uphold its dignity and authority. That house was increasing in power and influence; nobody sought to exclude judicial officers from the House of Lords; and therefore, while the power and authority and influence of one branch of the legislature were on the increase, men of eminent talents were taken into the other, the weight of which was becoming relatively less. In legislating for law reforms, it would be advantageous to have the aid of the Master of the Rolls in that house, and it could not be assumed that, because he was a member, he would neglect his judicial duties, or because he sat in the court in the morning, he could not attend the House of Commons in the afternoon. The objection to his being thrown into the turmoil of a contested election should be taken in conjunction with this consideration,—that a person in such an office would enjoy so much of the confidence of the constituency that he would be easily elected.—Lord HOTHAM, in reply, observed, that the chief objection urged against the bill was that it did not go far enough, which implied that the measure could not in itself be an objectionable one. Lord J. Russell had argued that it was calculated to restrict the choice of electors; but there were and must be restrictions, and the question was whether there was anything inexpedient in this restraint upon a choice which might fall upon a candidate, if a judge, for a reason which would render him unfit to sit in that house. Then it had been said that it would degrade a house which had been embellished by the splendid talents of Sir W. Grant and Sir W. Scott. But the circumstances of parliament had greatly changed since the time of close nomination boroughs; its business, too, had altered in respect to its nature and extent. In conclusion, Lord Hotham cited strong opinions in favour of the exclusion of the Master of the Rolls from the House of Commons expressed by Lord Brougham and the late Lord Langdale,-The bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, April 14, Mr. Milner Gibson brought forward the subject of Taxes on Knowledge. He moved three resolutions, to the effect that the Advertisement Duty ought to be repealed; that the policy of subjecting the cheap periodical press to Stamp Duties and other restrictions is inexpedient, and the law relative to taxes on newspapers in an unsatisfactory state; and, lastly, that the Excise Duly on Paper materially obstructs good cheap literature, and that the maintenance of this tax as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and would impede the progress of education. He had thus framed his motion, he said, in consequence of having observed that, although three taxes might appear to many unconnected, they had been imposed at the same time, and were part of a system of policy designed, to a certain extent, to restrain the press. But the resolutions would be submitted to the house separately, so that the assent to one would not pledge to another. It might be said that he should have waited until the appearance of the budget; but if the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to deal with these taxes, a vote of the house would strengthen his hands; if not, it might suggest to him the propriety of falling in with its views. resolution affected about 900,000l. of the public revenue; but it did not pledge the house to an immediate repeal of the duty on paper, but only that as early an opportunity as the state of the revenue would allow should be taken to abolish this duty. Mr. Gibson urged the oppressive nature of this charge upon the vehicle of knowledge and the difficulties it cast in the way of literary speculation, and the consequent check it gave to sound education. He then dwelt upon the injustice, impolicy. and inequality of the advertisement duty, a tax of small amount, only 178,000l. a year, which he denounced as a barbarous toll, unworthy of a commercial country; and he insisted upon the impossibility of protecting newspapers, whose legitimate fund was their advertisments, against untaxed compositions. The removal of the duty would augment the number of advertisements, and

His first objection to the exclusion of all judicial officers | the consequent increase of postage would alone cover the loss of revenue. In the last place Mr. Gibson discussed the policy of restraining by stamp duties the cheap periodical press from publishing news, contending that this was a question of policy, not of revenue. The stamp duty on newspapers originated in a desire to restrain their issue, from a false theory which associated cheap with mischievous publications; whereas cheap periodical works, narrating the current events of life, supplied antidotes to the poison of seditious and blasphemous writings. When the amount of duty was reduced, the restrictions were made more severe, on the ground of "safety;" but at the present day no objection was entertained to the diffusion of useful knowledge, or even of political information. The power of the government was now sustained upon the utility of its policy and its desire to benefit all classes, If the stamp duty upon news found an equivalent in the exemption for postage, let the established papers remain as they were, and let the unstamped papers pay for transmission through the post; but postal revenue should not be connected with a tax upon news, which was a clumsy and defective scheme. A small postage upon the transmission of newspapers would go far to replace the revenue lost by the repeal of the stamp duty. Mr. Gibson dilated upon the defects and inconsistencies of the law relative to newspapers, the attempt to define which term he showed to abound with perplexities, which, he said, it behaved the government to remove without delay .- The motion was seconded by Mr. EWART, who dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue to morality and order from the repeal of the stamp and advertisement duties. -The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the resolutions related partly to subjects of policy and partly to matters of revenue. On the question of policy he had no special authority to speak; but he believed that the law relating to taxes on newspapers was in an unsatisfactory state, and it was the intention of the government shortly to bring in a bill to clear up the state of that law, and to prevent any harsh or severe interpretation of it, irrespective of the question of the stamp As to the second resolution, it had been suid that the stamp duties had not been imposed for revenue, but to restrain the press. This was not the policy of the present government; they thought that perfectly free discussion was not only not to be regarded as an evil, but contributed to strengthen the institutions of the country, and nothing would be done by the government to afford ground for a contrary opinion. It would be a breach of duty on his part to encourage or advise the house to pass these resolutions. He had already protested against the practice of condemning taxes which the house was not prepared to repeal, thereby creating expectations not to be fulfilled. Mr. Gibson had not proposed any substitutes for these taxes, amounting to 1,400,000l., and the house should not condemn taxes unless prepared to dispense with them or to provide substitutes. He should, With respect to therefore, move the previous question. the paper duty, he should be glad to dispense with it, for, though a large part fell upon paper used for inferior purposes, he agreed that it was a most objectionable tax upon mental efforts. The advertisement duty he likewise acknowledged was a very onerous charge. But he warned the house of the mischievous precedent it would set by condemning taxes on isolated grounds, without regard to the expenditure of the country. In the eight weeks he had been in office, propositions had been made in that house for the repeal of duties to the amount of 7,000,000l. The claims on behalf of newspapers for relief from taxation would have a fair considerationthat is, a just and impartial comparison with claims for relief by other great interests of the country. admitted that it was fair that these questions should be raised, but he prayed the house not to slide into the bad habit of dealing so lightly with these questions of revenue without the means of giving practical effect to their resolutions,-Mr. BRIGHT said the speech of Mr. Gibson had not received anything like an answer. These duties were not brought forward as unjust taxes, but as instruments which restrained the press; and it was time that a government professing a regard for education should deal with these taxes. It was not a question of revenue; it could be demonstrated that if

the advertisement and stamp duties were abolished, the trate to the police; the house in question was entered loss of revenue would be so small as not to be put in the yesterday, and in it were found upwards of seventy balance against the advantages that would arise from it. — The motion was also supported by Mr. W. Williams, Mr. D. Seymour, and Mr. J. Phillimare, -The Attorney-General gave an exposition of the state of the newspaper law. - Lord J. Russell said, the objections to the motion might be stated in a very small compass. The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked the house to suspend its opinion until Monday, and he thought they ought to accede to so reasonable a request. On the other hand, he could not wonder that Mr. Gibson should have brought the subject before the house. These duties all stood upon different grounds, and he did not think that the term "taxes on know-ledge" applied to them. It had been said that the stamp duty was originally imposed as a restraint upon the diffusion of knowledge, and he did not think it consistent with the policy of this country to impose such a restriction; but, while he regarded this as a tax for revenue, he was afraid, if it were removed, mischievous publications would still exist. With regard to the paper duty, he put it to the house whether it was not premature to enter into a question which involved the general taxation of the country .- Mr. DISRAELI sympathised with her Majesty's ministers, having had to consider this question when in office, and his colleagues had thought that no time should be lost in proposing the repeal of the advertisement duty; but it was the opinion of Lord Derby that, on the whole, it was better that it should be postponed until the government had time to consider duties of an analogous character. Was the house, then, justified now in dealing with the first resolution? His opinion was that they were not justified in dealing with all the three duties, considering them in a fiscal point of view; he proposed to consider only the first. What was the principal argument brought forward by Lord J. Russell? Why, that no proposal for the remission of taxation should be made before the budget, and what success it would have afterwards the house would decide. The proposition amounted to this, that the administration of the day should have the exclusive privilege and monopoly of proposing a remission of taxation. Such a doctrine was most dangerous. What chance had the house of dealing with this important question if they lost the present opportunity? He was ready to vote for the repeal of the advertisement duty, as this was a policy he had been prepared to propose to the house as a policy which he believed sound and beneficial; he did not think the house could advance the general question if this opportunity were missed, and he recommended them to adopt the motion. -Mr. J. Ball said that he would not join in voting for the resolution with Mr. Disraeli, considering his support not an honest one.-Mr. COBDEN presumed that Mr. Gibson was in earnest, and desired to see these taxes abolished, and he accepted the assistance of Mr. Disraeli and his friends with all his heart. Upon the general question, he referred to the evidence of the large circulation of exceptional publications, contending that, in the absence of the duty, the good cheap publications would put down the bad.—Mr. J. M'GREGOR, Sir J. PAKINGTON, and Mr. MAGUIRE supported the motion, which was opposed by Lord R. Grosvenor. Upon a division the first resolution was carried against the government by 200 to 169, the second was negatived by 280 to 98, and the third by 275 to 80.

On Friday, April 15, Sir B. HALL reported that the Tynemouth Election Committee had Found Mr. Hugh Taylor not Duly Elected, on the ground of bribery and

treating.

Sir J. Walmsley called attention to certain statements in a morning paper respecting an Alleged Refugee Conspiracy, and asked whether it was true that (as was asserted) the house of M. Kossuth had been searched by the police ?- Lord PALMERSTON said in reply :- "The facts of the case referred to by the hon. baronet are, that information having been received that there were in a house somewhere near Rotherhithe-not in a house occupied by M. Kossuth-a quantity of military stores, and especially a larger quantity of gunpowder than was

eases, closely packed, containing, apparently for transmission to some distance, several thousand rockets, not such as are used at Vauxhall, but for the purpose of war. There was also found a considerable number of rockets in various stages of preparation, and iron cases which usually contained the combustible matter. were found 2,000 shells not as yet loaded, a considerable quantity of that composition with which rockets are filled, and 500 lb. of gunpowder. These things were seized by the police. Who they belong to, or who were the persons employed in making them, the house will not, perhaps, expect me, in the present stage of the matter, to enter into. These will be questions for future consideration. But I think the house will agree with me that the Secretary of State for the Home Department, having been informed that there was reason to think that such an immense quantity of warlike stores were to be found in a private dwelling, was justified in taking these steps for the purpose of taking possession of these arms, and founding thereupon any such proceeding which the law advisers whom he may have to consult may think there is ground for taking. I can assure my hon, friend that he is mistaken in supposing that the government are acting in this matter upon any pledge, promise, or engagement given to any foreign government, except that given in the face of parliament, viz., that we should use our utmost exertions to enforce the law in this country, for the purpose of preventing that shelter, which I trust will always be given to foreign exiles who may come here from any political cause whatever, being abused for the purpose of organising or carrying on hostile proceedings against other countries."—Mr. T. Duncombe declared that the statement, as regarded M. Kossuth, was a perfect fabrication; and asked Lord Palmerston whether he did not know that the house was no private house at all, and that a Mr. Hale, who was a rival of Captain Warner, had six years ago taken out a patent for the manufacture of rockets, which he sold to foreign governments?-Mr. Bright asked further, whether there was at present any reason to believe, upon any evidence before the noble lord, that M. Kossuth was in any degree more compromised in this matter than any member of the Orleans party resident in this country?—Lord Palmer-STON replied, that he did not know so much about this subject as Mr. Duncombe evidently did, whose representation he did not mean to dispute. As to M. Kossuth, he was sure the house would be of opinion that, in this stage of the proceedings, it would be inconvenient to enter into further discussion. Without casting any imputation whatever, he would only say that it remained to be ascertained to whom the premises in question belonged, and who were the persons chiefly concerned .- Lord D. STUART said M. Kossnth denied all knowledge whatever of the transaction.

The question of the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill gave rise to another long debate, which, however, presented no novelty, the subject being exhausted. Mr. CUMMING BRUCE moved the third reading that day six months.—The Bill was supported hy Mr. Kirk, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fitzroy, and Lord John Russell; and opposed by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Child, Mr. Gonlbourn, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walpole, and Sir R. Peel. On a division, the third reading was carried by

288 to 230.

On Monday, April 18, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his Financial Statement, the house having gone into a committee of supply. He commenced by laying before the committee the state of the public account; and demonstrating that although the balance of the income over the expenditure of the past year was 2,460,000%, the present available balance was much smaller. He then went into an elaborate defence of his own views on the income tax, in which he asserted the importance of the impost as a temporary tax suitable to emergencies, but one not to be tampered with. He protested against the plan for capitalising incomes, and showed the difficulties in the way of striking an average permitted by law to be held even by dealers, a search between persons in the same class. He was strongly warrant was issued in the ordinary course by the magis- against the perpetuity of the tax as a portion of the

finances, but proposed to renew it as a temporary of taxation, the reduction of the charge that would measure—for two years, from April, 1853, at 7d. in the pound; for two years more, from April, 1855, at 6d. in the pound; and for three years more, from April, 1857, at 5d. in the pound, the tax to expire on the 5th of April, 1860. He proposed to adopt the plan of the late government, and extend the tax to all incomes above 100%, a year, and also to include Ireland in its operation. The produce of the income tax, when levied in Ireland precisely on the same conditions as in England, he estimated at 460,000l. a year; but as the tax will not be levied until January in next year, the proceeds of the half year would be only 230,000l. The estimate of the sum derivable from the extension of the tax to incomes below 150l. was 125,000l; and the sum arising from its extension to Ireland was calculated at 230,000l. the total amounting to 5,845,000%. He next came to an augmentation of taxation—the extension of the legacy duty to all successions, by which he calculated that 500,000l. would be added to the permanent means in 1853—4; 700,000l. more in 1854—5; 400,000l. more in 1855—6; and 400,000l. more in 1856—7; making a total addition to the permanent means of the country of not less than 2,000,000 l. per annum. The spirit duties were next to be dealt with. He proposed, with regard to Scotland. to add a shilling to the existing duty, by which he expected a gain of 278,000%, after making an allowance for spirits in bond for waste; and with regard to Ireland, an additional duty of 8d. per gallon, by which, making similar allowances, the gain would be 198,000l. He proposed also an augmentation of the revenue to the amount of 113,0002, upon a certain class of licences; making a total of 1,344,0002, which, with the surplus of 805,000l., would leave for the remission of taxes a sum of 2,149,000%. While making a stride towards the equalisation of taxation, he had, a measure of a compensatory kind to propose with regard to Irclandwhich was nothing less than to sweep away the whole of the consolidated annuities-to remit the entire remainder of the debt due to England from the 29th of September last. He next came to the general remission of taxes, and proposed, in the first place, the abolition of the soap duty, and considerable changes in the stamp duties, including a reduction of the duties upon life assurance, a uniform penny stamp for receipts and other instruments, the reduction of the advertisement duty to 6d., and the abolition of the stamp upon newspaper supplements. He described various reduc-tions which were proposed in the assessed taxes, involving a loss to the revenue upon servants of 87,000*l*.; private carriages, 95,000l.; horses, 118,000l.; dogs, 10,000l.; amounting in all to 290,000l. Arriving, then at the customs duties, he described the difficulties of dealing with the question of wine, with regard to which he promised no alteration. With tea he had been more successful, and he proposed to adopt the resolution of the late government in the first instance, and reduce the duty to 1s. 10d. until 1854; then, from the 5th of April, 1854, to the 5th April, 1855, to 1s. 6d.; from the 5th of April, 1855, to the 5th April, 1856, to 1s. 3d.; leaving the duty from April, 1856, forwards at 1s., the whole time to be occupied in effecting the descent from 2s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1s., being something less than three years. A remission of the duties upon a large number of minor articles also came within his scheme. The various changes in the customs, as applicable to the year 1853-54, would cause a gross loss to the revenue amounting to no less than 1,338,000l, but which he trusted would be reduced by increased consumption to 658,000l. The remission of taxes on the year 1853-54 would be Excise-Gross loss 786,000l., Net loss 771,000l.; Stamps-Gross loss 417,000*l.*, Net loss 200,000*l.*; Post-horses—Gross and net losses 57,000*l.*; Customs—Gross loss 1,338,000*l.*; Net loss 658,000l., showing a remission of taxation for the year of 2,568,000%. Then he anticipated reductions of charge which it was reasonable to expect would raise the sum to be created by the new means of taxation from 2,459,000% to 3,813,000%. Then, in the year 1859-60, there would come the falling-in of the long annuities, and a large portion of the terminable annuities, which would operate to the relief of the country to no less than 2,146,000% a year. Adding that sum to the 3,813,000% which they would find between the additional resources

accrue in the interval, and the falling-in of the long annuities, there would be an available increase, amounting to no less than 5,959,000L, against the 6,140,000l, of income which is its total amount. right hon, gentleman concluded his speech amidst great applause. Several members asked questions with regard to particular portions of the statement, the discussion upon which was fixed for Monday the 25th.

On Tuesday, April 19, Sir B. HALL called the attention of the house to the contents of three parliamentary papers, intituled Dockyards, Dockyard Appointments, and Dockyard Promotions, and moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which a circular sent to the superintendent of her Majesty's dockyards, dated September 26th, 1849, was cancelled on the 19th day of April, 1852, without any order or minute of the board; also, into the circumstances under which a letter addressed by Sir Baldwin Walker to Mr. Stafford, as Secretary to the Admiralty, in which letter Sir Baldwin Walker tendered his resignation as surveyor of the navy, was withheld from the board; also, into the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. James Wells as master smith in the dockyard at Portsmouth, the subsequent cancelling thereof, and the appointment of Mr. George Cotsell in his stead; and generally into the exercise of the influ-ence and patronage of the Admiralty in the several parliamentary boroughs connected with the dockyards, since the 19th day of April, 1852, at which date a circular was issued from the Admiralty, signed by the secretary, cancelling their lordships' order of the 26th day of September, 1849, which directs that "all reports and correspondence on the subject of vacancies, promotions, or changes of the officers and workmen of dockyards, shall be forwarded through the surveyor's department: "and ordering that "in future such reports and correspondence be transmitted direct to the Secretary of the Admiralty." Sir B. Hall described the circumstances referred to at some length, and read a variety of documents, tending to show that there had been an improper exercise of government influence for political ends to the proceedings in question.—Mr. STAFFORD defended himself and the department to which he belonged at the period in question, from the imputations of Sir B. Hall; quoting a variety of correspondence and other documentary evidence, in order to show that the transaction in question had been in strict accordance with official custom and routine, and had not been influenced by the motives assigned. He complained of illiberality and unfairness on the part of those who had brought the charges against him, who had not had the manliness and courage to make their assertions before a constituted tribunal, where he could have met them upon oath. He admitted that he had been imrudent in some cases, but urged as a justification the "difficulties and temptations" of the period when he acceded to office. He instanced particularly his having gone round to the dockyards as an imprudent step, though he denied that in so doing he was actuated by any political motive. He felt secure in a clear conscience, and asked for an impartial judgment.-Admiral Berkeley had hoped that the hon, member would have seconded the motion, as he had in the course of his speech east imputations upon Sir Baldwin Walker, which rendered an inquiry necessary for the justification of that officer .- Mr. CORRIE opposed the motion, considering an inquiry a work of supererogation, after the able rejutation of Mr. Stafford.—Sir F. Baring considered that in a case involving such grave charges against the Admiralty on the one hand, and a distinguished officer on the other, common decency and justice required a searching and speedy inquiry.—Sir F. Thesiger opposed the motion, on the ground that the character of Mr. Stafford had been completely vindicated, and that the inquiry would elicit no further information.—Sir J. GRAHAM exonerated Mr. Stafford from any personal charge, but thought there should be an inquiry as a matter of justice both to the hon, gentleman and Sir Baldwin Walker.—Mr. DISRAELI considered that Mr. Stafford had most ably vindicated himself, but as a matter of justice to Sir Baldwin Walker, was willing that there should be an inquiry .--

similar grounds .- The motion was then agreed to.

Lord R. Grosvenor moved an address for a commission to inquire into Corrupt Practices in the Borough of Maldon, stating briefly the grounds on which he founded his motion.—A short discussion resulted in a division, when the motion was agreed to by 69 to 48.

On Wednesday, April 20, Mr. DEUMMOND said it had been his intention to have moved to defer the committal of the Judges Exclusion Bill for six months, considering it to be one of the most destructive measures ever presented since he had had a seat in that house; but he should postpone his motion for the rejection of the bill until the third reading.—The house then went into committee .- A motion made by Mr. Hume to include the Recorder of London in the schedule of judicial functionaries disqualified to sit in the house, which was generally resisted, he ultimately withdrew until the third reading .- The clauses were agreed to without alteration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that an error had occurred in the printed copy of the Customs' resolutions with reference to the Duties on Soap, which should have been struck out, it being the intention of the government that the whole duty on foreign soap should cease altogether when the excise

duty was remitted.

On Thursday, April 21, Mr. J. Wilson stated the views of the government in relation to the Recommendations of the Select Committee respecting the Department of the Customs, and the alterations and amendments they proposed to make therein. Those recommendations were comprised under 14 heads. With the first, the constitution of the board of customs, the government did not intend at present to meddle, although the subject was under consideration. respect to the appointment and promotion of the inferior officers, it was hoped that, by holding out a fair expectation to merit, a better tone would be imparted to the service. Under the head of fines and satisfactions, Mr. Wilson indicated the mitigations and modifications contemplated with the view of taking away the direct interest of the seizing officer, except in the case of the coast-guard service. With respect to the ad valorem duties, the scheme recently developed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would show that it was intended almost entirely to abandon these duties. He next explained the changes made and meditated in respect to scizures and stoppages. Under the head of costs and penalties the government had thought the time had come when the crown should be put upon the same footing as the subject; and, further, that it should be imperative on the crown, in all cases where the amount to be recovered shall not exceed 1001., instead of an exchequer trial, to resort to a county court, or such local tribunal as the treasury should direct. Other ameliorations of the law under this head were detailed by Mr. Wilson. With respect to the transit trade, it was proposed to allow all goods in transitu to be conveyed by railway, under the superintendence of customhouse officers, from one port to another, and re-exported without opening the packages, and without requiring bonds, except from the railway companies. Other relaxations of the law would be likewise adopted in order to give facilities to this trade. On the important subject of bonding and warehousing, he stated that, in order to obviate a complaint of the committee of the hardship of the present system of charging duties upon deficiencies, it was proposed that the importer of bonded goods shall be liable to the crown until he parts with possession, when the goods shall be re-entered in the name of the purchaser, who shall be responsible to the crown; that stock shall be taken every five years, the duties then paid on the ascertained deficiencies, and the goods re-entered; modifications were likewise to be made in respect to bonds. Having explained the new regulations proposed to be made with regard to passengers' luggage, and the alterations in the hours of attendance of officers, he discussed the recommendation of the committee for simplifying the entries of free goods, which he showed would open a wide door to smuggling, some remarkable examples of which he related. An arrangement had, however, been made,

Lord J. Russell was in favour of the motion upon by which entries of free goods would be made in a room distinct from the long room at the custom-house, immediately on the arrival of the ship, thereby excluding risk while preventing delay. With regard to the codification of the laws, the government had given instructions for reducing the existing customs acts into one (to be expressed in plain and simple terms), which would be shortly laid before the house, and had given directions to the commissioners of the customs to publish monthly all new regulations, which would from year to year be incorporated in a new act. In treating of the outports, Mr. Wilson stated that, whatever might be the reconstruction of the board of customs, Liverpool would have some independent functionary on the spot; and in the meantime the existing authorities at that port would be empowered to decide in all ordinary cases not exceeding 1007., subject to instructions of the board. There was another subject upon which the committee had not reported—namely, the Isle of Man, the revenue regulations of which it was intended entirely to change. All these proposals he laid before the house in order that they might be well considered, with the distinct understanding that the government were not bound to them.-When Mr. Wilson concluded, several members made remarks on the proposed measures, when the discussion was stopped by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who suggested that the house had better wait till the propositions of government were laid before them in a printed form.

On the motion for going into committee on the Pilotage Bill Mr. TURNER moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee. He objected to transferring to authorities in London, powers which should be exercised by local committees.—Sir E. Derling seconded the amendment.—Colonel Harcourt supported the amendment.-After some further discussion a division took place, and the amendment was lost by 136; the numbers being 219 to 83.—The bill then went through committee pro forma.

Mr. FITZROY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Better Regulation of Hackney Carriages; by altering the system of granting licenses; reducing the fare to 6d. per mile; furnishing the hirer with a knowledge of the true amount of the fare; and providing other regulations for the carriages and drivers. On Friday, April 22nd, Mr. HUTT, reported that the Maidstone Election Committee had decided that Mr. Dodd was not duly elected, bribery having been

practised at his election.

The house went into committee on the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill, and passed the first clause. Sir F, Kelly opposed the second clause in an elaborate speech, in which he minutely described the three objects of the bill. If any one of those objects (he said) could be accomplished on reasonable terms, or even if the first steps towards their realisation could be taken consistently with good faith towards the national creditor on the one hand, and without increase of the national debt on the other, he would give such a scheme his support. But he believed that the bill, with all its intricacies and combinations, was inconsistent and impracticable; and that even if it could be carried out, it would be mischievous in its effects: because a part of the scheme would make a large and substantial addition to the national debt-an addition, moreover, that would be multiplied twenty or fiftyfold if applied to the whole debt. He denied that the three alternatives proposed were by any means equivalents, and upon this opinion founded his main objection to the bill. He moved the omission of the second alternative, which involved the increase of the national debt and the guarantee for the period of 40 years at 21 per cent .-The CHANCELIOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the bill both in principle and detail. The measure was not based on the assumption that money would increase, but upon the belief that there was such a tendency towards the diminution of money that the government ought to avail themselves of it. The object of the bill was not to extend hereafter to the whole 500,000,000l. of the Three per Cents.; hut simply to establish a new Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, and when that stock was established to improve the terms as fast as possible. Referring to Sir Fitzroy's charge against the three

in an arithmetical sense; but other things were to be considered. The question of confidence and security entered into price; but who could estimate their value in figures? Who could put into figures the value of a twenty or forty years' guarantee? Who could put twenty or forty years guarantee? Who could put into figures the value of transfers, which would pass from hand to hand, without change or limitation of place, with the power of deposit? He agreed with Sir Fitzroy, that it was not desirable to increase the national debt; and he went so far with him-though he was not so sanguine—as to wholesale and permanent reductions in the value of money—as to think that it was desirable to introduce into the system of the debt a stock bearing a rate of interest which, in case the value of money should be subject to favourable alteration, would form a basis for extensive reductions; and therein consisted the importance of a 2½ per cent. stock. He did not disregard the objection to an increase in the National Debt, but he considered it worth while to make a slight sacrifice for the attainment of a great object of national policy. If it were a question of amount, he would have no objection to make it 20,000/. instead of 30,000l. And he also gave them their choice between abandoning the idea of a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock altogether and the adoption of another proposition-to devote to the purpose of reducing the debt the annual saving which they would make by a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock. He thought this plan would obviate the objection as to increasing the capital of the debt.-After remarks from Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Williams, Mr. Laing, Mr. J. A. Smith, and Mr. Hume, Mr. DISRAELI opposed the ministerial scheme. He said that in all plans of the kind calculations should be based upon their complete realisation; and that if the plan of the government was carried out to the extent of the guarantee of forty years, there would be no greater reduction on the interest which we pay on a capital of five hundred millions, than 600,000. A year. Comparing this with previous operations upon the national debt, from the time of Sir Robert Walpole downwards, he found that those previous operations, acting upon a smaller amount of capital, had been productive of a greater saving to the country; and this without a guarantee in some cases, in others with a much smaller one, and under circumstances of far less public prosperity than at present. He therefore asked what was the excuse for taking so un-profitable and improvident a step? The great object seemed to be to create a Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, which could be created at any time by simply paying for There was nothing original in dealing with the public debt; the object was to deal with it at the best time and in the best manner; and he considered the present plan as ingenious but premature. The ingenuity was moreover thrown away, for the public could not be persuaded to take a lower rate of interest than was warranted by the state of the market, and the public creditor was much too wary an animal to fall into any pit, however well prepared. The real point was, what were the prospects as to the state of interest in this country? For his part he saw in the increasing discoveries of the precious metals signs of great and important changes; and he could not help remembering that the most successful of our Chancellors of the Exchequer, even before the important discoveries in question, never proposed a longer guarantee than twenty years. The fact was, there was no peremptory or urgent reason for the change, and they were asked to increase the national debt as a financial caprice. The alterations which had been made in the scheme, both on that evening and previously, were a sufficient indication that it had not been deliberated and matured; and he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to press his proposition and compel him to vote for the amendment of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.-Mr. Goulburn supported the measure, and Sir J. Pakington opposed it. On a division Kelly's amendment was negatived by 234 to 175. On a division Sir F.

On Monday, April 25, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked Lord Palmerston whether he was not in error in stating, on a previous occasion, that 500 lb. of Gunpowder had been Found at Rotherhithe .- Lord PALMERSTON said that he had been misinformed on the subject.

Lord D. STUART read a Letter from M. Kossuth,

alternatives, he admitted that they were not equivalents | denying that he was in any way implicated in the recent proceedings at Rotherhithe, for the simple reason that he had no warlike stores of any description in this country.

The discussion of the Budget commenced in a committee of Ways and Means. On the first resolution granting a tax upon incomes till April 1860, Sir E. B. LYTTON moved, in lieu of the resolution, that the continuance of the Income Tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempted from its operation, without any mitigation of the inequalities of the assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic. He admitted that there was much in the Budget worthy of the high reputation of Mr. Gladstone, and of the approbation of the country; but he insisted that the prolongation of the tax for seven years was unnecessary, and that, if it were otherwise, the tax ought not to be continued without those reforms which were called for by the general sense of the country. Among other objections to the scheme of the tax, he alleged the manner in which it had been laid generally upon Ircland, in exchange for a debt due from certain classes; while the landed interest in England, without enjoying any special relief, were to be burdened with a new tax of 2,000,000l. a-year; and that, believing that the remissions of taxation would not be reproductive, there was no guarantee that the Income Tax would cease in 1860. A long and desultory debate ensued, embracing, not only the Income Tax but the other articles of the Budget. It was adjourned till Thursday.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—April 5th.—Bail in Error Bill passed.— Land Improvement Loan (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

7th.—Address to her Majesty on the birth of a Prince.
11th.—Canterbury Election, Address for Commission of Inquiry.

12th.—Compulsory Vaccination Bill in Committee. 14th.—Ditto as amended.

15th.—Ditto repeated. 18th.—Maynooth, Lord Winchelsea's motion negatived, and Lord Aberdeen's amendment carried.

21st.—Hull Election, Address for Commission agreed to. 22nd.—Canada Clergy Reserves Bill read a second time.

25th.—Clergy Reserves Bill in committee.—Amendment by Lord Derby negatived.

House of Commons.—April 4th.—Ministerial Statement on National Education.—Pilotage Bill read a third time. -Mr. W. Patten's resignation as Chairman of Committees.

—Corrupt Elections, Commission for Hull.—Railways, Mr. Brown's motion withdrawn.—Winc Duties, Mr. Ohveira's motion withdrawn 6th.—Ecclesiastical Law Reform, Solicitor General's state-

ment.—Assaults on Women Bill considered in committee. 7th.—Address to Her Majesty on the birth of a Prince.— National Education Bill read a first time.—Mr. Moore's motion

for Remission of Irish Debts, negatived. 8th.—Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolutions on the

National Debt.

1840. 11th.—Clerry Reserves Bill read a third time and passed.—National Debt.—Resolutions agreed to and Bills ordered. 12th.—Duty on Carriages, Sir be Lacy Evans' motion withdrawn.—Public Income, Mr. Williams' motion withdrawn.— Kilmainham Hospital, Mr. Butt's motion carried.—Elections, New Writs for Huddersfield and Athlone. 13th.—Judges Exchequer Bill read a second time.—County

Rates Bill in committee

14th.-Mr. Milner Gibson's Resolution against the Advertisement Duty carried.

15th,—Jewish Disabilities Bill read a third time and passed. 18th.—The Budget, Mr. Gladstone's statement.—South Sca Annuities Commutation Bill read a second time.

19th.—Admiralty Patronage, Sir B. Hall's motion for committee agreed to.—Maldon Election, Address for Commission agreed to.

greed to.
20th.—Judges Exclusion Bill committee'd.
21st.—Customs Reform, Mr. Wilson's statement.—South
ea Commutation Bill committee'd pro forma.—Postage Bill,

22nd.—Hackney Carriages Bill road a first time.—South Sca Commutation Bill committeed and amended. 25th.—Committee of Ways and Means—Amendment by Sir Bulwer Lytton against the Income Tax discussed and debate

AT the annual Convention of Royal Burghs, held at Edinburgh, an address to her Majesty was unanimously voted, praying that the management of the legislative business connected with Scotland should be entrusted to a Secretary or Under-Secretary for Scotland, as was

the case prior to 1746, and as is still the case in the affairs of Ireland.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

Ax Improvement in the Means for the Detection of Crime has been introduced by Mr. Gardener, governor of the Bristol City and County Gaol. The descriptions in the "Hue and Cry," &c., of notorious prisoners in custody, with the view of learning their antecedents, &c., having been found most defective in practice, Mr. Gardener has introduced the system of taking multiplied copies of daguerreotype likenesses of notorious offenders in custody, which, with written descriptions of the prisoners, are forwarded to the principal gaols and police-stations in the kingdom. As daguerreotype likenesses of the most accurate character can be now taken on paper, the only expense is the trifling cost of the apparatus. The first likenesses taken in the gaol by this process were those of a notorious burglar, an utterer of forged Bank of England notes, and a female criminal suspected of having been long "wanted" in other parts of the kingdom, and they were despatched to various gaols, &c., in the northern and midland districts.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Law of Divorce have issued their first Report. its conclusion they thus sum up the alterations in the law which they recommend:—"That the distinction between divorce à mensa et thoro and divorce à vinculo matrimonii shall still be maintained. That the grounds for divorce à mensa et thoro shall be conjugal infidelity and gross cruelty. That wilful desertion shall also be a ground for divorce à mensa et thoro, or else shall entitle the abandoned wife to obtain from her husband a proper maintenance by way of alimony. That divorces a mensa et thoro may be obtained by the wife for the abovementioned causes, as well as by the husband. That divorces à vinculo shall be allowed for adultery, and for adultery only. That divorces à vinculo shall only be granted on the suit of the husband, and not (as a general rule) on the suit of the wife. That the wife, however, may also apply for a divorce à vinculo in cases of aggra-That recrivated enormity, such as incest or bigamy. mination, connivance, and condonation shall, if proved, be deemed and treated as bars to the suit. That recrimination shall include any of the grounds for which divorces may be obtained a mensa ct thoro. That the existing mode of obtaining a divorce à vinculo shall no longer be continued. That a verdict at law, and an ecclesiastical sentence, shall not be considered as preliminary conditions which must be complied with before it can be obtained. That a new tribunal shall be constituted to try all questions of divorce. That all matrimonial questions also, which are now determined in the ecclesiastical courts, shall be transferred to the same tribunal. That this tribunal shall consist of a Vice-Chancellor, a Common Law Judge, and a Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts. That the party who seeks a divorce, whether it be a divorce à mensa et thoro or divorce à vinculo matrimonii, shall pledge his helief to the truth of the case, and that there is no collusion between himself and his wife. That the evidence shall be oral, and taken down in the presence of the parties. That in general the process, practice, and pleading shall conform to the process, practice, and pleading of the Court of Chancery, as recently improved, with such additions as may be beneficially derived from the ecclesiastical system. That the rules of evidence shall be the same as these which prevail in the temporal courts in the kingdom. That the judges shall have the power of examining the parties, and also of ordering any witnesses to be produced, who, in their opinion, may throw light on the question. That the court shall be entrusted with a large discretion in prescribing whether any and what provision shall be made to the wife, in adjusting the rights which she and her husband may respectively have in each other's property, and in providing for the guardianship and maintenance of the children. there shall be only one appeal from a decree of the court, and that the appeal shall be carried to the House of Lords.

pany having been indicted for culpable homicide in having Caused by Misconduct a Fatal Railway Collision. On the evening of the 8th October, an irregular goodstrain was despatched from the Edinburgh terminus to Portobello, three miles distant, with orders to deposit two sets of empty waggons on sidings at that station, and to leave the body of the train, consisting of trucks loaded with pig-iron, at Leith Junction, a quarter of a mile nearer Edinburgh. In violation of the rules of the Company, this train was despatched within fifteen minutes of the starting of the regular evening mailtrain to Berwick and London, which leaves Edinburgh at 5.55. This goods-train, which would appear to have left Edinburgh about 5.45, reached Portobello in eight or ten minutes. It "shunted" the empty waggons into two sidings at the furthest end of Portobello station; and, leaving the pig-iron trucks on the down-line at the station, directly in the way of the mail-train, the engine proceeded along the up-line, passed the station, with the object of taking the crossing at the other end of the trucks, and taking them up the down-line to Leith Junction,-thus running directly to meet the mail-train. While the goods-engine was taking the last crossing, the mail-train, which was three minutes late, came in sight; and, as it was not to stop at Portobello, it was advancing with great speed. The engine backed to the trucks, but it had scarcely begun to move them when a collision took place. The tender of the goods-engine was overturned upon it, and the mail-train engine was rampant upon the heap. The guard of the goods-train, who was fastening the pilot-engine to the trucks, was killed on the spot, and the driver and stoker of the mail-train, as also some of the passengers, suffered severely from the concussion. The first persons tried were M'Donald, the driver of the goods-engine, and Wilson, the station-master at Portobello. Hogarth, a porter, had been included in the charge, but he was acquitted, and appeared as a witness. The prisoners were accused of culpable homicide, and culpable neglect of duty. The main ground for the charge against the station-master was, that he occupied himself in weighing two carts when he knew that a goods-train had arrived and that the mail was due in ten minutes: when he came upon the platform, it was too late to prevent the collision, though he made efforts by signals to stop the mail. It was proved that the driver was directed by the deceased guard to do what he did; but then, the driver was responsible if he pursued a dangerous course. Mr. Rowbotham, general manager, explained the system upon which the line was worked. He said :- "A goods or luggage train is not allowed to depart fifteen minutes before a mail-train; and it is the duty of a station-master, if it arrives within fifteen minutes, not to allow it to proceed. It was the duty of the engine-man of the goods-train to have removed his goods-train before the mail-train was due. Three or five minutes previously would have been enough. To have done so sooner, might have rather impeded than promoted the safety of the line. The goods-engine had a certain work to do, and if it could do its work within the time that night, it would rather have promoted the safety of the line than obstructed it. Being at the station thirteen minutes before the mailtrain, it was not the engine-man's duty to take his train immediately off the line, for the work would then have to be done after the mail-train had passed. Although by the rules the goods engine-man is instructed to have the line cleared fifteen minutes before the expected arrival of a passenger-train, there are some of the rules we should not expect to be so strictly enforced in the case of a pilot or jobbing engine, and especially in cases of emergency. I think this was a case of emergency.' The counsel for the prisoners endeavoured to throw the blame on the driver of the mail-train for not stopping on observing the signals. In charging the jury, the Lord Justice Clerk animadverted on the evidence of the manager:-" The testimony of Mr. Rowbotham showed how dreadful was the result of that carelessness which such lax notions on the part of superior officers on railways encourage. It showed how heavy is the responsibility of superior officers who would take on themselves to support such views as to the duty of their Important trials have taken place at Edinburgh; a inferiors. It is by the propagation of such notions, number of officers of the North British Railway Com- by railway superiors sanctioning such lax and such

dangerous tampering with minutes, by encouraging them. to run such risks, by holding out that such things could be done within a minute or two-that the safety of the public is endangered daily; and most heavy is the moral and the legal responsibility of persons who hold out such doctrines as these." The jury retired, and, after half an honr's absence returned with the following verdict:--"Wilson, guilty of culpable neglect of duty in not clearing the station; and M'Donald also guilty, with this extenuation, that he was under the impression that he should attend to the orders of the guard." Lyall, superintendent of the goods department at Edinburgh, and Ramsay, foreman-porter, were afterwards tried on similar charges; the allegation being that they permitted the irregular train to leave the terminus without allowing an interval of fifteen minutes between it and the mail-train. The charge against Lyall was withdrawn, as he was authorized to delegate his duty to Ramsay; and the verdict in Ramsay's case was "Not proven,—a majority of the jury not considering the fact of the time being less than fifteen minutes to be clearly established. The trial disclosed the fact that there was no individual having charge to direct the succession of trains leaving Edinburgh station; so that a goods-train and a passenger-train might be started simultaneously, there being no communication between the two departments. Several of the witnesses stated that the rules of the company were generally understood to be inapplicable, and were not generally acted upon at the Edinburgh station; and the great laxity that prevailed was warmly commented on by counsel on both sides. The Lord Justice Clerk, in summing up, said that, after these disclosures, it was plain that on another such occasion it would be the parties responsible for maintaining such a state of things that would be placed at the bar-directors or manager. The same state of matters seems to have been continued even after this accident, and neither the manager nor the directors seem to have taken any steps whatever to prevent the repetition of such accidents. Such a state of things is maintained at their own peril; and if another such catastrophe occurred, they have received a pretty plain intimation as to how the public prosecutor would deal with those who persist in maintaining it. Wilson was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and M'Donald to four.

At the Liverpool Assizes on the 5th, Charles Williams, a young sailor, was indicted for the Wilful Murder of John Marshall, at Liverpool, on the 23d of March. It appeared that the prisoner and two other men were standing in the street near a public-house, when the prisoner, on learning that the deceased was in the public-house, said he should "knife" him, and proceeded to sharpen on the flags of the gutter a knife, which he pulled from a sheath. Shortly afterwards the deceased and two other men came out of the house, when one of the men who was with the prisoner proceeded across the street to the deceased, and said, "You Dutch son of , what did you insult me in that concert-room for last night?" To which the deceased replied, 'I did not insult you." Upon this the man struck deceased in the face, got hold of him by the hair of the head, and, pulling him down, tried to kick him it the face, and they wrestled together until they got back to the public-house door. While this was going on, the prisoner was standing behind them, and when they got to the public-house door he drew his knife and tried to stab the deceased in the breast. He then took hold of the deceased's right shoulder with his right hand, holding the knife in his left, and drove it into his thigh, saying, "Take that for lick," and then put the knife into the sheath again. Blood flowed from the deceased, and he staggered into the public-house. The prisoner ran down the street, but was afterwards apprehended. The deceased afterwards died in consequence of the wound. The prisoner, in his defence, said that the other men drew their knives, and he was compelled to draw his also, and in the crush his knife went into the deceased's thigh. Upon being asked if he had any witnesses, he said they were all gone to sea. He was found guilty, and sentence of death was pronounced upon him.

At the same Assizes there was another case of

Stabbing: W. Terrell was charged with having murdered Joseph Quin. It was proved that the men had been drinking together in a public-house, which they left apparently in a friendly manner; but they quarrelled as they walked along, and the prisoner, drawing a knife, stabbed his companion, inflicting a mortal wound. It was contended for the defence that the grave charge of murder could not be supported, and that, under the circumstances, the offence only amounted to the lesser crime of manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of wilful murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. When the verdict was returned, he became much affected, and exclaimed in a low voice, "Oh dear, oh dear! My God, my God!" And during the passing of the sentence he fell down on his knees and said, "My God knows my heart and mind;" I did not intend it, God knows; my God knows my heart and mind."

At the Gloucester Assizes on the 5th inst., a case of Bigamy occurred, in which it turned out that the prisoner had no less than eight wives living. Wardle was indicted for intermarrying with Sarah Martin, his former wife, Ellen Wormsley, being still alive. At the time of his committal six of his wives had heen discovered, viz., Ellen Wormsley, whom he married at Manchester; Sarah Martin, married at Walsall; Elizabeth Perkins, also married at Walsall; Matilda Graft, married at Birmingham; Mary King, married in the Isle of Man; and Hannah King, whom he married at Dymock, in Gloucestershire. Besides these, two others had been discovered since his committal—one of whom had herself taken another husband. All the eight wives (except the last) were brought to Gloucester, for the purpose of confronting their faithless Don Juan, and the trial was expected with the deepest interest. The women were placed in a room by themselves, and formed quite a harem of every complexion, from the fair blonde to the dusky brunette; and, so great was the curiosity of the public to see them, that the officer might have added something considerable to his emoluments by exhibiting them at so much per head. However, the gossiping public were doomed to disappointment; for, on the prisoner being arraigned, he pleaded guilty. The Judge deferred passing sentence.

Mr. Cross, the postmaster of Whitchurch, has been apprehended on the charge of having Abstracted Money from Letters. It appears that Mr. Cross, who is also parish-clerk and sexton, and proprietor of an extensive draper's shop in the town, hired a conveyance to go to Crewe, about sixteen miles from Whitchurch, and set out; but, when he had got a few miles on the road, he told the driver that he had forgotten something, and had changed his mind, and told him to drive him to Shrewsbury, which is twenty miles from Whitchurch, which he accordingly did. Mr. Cross had not long left Whitchurch before a person, who had posted a letter containing some valuable enclosures, called and asked to see the letter again, in order to write something additional on it, but the letter could not be found. A communication was made to the police, and a constable was sent after Mr. Cross, whom he arrested in Shrewsbury. The sum recovered is 2,016%, a considerable portion of which was found on the person of the accused, whose intention is supposed to have been to have escaped on Saturday night to Liverpool by railway, and thence to America. He has been remanded by the magistrates for examination.

A daring Garotte Robbery was committed in Lincoln on the night of the 9th inst. Mr. T. Winn, an opulent citizen, resides in a large mansion in Newland—the house being a short distance from the street, and approached by a carriage drive. Mr. Winn had been to his brewery premises, and walked down Newland to his private house. Several persons were passing up and down Newland at the time, as Saturday night is a busy market night. As soon as he had got within his own premises, and closed the gate, he was seized by three men, one of whom grasped his throat tightly and threw him upon his back on the ground. Several persons in the street heard faint screams of "Murder!" but until the villains had effected their purpose and got off, the direction of the cry was not ascertained. Mr. Winn, who is advanced in years, was then found just

inside the gate in a state of great exhaustion, and suffering much from the injury and fright. The robbers obtained five 10l. notes, a purse containing six sovereigus and several half sovereigns, with a gold watch. The robbers are not known, but 100 guineas reward

has been offered for their detection,

The Restrictions on the Cab-drivers of London appear to be operating beneficially. On the 11th instant a number of cab-drivers appeared before the Lambeth police-court, to answer to summonses taken out against them at the instance of the police for violations of the Act of Parliament in leaving their cabs unattended. The charges were proved by the testimony of the constables, and the defence set up was, that the regulations endeavoured to be enforced by order of the police commissioner were so stringent, that it was quite impossible to comply with them. The magistrate observed, that the eabmen had only themselves to blame for the present strict enforcement of the provisions of the Act of Parliament. It required only to pass a cabstand to prove the absolute necessity of some stringent regulation to cheek and put an end to the irregular and abominable conduct that was witnessed there. It was not alone that the public were impeded by the congregation of drivers on the foot pavement, particularly if a public-house or beerhouse was near, but their ears were offended by the beastly and disgusting language of the drivers; and therefore it was absolutely necessary to put an end to scenes the discontinuance of which would lead to a great public benefit. From the scenes which he had witnessed at eabstands, he was induced to the greatest possible sympathy for those who resided within earshot of them. In almost all the eases the fines were merely nominal, and the magistrate expressed much pleasure upon being told that, since the enforcement of the provisions of the Act of Parliament, the conduct of the cabmen had become much improved.

A Commission of Lunaey has investigated the State of Mind of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who is now an inmate of Dr. Tuke's asylum, at Chiswick. The evidence of Mr. Ernest Jones, of Mr. M'Gowan, the printer of Mr. O'Connor's newspaper, of Mr. Jacob Bell, late member for St. Alban's, and of the medical men, clearly showed the change in the patient's mind until he became unquestionably insane. The jury had an interview with Mr. O'Connor at the Manor-house, Dr. Tuke's asylum. They assembled on the grass plat at the back of the house. Before Mr. O'Connor appeared, his shrill voice was heard echoing through the passages in joyous accents. On emerging from the house, he looked for a moment at the group of gentlemen forming the jury, and then, fixing his eye on Mr. Ernest Jones, he at and then, tixing his eye on Mr. Ernest Jones, he at once advanced to him, and, grasping his hand warmly, exclaimed, "Here's Jones! I love him! I idolise him! I deify him! I adore him!" The next moment, observing his former solicitor, Mr. Turner, he grasped his hand and called out loudly, "And here's Turner! I idolise him! He is the best solicitor that ever lived! He is a capital fellow, is that Turner!" Mr. Bell next attracted his notice. The moment Mr. O'Connor caught sight of him he oxiging of "Ard here," Ball! I have sight of him he exclaimed, "And here's Bell! I love him! I idolise him! I deify him! What a handsome fellow he is! What beautiful eyes he has! beautiful nose! beautiful mouth! beautiful lips! beautiful teeth! beautiful ears! beautiful arms! beautiful legs! beautiful feet!" and so on, with a rapidity of utterance which it was almost impossible to follow. In this way he went on for a considerable time, it being found impossible to lead him into rational conversation. Dr. Tuke stated that Mr. O'Connor amuses himself with the other patients very satisfactorily, and plays at ericket and whist with considerable skill. He invariably asks Dr. Tuke to take him to town each morning, and is always satisfied with the doctor's promise to do se next day if he is better. It was evident that there is no hope of his recovery. The jury pronounced him to have been of unsound mind since the 10th June, 1852, the day when he was committed to the eustody of the serjeantat-arms. The object of the inquiry was to obtain the

police against the Stall-keepers in Tottenham-courtroad. These poor people, who for many years have lined the side of the pavement, have been suddenly ordered to quit the place. The consequence to many has been utter destitution, driving them to the workhouse. On the 11th, a batch of those who persisted in gaining a livelihood in the street were brought before the Marlborough-street magistrate. The case of Elizabeth Lake was picked out to decide the whole. Mr. Parry, the barrister, attended to defend the accused, who has kept a fish-stall in one spot for twenty-eight years. Mr. Parry could not deny that the law was against the stall-keepers, but he contended that it was harshly enforced. Stalls did not injure shopkeepers: stalls had been removed some time back from Claremarket; the trade of the place fell off; and the tradesmen were glad to join in a request that the stalls might again be permitted. In the present ease, eighty or ninety of the shopkeepers in Tottenham-court-road were against the stall-keepers being molested. The magistrate agreed that the proceedings against the stall-keepers were too harsh; they should be removed by degrees. Similar proceedings were formerly taken against stall-keepers on the south side of Oxford-street, and the authorities, after proving to the occupants that their acts were illegal, set about extinguishing the nuisance: they did not require them to go away at once, but gave them notice that, as they did off, their places would not be allowed to be filled up; by which means the nuisance was made to die a natural death. He thought some such course might be taken with advantage in the present instance. Mr. Parry hoped the police would convey the magistrate's suggestion to the commissioners. The woman was then required to enter into her own recognizance not to appear with her stall in Tottenham-court-road again until she had the sanction of the police. The other defendants were discharged.

At the Westminster police-court, on the 20th inst., William King, a carman, was charged with having Caused the Death of a Woman whose name is unknown. A police-constable stated that he was on duty in Great Peter-street, Westminster, and saw the defendant driving a hay-cart, drawn by three horses. He was going very steadily, at a walking pace, when a woman, who was standing on the footpath, and appeared to be rather intoxicated, rushed into the road, and catching hold of the trace of the middle here clothes caught the middle horse, and set him plunging, and this caused the other horses also to be restive. The driver pushed back the shaft be restive. The uriver pushed cars in some horse, and tried all in his power to stop it. The woman then got behind the middle horse, when the shaft knocked her down, and, rolling under the shaft horse, the wheel of the eart immediately passed over her head. She died instantly, her head being literally crushed to atoms. Defendant was on his proper side, and the woman was on the other side of the horses. The magistrate observed that it was quite clear no blame could be attached to the carman, and immediately discharged him.

Some Defalcations at one of the Savings' Banks in the Isle of Wight to the extent of about 8,000l. have been discovered. The culprit is a person named Yelf, the actuary, whose peculations have extended over some years, during which time he has lived in an expensive style. He was also stamp distributor to the district, and is a defaulter in this instance to the amount of 1,000l. Yelf was a local Wesleyan preacher. He has

been lodged in gaol.

A young man was charged on the 20th inst., before the Liverpool magistrates, with Shooting a Girl named Jane Riley. The hearing had been deterred, that the prosecutrix might recover sufficiently to give evidence. She was assisted into court, and gave the following statement:—" About I2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of March I went into a shooting-gallery in Murraystreet, Williamson-square. I wanted to see the master. As I went in I saw the prisoner standing on the steps. protection of the Court of Chancery for the remains of the Count of Chancery for the remains of the Count of Chancery for the remains of the Count of Chancery for the remains of the Mrt. O'Connor's property—some 1,300?—that he may not end his days in a workhouse.

I heard him say to a friend, 'I will have another shot, and then I will go home.' He followed me into the Severe measures have lately been adopted by the gallery. I went into a small room, called the snug, to see if the landlord was in. Whilst I was there, the prisoner came in and asked me to come to him. I did not speak to him. He smiled and took up a gun, and said he would shoot me. I thought he was joking, and said 'Oh, don't.' I then turned my back, and had hardly done so when the gun went off, and I felt a ball penetrate my shoulder. I believe I was afterwards taken to the infirmary. The prisoner appeared rather tipsy."—When taken into custody the following morning, at his lodgings, the prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair. A surgeon pronounced the girl to be now out of danger, but had been unable to extract the ball, which was lodged in the dorsal muscles, near the spine. The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the assizes; the magistrates ordering him to find bail himself in 1001., and two resident securities in 501. each. The prisoner's f ther offered bail, but was rejected.
In the Sheriffs' Court, on the 22nd inst., damages

were assessed in an action of Crim. Con. at the instance of Major Rushbrooke against Captain Broke. The damages were laid at 5,000%. The plaintiff is a gentleman of family, son of the late Col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke-hall, Sussex. On succeeding to his father's estates, Major Rushbrooke took up his residence at Rushbrooke-hall, and among his guests was the defendant, his intimate friend. In last year, soon after the captain's visit, Mrs. Rushbrooke went to visit her father at the Goodwood races, leaving her husband in the expectation that this visit would not extend to more than ten days. During this time the plaintiff regularly wrote to her. She left her father's house for the purpose, it was presumed, of returning to her husband's mansion, but return she did not. For some time it was impossible to trace her; at length, however, it was ascertained that she had gone abroad, and that at Marseilles she and Capt. Broke were living together as man and wife. The action was at once brought, and certain parties went over to Marseilles and provided themselves with evidence of the condition in which Captain Broke and Mrs. Rushbrooke were living. The defendant did not deny his guilt, but admitted having committed the wrongs complained of by allowing judgment to go by default. It was contended, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff was a person of low and irregular habits. His servants, brought forward as witnesses in behalf, admitted, on cross-examination, that he occasionally drank to excess, smoked pipes in the servants' hall, encouraged dog-fanciers and prize-fighters in the house, and occasionally had "tiffs" with his wife. But they said he was humane, liberal, very kind to the poor, and that his habits were generally those of a gentleman. The lady's father, Mr. Evans, was examined for the defence. He said that Mrs. Rushbrooke was very much attached to her husband when they were married. They used to visit at his house occasionally, and she used occasionally to complain of Major Rushbrooke's conduct. His habits were such that he (witness) could not approve of. He was in the habit of drinking very much, certainly more than a temperate man ought. He drank of a morning, and frequented very low company. This was the worst he had to say of him. He was familiar and cordial in his manners; amiable and kind to his tenants and to poor people, but his habits, in witness's estimation, were not those of a gentleman, and not becoming the husband of his daughter. The jury assessed the damages at 3,000l.

A daring Robbery was committed on the morning of the 23rd inst., on the premises of Mr. Cutmore, silversmith, St Ann's-lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand, when property to the amount of several hundred pounds was carried off. The premises of Mr. Cutmore are adjoining the burial-ground of St. Ann's Church, which encompasses it on two sides. In the back wall of the house opening to the churchyard is a small recess, four feet square, in which Goddard, the gravedigger, keeps his shovels, spades, and mattocks; the thieves contrived to conceal themselves in this recess, and, having closed the door, with great perseverance succeeded in cutting a hole through a nine-inch wall that separates it from the parlor behind the shop; the aperture was made about fifteen inches by sixteen inches, of sufficient size to

120 gold and silver watches, about 1,000 ounces of plate, and a large quantity of valuable jewellery, with which they decamped by the same aperture as they entered. Mr. Cutmore, who does not sleep on the premises, on arriving in the morning to superintend the opening of his shop, found the fastenings safe, but on entering discovered be had nothing but bare walls to look at. Information was given to the police, and a large reward is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

At Bow-street, on the 23rd inst., Robert Hale and William Hale, father and son, appeared before the magistrate, to answer a summons charging them with having, in a house in their occupation, a Quantity of Gunpowder, Greater than was Allowed by the Law. Several witnesses were called, who spoke to the general facts connected with the seizure, but who failed to prove that the article called gunpowder was gunpowder at all. The counsel for the defendants complained that the premises of Mr. Hale, which were well known to the government as a place for the manufacture of war-rockets, he having supplied them with quantities of these articles, being entered in such a surreptitious way by the police, especially as he carried on his business not only without any secresy, but in the most open manner. He stated that the composition in question was purchased from Messrs. Curtis and Hervey, who marked the barrels in which it was contained "composition," in contradistinction from gunpowder, and that he should be able to prove that its manufacture differed in some important respects from gunpowder. He then called Mr. Charles William Curtis, of the firm of Curtis and Hervey, manufacturers of gunpowder, who said Mr. Hale was a customer of theirs. The material with which they supplied him was a composition—they did not call it gunpowder, nor did he think it was termed so by the trade. It only went through the process of making gunpowder to some extent. It had not gone through the granulating mill -a process through which gunpowder always went. They were in the habit of supplying the same composition to firework-makers. It would not go off like gunpowder; he did not think it would fire a gun, but he had never tried that. Dr. Ure, the chemist, gave it as his opinion that the composition was not gunpowder. The magistrate deferred giving his decision.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THE iron steamer Duke of Sutherland was Wrecked at the entrance of Aberdeen harbour, on the afternoon of the 1st inst. She had just arrived from London; with four cabin-passengers, twenty-one in the steerage, a crew of twenty-seven, and a valuable cargo. There was a heavy sea on the bar, and the fresh of the river Dee was running into the harbour very strongly. granite pier, which extends about half a mile into the sea, terminating in a shoeing which rounds off in a ledge of boulder rocks, affords shelter from the north, but with the wind as it was at that time tends to increase the motion in the channel, and thus to run the port was a most dangerous undertaking. The harbourmaster hoisted his flag at half-tide, which was the signal that the steamer might come in, and as a sailingvessel of a low draught of water entered safely there was no fear for the Duke's crossing the bar. But just as the steamer crossed, the "fresh" took her on the larboard bow, and threw her head northwards, so that for a time she was steaming right on to the end of the pier. Captain Howling, the master, seeing the danger to which he was exposed, ordered the engines to be backed, and this was done; but scarcely had the vessel got stern way when a heavy sea struck her on the quarter, and hove her right on to the rocks by the duality, and note her light on the local systems breakwater of the pier. In ten minutes the water was three feet deep in the engine room, and all hopes of saving the ship was abandoned. The waves now made a clean breach over her, and she lay broadside on, with her bow to the south. One of the boats, containing seven persons under the care of the mate, got safe to land. The other boat was stove by a heavy sea, and rendered uscless. A lifeboat put off from the shore; admit a stout-built man with facility. After entering rendered useless. A lifeboat put off from the shore; they packed up every article of value, including about but she was damaged while alongside the wreck, and

eould save only a few of the passengers. The steamer rolled dreadfully, and the fore-part broke off; but the people had all got to the middle of the vessel, which was firmly fixed on the rocks. Rockets and life-lines were kept at the harbour: to get at them, a key having been lost, a door had to be broken in; then the "shot was discovered to be useless, and a man had to go half a mile to obtain powder; when this was got, no one knew how to fire the rocket. Fortunately, an officer of the Queen's ship Archer came up; he succeeded in firing the line over the wreck; and a hawser was stretched from the steamer to the pier. But there was no "eradle" to convey the people to land: first a box was used as a substitute, and then rope slings. While the master of the Duke of Sutherland was exerting himself to save the people, he fell into the sea and was drowned. Some of the passengers were slowly drawn along the rope. Meanwhile, six men, including the mate of the steamer, put off for the wreck in a salmon coble; they took two persons on board, and tried to regain the shore; but their boat was swamped, and five of the eight on board were drowned. The wreck continued to break up, and several persons were washed overboard and drowned. After the loss of the master, the steward, Dunean Christic, nobly filled his place, and mainly by his exertions fifteen persons were got to land along the hawser: Christic remained by the wreck to the last, and at half-past seven he was landed. Sixteen persons perished. Two of them were cabin-passengers—Miss Lawrence and Miss Bremner; the latter was proceeding to Aberdeen to be married.

The Explosion of Fire-damp in the Arley mine near Wigan, (mentioned in last month's Narrative, p. 67.) was more fatal in its effects than was at first supposed. Fifty-eight bodies were found; and, besides those killed, a number of the colliers were burnt or bruised, and in some cases their limbs were fractured. Arley mine belongs to the Inee Hall Coal Company. The depth of the shaft is 414 yards; the workings extend in different directions to great distances. Soon after the explosion, several of the living and a number of corpses were got out; but before some of the galleries could be explored large repairs had to be executed to restore ventilation; and in the North working so much had been destroyed, and the passages were so obstructed with fallen material, that it was evident days would elapse before the working could be searched: it was supposed several persons had perished there. The last of the miners taken out alive were two men who had been in the pit eighteen hours: one had suffered so slightly that he was able to walk home. There was much difficulty in identifying the corpses, as many of the miners were strangers from Wales, and known but imperfectly at the houses where they lodged. When the inquest was held on the bodies, the chief witness was Mr. Darlington, the manager of the works. He described the pit, and explained what persons had charge of it. All the men worked—or were ordered to work—with locked safety-lamps. The explosion probably originated from some one having unlocked a lamp, or from a lamp having failed, the ventilation being imperfect at the time. Several men had been being imperfect at the time. Several man prosecuted for taking off the tops of lamps. The whole of the pit was in excellent working order. Darlington believed that at the time of the explosion the ventilation had not been maintained. Thomas Jones, the underlooker, had told bim, that on the Wednesday he had permitted a furnace to become slack in order that repairs might be effected in the shaft. He did this without removing the miners from the pit or consulting Mr. Darlington-Jones thought it was "quite safe." When the furnace was low gas seems to have accumulated; then the fire was increased, and the gas which had collected was put in motion. Jones said the workings had been examined before he increased the fire. The man was generally very careful—"exceedingly anxious for everything doing well." A number of the miners were examined. From the From the admissions, an explosion was a thing that might fairly be expected at almost any time. It appeared that there are rules for the guidance of the colliers; they are read

wilful-that the reading is useless. The rules prohibit the blasting of coal or stone unless under the direction of an officer; they forbid smoking, and the unlocking of lamps: yet blasting is performed by the miners at their own free will; smoking is freely indulged in-the men lighting their pipes by drawing the flame of their lamps to the wire; and sometimes they unlock their lamps, besides other irregularities. The jury have returned a verdict that the deaths were "eaused by an explosion of fire-damp; and that the explosion occurred from gas which accumulated in No. 6 (Griffiths's) drift, and other drifts on the South side of No. 2 North jigger. There is no direct evidence to show how such gas ignited or the accumulation took place; but the jury are of opinion that it arose from the door on the South side of No. 2 North jigger being improperly left open for a longer or shorter period. The jury cannot separate without strongly expressing their opinion that the rules for the regulation of the said collicry are very imperfeetly carried into execution."

Professor Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has Narrowly Escaped a Fatal Accident at Munich. He was giving a lecture on chemistry at the Palace, before the Royal Family, when a bottle of oxygen gas being improperly handed to him by his assistant, who mistook it for another bottle, an explosion took place, and the bottle flew into a thousand pieces. Fortunately, the explosion occurred in an inner room, the door of which was open. Still some fragments of the glass passed through the door, and slightly wounded some members of the Royal party who were sitting in the front rank. Queen Theresa was cut in the cheek, and the blood flowed in abundance; Prince Leopold was slightly wounded in the forchead, Countess Luxburg in the chin, and Countess Sandizell in the head. The professor was also slightly injured, having escaped with his life by a sort of miracle.

of miracle. Hunstanton Hall, the seat of Henry le Strange Styleman le Strange, Esq., in Norfolk, has been Destroyed by Fire. The fire originated in the sleeping apartment of the only female servant left in the Hall, the family being abroad. The flames were first seen to issue from the building about four in the morning. A considerable part of the furniture was saved. Hunstanton Hall has long been regarded as one of the most ancient and interesting family mansions in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. M. Conway, Roman Catholic curate of Cahireonlish, has met with a Terrible Death near that village. He fell, it is supposed, upon the spikes of a gate, and was impaled by the neck, until the police patrol came up and extricated him, but he died before their arrival at the fatal spot. He had been suddenly ealled out on a very urgent sick message, and in his anxiety to respond to the summons neglected ordinary precaution, striving in a dark stormy night to make his way to the bedside of a dying parishioner by the shortest route, and against all obstacles. With this view, struggling to surmount an iron gate, he sunk exhausted upon the spikes and there expired.

Mrs. Robertson, of Ladykirk, in Berwickshire, has had a Narrow Escape from Death by a singular accident. While riding with Lord Elcho's hounds, in order to avoid a bridge at the head of a reservoir near Chatton, in Northumberland, she attempted to cross it where some one had gone before, at what seemed a shallow place; but her horse refusing, plunged into the middle of this large body of water—supposed fifteen feet deep— and threw her. Fortunately, Mr. Robertson, who is an excellent swimmer, was near, and got instantly off his horse and into the water, swam some distance, caught hold of his wife after she had been twice under water and was quite insensible,-a hold he happily never let go until she was safely landed. Sir John Majoribanks, without a moment's hesitation, also sprang in to the rescue of his relatives. Mr. Robertson and he swam with Mrs. Robertson to the sluices of the reservoir, where many anxious friends were ready to receive them. All at once, however, they were stopped by the suction or under-current of the water. At this erisis, luckily, Lords Eleho and Aberdonr, and Sir George Grey, got every pay day; but there is so great a crowd, so much on to a plank attached to the sluice, and were enabled noise, so much inattention—the too latter apparently to hold out a hunting-whip to Mr. Robertson, who got some difficulty.

A Fatal Railway Accident occurred on the Midland line, near Kegworth, on the 15th inst. A porter belonging to the company, named Lester, while the train was in motion, was attempting to throw some bags into the carriages, in doing which he approached too near the train, and his foot slipping, he got entangled among the wheels of the carriages, which passing over him, mutilated him in the most frightful manner, from the effects of which he died. This is the third fatal accident which has occurred on the Midland line within these few weeks, which may be said to have been the result of carelessness. The jury, at the official investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Potts, who was killed on the line near Nottingham, came to the unanimous opinion, "that if there were a regulation made by the directors of the Midland Company which forbade the line of conduct which had been the direct cause of the deceased's death (viz., incautiously riding upon the buffers of the carriages), that regulation ought to be strictly attended to, and enforced by a heavy fine if not duly regarded; and if no such regulation had been made, they trusted that the directors would consider it an important part of their duty to take the subject into their serious consideration.

Another Railway Accident occurred on the 19th

inst., on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, near the junction with the Lincolnshire loop line at Peterborough. It appears that the No. 1 goods train from the metropolis to the north, consisting of several trucks and cattle vans, had arrived at the junction about the usual time, when the man at the points put the train on to the loop instead of the main line, and then, apparently discovering his mistake, he suddenly reversed the points, thereby dislocating the train, and producing a shock which threw several of the carriages off the line, smashed some of them, and killed three bullocks. Part of the train being on one line, and part on the other, both were blocked up, and the next down passenger train was delayed an hour before a clearance

could be made for it. On the morning of the 22d inst., at an early hour, a Fire broke out at a public-house known by the name of the Black Horse and Windmill, Whitchapel Road. The landlord, Garrett Fretner, had held possession but a few months. During the progress of the fire his wife leaped from an upper story and fell through a skylight, injuring herself in a dreadful manner. She was conveyed to the London Hospital in a hopeless state. When the fire was subdued, the firemen discovered the lifeless body of the landlord crouched in a corner of the parlour, apparently having died from suffocation. No clue has yet been obtained as to the origin of this afflicting occurrence.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The Cattle Show of the Royal Dublin Society was held on the 29th ult. The number of animals exhibited exceeded that of any previous year-the young stock exceeded that of any previous year—the young stora especially. In the evening, the Lord-Lieutenant was present at the meeting of the Society. A vote of thanks being passed, he delivered a speech dwelling chiefly on the merits of the show; but adding that Ireland appears no longer paralyzed by the depression caused by the adverse circumstances of former times, and there is no longer occasion to stimulate the energies of the gentry, the farmers, and the landed proprietors. He hoped Irish agriculturists would soon send specimens to English exhibitions, and bring back some of the prizes carried off that day by English exhibitors.

The third general mouthly meeting of the members of the Working Man's Emigration Society was held on the 30th of March; Cornelius Varley, Esq., in the chair. Mr. R. C. Soper, the manager, reported of the meeting of last month. Mr. Soper stated that there were nine passages allotted at the last meeting, beside those paying to the amount of 151.; that three members

hold of it, and all were got out safe, though with in all twelve members of the society provided with passages since the meeting in February. Mr. Soper also stated that two of the members to whom passages were allotted had appealed to the board for more time to complete their securities, and that a month had been granted them for that purpose. A lengthened discussion here ensued respecting the want of security for the repayment of the passage money, which appeared to be severely felt by many of the members. It finally resulted in a resolution, moved by Mr. John Jenkins and seconded by Mr. Stabbach, "That every member who cannot obtain security shall be requested to pay 3d. per week towards a security fund." This was carried unanimously; as also a proposition by Mr. Henry Long, "That a box be placed in the office for the reception of contributions for the security fund, and that the directors be requested to take means to bring the fund to the knowledge of the friends of emigration, and to request their contributions thereto." Passages were allotted to nine members.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of the General Pension Society took place on the 6th at the London Tavern, and was attended by about 80 gentlemen, who, in the absence of Lord Stanley, were presided over by Mr. Henry Pownall. From the report of the past year it appears that the society, which was established so long ago as 1818, has been the means of dispensing 57,7131., in monthly pensions, to 886 poor persons. It is the parent of all the class pension societies with which the metropolis now abounds, and though of late years its means of usefulness have been more limited, it still remains the object of munificent bequests. During the past year four new pensioners (two men and two women) have been placed upon the fund, and a handsome legacy has been received under the will of the late Miss Sibbon. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of 600%.

The 113th anniversary festival of the London Hospital took place on the 7th, at the London Tavern. The Lord President of the Council, the Earl Granville, presided, supported by the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Bramston, M.P., Mr. Cotton, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Hanbury, and several gentlemen of distinction in the mercantile world. According to the report, the annual expenditure of the charity averages nearly 15,000l, and the fixed annual income, including subscriptions from public bodies, but exclusive of subscriptions from individuals, donations, &c., averages 11,000l., so that there is a deficiency to be supplied annually, by general exertion, of 4,000l.

On the same day the annual meeting of the supporters of the Asylum for Female Orphans was held at the board-room of the charity, Westminster-bridge-road, Mr. Robert Pugh in the chair. A donation of 250l. was announced from the Prince of Wales, who thus becomes a life governor of the charity. The total income of the year had been 5,375l. 16s. 2d., which, with the balance held over last year, had enabled the trustees to expend 6,0391., 1,8001. of which had been invested in consols. At the present time 155 children are maintained in the establishment.

The foundation-stone of the first model lodging-houses of the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, over which Viscount Ingestre presides, was laid on the 12th inst. by the Duke of Cambridge. The site of the building, in New Street, Golden Square, was formerly covered with wretched hovels, the abode of cows and pigs, and of human beings not much [above them. The new Bishop of Lincoln began the ceremony with a prayer; and Lord Ingestre read an address to the Duke of Cambridge, explaining the design of the new buildings, and stating that they would contain cheap and comfortable accommodation for sixty-eight families. The stone was then laid with all the customary formalities; and the proceedings closed ant the customary formalities; and the proceedings closed with prayer. Among the company were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, and Earl Talbot. In the evening a dinner, in aid of the Society's funds, was given at the London Tavern; The Duke of Argyll in the chair. Sir John Pakington, Lord Talbot, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Dynevor, Lord Ingestre, and Mr. Dennison, M.P., spoke after dinner. The objects of this society, as explained by the chairmen are: "The Paris" were now on their way to Australia, seven more were Dennison, M.P., spoke after dinner. The objects of this to sail on the 6th of April, and two on the 10th, making society, as explained by the chairman are:—"To purchase and improve existing dwellings, or to build new to prove that, under the British Government, the ones in densely-populated districts; to diminish, as far as possible, the evils which arise from the present system of sub-letting, by which both the real owner and the occupier suffer; to show, by periodical statements of expenditure and receipts, that the erection of new or the improvement of existing dwelling-houses for the working classes constitutes as safe an investment as is offered by those companies whose avowed object is return for capital; to show that, by the adoption of the system acted on by this society, as regards the collection of rents and general management, landlords may greatly improve their property; to ameliorate generally the domestic condition of the working classes. In the course of the evening subscriptions amounting to 900l. were collected.

The Number of Persons Employed on the Railways of Great Britain, is stated, in a Return to the House of Commons just printed, to have been, on the 30th of June last, 106,501. Of these, 265 were seeretaries and managers, 42 treasurers, 309 engineers, 534 superintendants, 190 storekeepers, 204 accountants and cashiers, 986 inspectors and timekeepers, 1704 station-masters, 206 draughtsmen, 5,564 elerks, 1,441 foremen, 2,397 enginedrivers, 2,460 assistant engine-drivers and firemen, 2,257 guards and brakesmen, 1,605 switchmen, 2,088 gatekeepers, 1,788 policemen, 10,499 porters and messengers, 4,909 plate-layers, 20,591 artificers, 40,747 labourers,

and 2,753 in miscellaneous employment.

Two parliamentary papers just printed contain the reports of the Queen's Colleges at Galway and Belfust for the academie year 1851-52. In the case of the Belfast college a considerable increase in the number of students has taken place within the last year, and in both eolleges the reports of the professors engaged in the instruction of the students convey a very favourable idea of their application and improvement. In the Belfast college the number of matriculated students had increased to 120, against 110 and 90 in the two preceding years, while the non-matriculated students are not so numerous as at the opening of the college. In the Galway college the numbers are as follow: —1849-50, matriculated students, 64; non-matriculated, 4. 1850-51, matriculated, 23; non-matriculated, 2. 1851-52, matriculated, 32; non-matriculated, 5. The total of students received non-matriculated, 5. The total of students received since the opening of the college is 130, and of these 67 were Roman Catholics, 48 Protestants, and 15 Presbyterians.

A general meeting of the magistrates of the county of Surrey was held on the 19th inst., to take into consideration a Plan for Reforming Juvenile Offenders, in connexion with the Surrey Society for the employment and reformation of discharged prisoners, which having been established in 1824, became dormant, and was revived in 1839, since which time it has been in a languishing condition, and has worked with very indifferent success. Mr. Puckle, chairman of the bench of magistrates, explained that their object was not so much to reform prisoners as to provide for the reformation of discharged prisoners who appeared to be penitent. One of the proposed means of the society was emigration under proper guarantees; another, the reconciliation in certain cases of the lapsed with their families, and their restoration by this means to society. They also proposed to supply handicraftsmen with tools, in order to break the pressure of temptation in their case. It was proposed that the women who seemed anxious to enter upon a new course of life should be placed at the Elizabeth Fry school, or Mrs. Neeld's school, and the males at the Red Hill school, or the Colonial Institution at Westminster. Resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were passed, a committee was formed, and numerous liberal subscriptions were announced.

The Present Condition of British India and the Means of Improving it, formed the subject of a large public meeting at Manchester, on the 21st inst. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: — "That the constitution of the Indian Government is not adapted to secure the welfare of the people of India, and has not promoted their best interests, nor provided for that wise administration of affairs which it is the first duty of Government to afford to the people over which it

progress of the people in industry and wealth has been retarded; the administration of justice has been defective; the nature and mode of taxation has been oppressive; public works have been inadequate for the purposes of communication, navigation, and irrigation; and that, altogether, the people have been left in a state of misery disgraceful to their rulers. That this meeting believes that no security can be given for the reform of abuses in India but by a thorough reform of its Home Government, and entertains the opinion that the Court of Directors and proprietors of East India stock should be entirely disconnected from the government of India, which for the future should in this country consist of a minister and a council appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to Parliament. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament are to be presented by Lord Glenelg and Mr. Bright.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on Thursday, the 7th inst. Summonses were immediately issued for a Privy Council, when a form of prayer and thanksgiving was determined on. Shortly afterwards the park and tower guns were fired in celebration of the event. Her Majesty and the infant prince have

progressed most favourably.

The Queen has presented the executors of the late Mr. Neeld, who left his large property to the Crown, with 1000l. each: Mr. Neeld had left them only 100l. The Queen has also granted an annuity of 1001, to Mrs. Neale, who saved Mr. Neeld's life on his making a rash attempt on it during a stay at North Marston, where he now lies buried. Mrs. Neale is a daughter of the late Reverend Mr. Pinnock, who was incumbent of the village.

A. G. Jacob, D.D., has been elected The Rev. Master of Christ's Hospital, in the room of the late Dr. ice. The salary is 800l. a year, with a residence. The Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh

have presented the freedom of the city to the Earl of Carlisle "in testimony of their regard for him as an enlightened statesman, their admiration of his active and generous philanthropy, and their gratitude for his services in promoting the social and intellectual elevation of the people."

On the decease of the late Duke of Wellington, there remained in the possession of his family three Ribands of the Order of the Garter. The latest worn by the lamented hero has recently been presented to, and graciously accepted by, her Majesty. A second, of very old and historical interest, is retained in the family; and the third has been sent by the present Duke of Wellington to the Marquis of Londonderry, upon whom the garter of the great Duke was conferred by the Queen.

Prince Albert has headed a subscription list with a donation of 25*l*., towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. The statue is to be a colossal bronze figure, to be erected in the metropolis. The model has been designed by Mr. Calder Marshall.

Viscount Enfield has been summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth,

in the county of Middlesex.

The French Emperor has made Rossini, the celebrated composer, a commander, and Ponsard the dramatist,

an officer, of the Legion of Honour.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mr. Justice Halliburton, the author of "Sam Slick," arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst. A soirée in honour of Mrs. Stowe was held at Glasgow on the 15th, in the City Hall, which was filled by 2000 persons, chiefly ladies; Mr. M'Dowall presiding. Mr. Stowe, Professor of Theological Literature at the Andover Seminary in Massachusetts, was also present. Dr. Wardlaw moved a long resolution, partly an eulogistic criticism of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and partly the expression of administration of affairs which it is the first duty of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Stowe. This was seconded by Government to afford to the people over which it rules. That abundant evidence has been adduced denominations, he said, the Scotch Seceders and the

descendants of the old Scotch Covenanters, have never been silent regarding slavery; and there is not a Quaker who owns a slave. He looked upon the Fugitive Slave Law as the dying struggle of the system; and he predicted that the planters must either extinguish slavery, or a bloody revolution would. Besides the expression of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Stowe, the meeting adopted a resolution against slavery. A t Edinburgh, on the 20th, Mrs. Stowe was entertained at a grand banquet in the Music Hall; the Lord Provost presiding. A sum of 1000l. collected under the title of the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering" was handed to Mrs. Stowe as the contribution of Scotland in behalf of the slave, to be used at her discretion; and a silver salver, the gift of a few ladies, was presented to her personally.

In testimony of their approval of the public conduct of their member, Mr. William Scholefield, the nonelectors of Birmingham presented him with a massive silver cup, at a meeting held on the 15th; the Mayor in

the chair. At the same time, and in the same spirit, the flint-glass makers presented Mr. Scholefield with four glass goblets and a jug.

Obituary of Dotable Persons.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE died on the 3rd inst., at his seat Westquarter near Falkirk, in his 84th year.

LORD SKELMERSDALE died on the 3rd inst., at Latham House,

in his 83rd year.

Professor Scholefield, of the University of Cambridge, died

at Hastings on the 4th inst., in his 64th year.

Major-General Gabriel, C.B., of the 7th Dragoon Guards, died on the 15th inst.

DR HARLESS, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bonn, one of the greatest medical notabilities of

University of Bonn, one of the greatest medical notabilities of Germany, has just died, at the age of eighty.

Mr. James Roehle, well known as a most learned and copious contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the signature of "J. R.," died lately at Cork in his 82rd year.

REAR-ADMIGAL SIE THOMAS FELLOWES, C.B., died on the 12th inst., in his 75th year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE accounts from our Colonies and Settlements fifteen bishoprics founded within the last twelve years

are comparatively unimportant.

In India a painful disaster has befallen a body of British troops sent against a robber chief who held an island near Donabew. It consisted of 350 sepoys and 140 seamen and marines. It arrived at Donabew on the 1st February; and on the 3rd, after a hard march, the guides told Captain Loch they were in front of an outpost of the enemy. The jungle was very dense, and only two men could walk abreast. Suddenly a tremendous fire was opened on the forces from an unscen foe; Captain Loch waved his sword, and was about to lead his men forward, when he fell, shot dead. The force was driven back, with the loss of its commander, and Lieutenant Kennedy and 57 officers and men killed and wounded. The sepoys behaved remarkably well, and covered the retreat. When the mail left Rangoon, Captain Tarleton was about to proceed with a strong force to avenge the fate of his shipmates. Captain Loch was a very brave, able, and promising officer,

There is no further intelligence from Burmah.

The West Indian news contains the gratifying fact that the yellow fever, which lately raged, has nearly disappeared from all the islands. Immigrants from the East continued to arrive in British Guiana. The Combined Court had provided for the continuance of immigration, and had requested the governor to make arrangements with the Home Secretary of State to secure the importation of at least 4000 such immigrants annually.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION,

A meeting was held on the 20th inst., on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to take measures for raising contributions towards the Endowment of Additional Colonial Bishoprics. The Archbishop referred to a statement which was made at a meeting held twelve years ago under the auspices of his predecessor,-that the spiritual wants of the colonies would require an addition of ten or twelve bishoprics to be founded and endowed by the bounty of the mothercountry,-as a statement which would have appeared too sanguine at that time to be fulfilled, not to the extent of ten or twelve bishoprics only, but to the extent of fifteen. The object of those at whose instance the meeting was called, was to give an account of their stewardship, and to show their gratitude for past liberality, as gratitude, it was said, was often shown by asking an extension of that liberality for the purpose of increasing the episcopate in the colonies. The report of the council for colonial bishops was then real, from which it appeared that there were now twenty-five bishoprics in the British colonial empire; that the number of clergy ministering within the limits of the

had risen from 274 to 502; that negotiations with her Majesty's Government were pending relative to a bishopric at the Mauritius, and that it was thought desirable to establish bishoprics at Graham's Town, and Natal, in Africa, at Porth, in Western Australia, and at Kingston, Canada West. Taking the necessary expenses into account, the council appealed to the church for a contribution of 45,000l. The Bishop of London moved-"That the remarkable success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the efforts recently made for the extension of the episcopate in the colonies, and the happy results which have ensued therefrom, ought to be regarded as a call and encouragement to proceed in the same course, till every province of the colonial empire of Great Britain shall have its own resident bishop." The question, he said, was not its own resident bishop." The question, he said, was not a question of episcopacy or of no episcopacy, but whether care should be taken that the episcopal church should not be without its hishops. If one lady had contributed 35,000*l*. for the establishment of one bishopric, a sum found sufficient for two, he anticipated that others would not be found wanting in Christian munificence, and he would not limit himself to the narrow margin of 45,000l., as contingencies should arise. The resolution, having been seconded by the Earl of Chichester, was agreed to; and resolutions moved by the Duke of Newcastle and the Bishop of Oxford, and seconded or supported by the Bishop of Cape Town, Sir J. Pakington, M.P., and Mr. Cardwell, M.P., were also adopted.—The Duke of Newcastle and Sir J. Pakington adverted to the necessity for an extension of the episcopate with reference to what had come under their observation in office.-The Bishop of Oxford described it as altogether a modern idea that the attempt should be made to set up a church with presbyters and deacons, and when there was a sufficient number of these to send a bishop.—The Bishop of Cape Town, in an impressive address, explained the circumstances which rendered a division of his diocese necessary. It stretched from the island of St. Helena to the colony of Natal, which were 3,000 miles distant from each other; of three years he had been out of England, he had been travelling two and a half; and, though he had travelled 4,000 miles during nine months, there were continental parts of his diocese which he had been unable to visit.—The proceedings terminated, after an announcement that 3,000*l*. had been subscribed.

The Government Emigration Commissioners have just issued a notice that all government emigrants will be required to sign a written agreement, that if they go to the gold-fields, or quit the colony within four years after landing, they must pay to the colonial government a proportionate part of their passage-money, at the rate of 4t, per adult for each year wanting to complete four years from landing.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

interest.

In France, no political event of any importance has occurred. Trade is described in the Paris journals as very dull. Commerce, it is said, does not recover from its state of languor. Business is flat, and the prolongation of the dead season is the more extraordinary that none of the factories are encumbered with stock, and a very small demand would suffice to restore the ateliers to activity. Stringent regulations are adopted with respect to the residence of foreign refugees, who are ordered not to take up their abode within a hundred miles of the frontier of the countries from which they fled. No political refugee is to reside in the department of the Seine, at Lyons, or Marseilles, without an express authorisation.

In Spain there has been a change of ministry. The debates on the railway question having been very violent,

The Foreign intelligence of the month is barren of | the Queen prorogued the Cortes, and the ministers resigned in a body. The formation of the new cabinct is not yet announced.

> The accounts from Italy and Sicily are full of severe proceedings against political offenders. Several hundreds of persons have been arrested at Palermo, belonging to all classes of society. There are among them noblemen, priests, monks, citizens, workmen, and even women. Those against whom the strongest suspicions prevailed, have been taken to the citadel of Messina. The King of Naples has ordered all Sicilians to be expelled from that city, in consequence of a Swiss soldier having been found murdered at Palermo.

> The dates from 'New York are to the 12th inst. The chief article of intelligence is the appointment of the Hon. James Buchanan as minister to this country.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Among the more important works in general literature issued during the past month may be named two new volumes, the third and fourth, of Moore's Letters and Journals; a new and greatly improved edition of the late Captain Cunningham's History of the Sikhs; an Abridged Statistical History of Scotland, full of information clearly arranged; a new edition of Horace with an English commentary and notes by Mr. Macleane, which appears in Mr. George Long's admirable Biblio-theca Classica; an elaborate volume on Public Education by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, describing the policy and results of the government plan during the years of its administration by the Committee of Privy Council; the old English translation of Gerrit de Veer's famous Three Voyages by the North East in 1594-5-6, carefully edited and corrected by Doctor Beke, and reproduced, with all the characteristic engravings of the quaint old draughtsman of Elizabeth's day, by the Hakluyt Society; a striking volume of half-real halfromantic autobiography called Lorenzo Benoni, or Passages in the Life of an Italian; a republication of two biographical essays by Macvey Napier on Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh, taken from the Edinburgh Review; a fifth volume, devoted to the reformation in England, of Doctor d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; an edition of the Elegies of Properties, with English notes by Mr. Paley; another strenuous protest, by Mr. V. Schælcher, against the imperial usurpation in France, Le Gouvernement du Deux Décembre; and, in a magnificent volume of lithographed drawings, Mr. Layard's second series of The Monuments of Nineven.

In the special department of travel there have been some entertaining volumes. Mr. Boner's Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria gives new interest to an old scene. Mr. Dundas Mnrray has made clever additions to his Cities and Wilds of Andalacia. Mr. Brodie Craikshank has published his experience of Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast of Africa. Captain Bourne's account of the Giants of Patagonia, describing his captivity among those "extraordinary savages," has been issued with woodcuts in the Illustrated Library. Mr. William Tyrone Power has published his Recollections of a Three Years' Residence in China; Mr. Ross Browne, a "Crusade in the East" under the title of Tusef, or the Journey of the Frangi; and from a "British resident of forty years in the East," we receive travels in the regions of the lower Danube on The Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk. Finally, in a volume filled with remarkably interesting matter, Captain Elphinstone Erskine has published his Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific, which comprises a curious narrative of a residence on one of the islands by an English sailor, who acquired the language of the savages and became half-naturalised among them.

In poetry, original and translated, we have to record the appearance of Mr. Collier's single-volume edition of of Caste in the Anglo-Indian Empire.

The Plays of Shakespeare after the text of that emendator of the second folio who has lately made so much noise, but unhappily without any mark to distinguish his new readings; a graceful little volume of Poems by Edwin Arnold; Goethe's Faust, annotated by Falck Lebahn; a posthumous collection of Poems by Edward Quillinan, and, by the same writer, a translation of the early and most striking part of the Lusiad of Camoens; a thoughtful dramatic poem called the Idealist by Mr. J. H. Röhrs; an English verse translation of the Eumenides of Æschylus, with notes critical and explanatory by M. Bernard Drake; a little book of extracts entitled Select Poems of Prior and Swift; a great number of minor poems, such as Christmas at the Hall, Half a Dozen Ballads by Mr. Tupper, Poems by Mr. Magnay, Dioramic Sketches, Wanderings in the British Islands, 8c.,—and a translation in the original metres of the complete Poems of Goethe, executed by Mr. Edgar Browning, and prefaced by a brief account of the great poet's life.

In fiction the principal new publications have been a journal supposed to be written during the period of the progress of the English Reformation, called The Diary and Houres of the Ladyc Adolie, written by Lady Charlotte Pepys; another supposed journal of more modern date, founded on an unhappy love story connected with the unfortunate Lord Derwentwater, with the which the diary of Margaret Bethune Baliol; Mr. Kingsley's new romance collected from Frazer's Magazine, Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face; another collection from the same magazine, of the sporting and other experiences of Captain Digby Grand; an autobiography of Ada Gresham, by Mary Anne Lupton; a new novel by the authoress of the Initials, Cyrilla; and a book with the title of Family Romance, which purports, however, to be strictly authentic narratives of episodical wonders in the "domestic annals of the aristocracy.

The subject of India continues to call forth a mass of publications especially devoted to the discussion of it. Putting aside a great number of pamphlets, including one by Mr. Prinsep on the India Question in 1853, another on India Reform by Mr. John Chapman, an Exposure of the Mutadministration of the East India Company by Mr. Maclean, and the first and second of what promise to be a striking series of tracts issued as India Reform Panphlets,—we shall mention only the more important volumes which the last month has contributed to this fertile theme. Mr. Ilay Cameron has written on the Duties of Great Britain to India. Mr. Dyke, of the Madras Civil Service, has described Salem, an Indian Collectorate. Mr. Campbell Robertson has narrated, with reference to subsequent events, the Political Incidents of the First Burmesc War. Mr. Neil Baillie has discussed the Land Tax of India. And Mr. Irving has detailed the Theory and Practice

1 10-1 14

Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hors.—Kents, midd. 120s. to

160s.; Sussex, 100s. to 112s.

Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 20s.—58s. Rough Tallow, 23s.

to 40l.; Palm, 35l. 9s.; Linseed, 27l. 9s.

Tallow — Australian, Sheep, 45l. to 46l. 10s.; Russia, 46l.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 38s. to 44s.; Bahia, 25s. to 27s. Coffee, per ewt.—Ceylon Na-tive, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; Do., Plantation, 55s. to 80s.; Mo-

cha, 76s. to 90s.; Jamaica, 88s. to 92s.; Java, 42s. to 56s. Costa Riea, 52s. to 82s.

Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 25s.; Bengal, 11s. to 12s.; Patna,

Sugar-Barbadoes, per cwt.,

37s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 34s. to 38s.; Bengal, 30s. to 36s.; Madras, 35s. to 42s.; Havan-

to 471. 3s.

14s. to 17s.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.—The Arrangement Clauses in the present Bonkrupt Low are so extensionly resorted to, that the most im-portant bunkruptics are not mobiled in the "LONDON GAZETTE." It has been determined, therefore, to substitute more useful com-pared in Johnston for the Lists of Bankrupts kilherto printed in this place.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 16th inst., £18,792,996.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, per oz. 5 18 Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 4 118

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE,

Paris 0°38 prem. | New York 0°17 diset. Hamburgh . . 0°12 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	101	1001	100g
Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents	100½ 1034	1004 1004	100‡ 103÷
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	6 pm.	51.8	6
Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June	227½ 8s. pm.		227½ 3-7 <i>s.</i> pm.
India Bonds	42s.pm.		40s. pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest,	Lowest,	Latest,	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1053	104	104-55	£133,35
all	Blackwall	98	94	91-3	15,15
100	Caledonian	65%	64	654	132.18
all	Eastern Counties	134	134	13ई	226,98
00	Edinb. and Glasgow	75	73	73-4	53,83
100	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	1104	109	109-10	57.88
00	Great Northern	89	84	87-9	210,54
00	Great Western	923	911	91-2	256,70
.00	Laneash, & Yorksh.	773	763	774-8	261.39
00	London & N. Westn.	120岁	1193	1183-194	572,72
100	London & S. Westn.	914	904	904-14	136,97
00	Midland	75	$74\hat{x}$	743-5	336,73
00	South-East. & Dover	76	75	751-3	211,28
100	York, Newe., & Ber.	694	68	684-94	206,71
100	York & N. Midland.	593	581	581-91	111,18

FOREIGN LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS. Brazilian 5 per cent., 1005-1 Chilian 6 per cent., 103-4 Danish 2½ per cent., 66-½ Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 96-7 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French 4½ per cent., 102f. 50e. Mexican 3 per cent., 278 Peruvian 3 p. cent. defit, 68-9 Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-1 Russian 5 per cent., 120 Spanish 3 per cent., 481 Sardinian 5 per cent., 973

RAILWAYS East Belgian Junet, 1 to 14 pm. Gd. Junct. of France, 2 to 24pm. Luxembourg, 7½ to ¾ Northern of France, 36% Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½ to 9 Paris and Orleans, $41\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$ Paris and Lyons, $17\frac{2}{3}$ to $18\frac{1}{3}$ pm Paris and Ronen, 44½ to 45 Paris and Strasbourg, 35 to ½ Rouen and Havre, 20½ to 21½ South of France, 64 pm. West Flanders, 4½ to 5 West of France, 11 pm.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST,-LATEST PRICES. MINES BANKS.

Australasian 1 prem.
Australian 44 to 5
Do. Cordillera d prem.
Do. Freehold dis.
Brit. Australian g pm.
Colonial Gold 13 to 17,
Lake Bathurst \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) dis.
Port Philip 1 prem.
South Australian 4 ,,
- "

Australasian 85 to 87 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 1½ pm. Ind. Aust. and China 1 pm. Ludn. Aust. and India par. Ludn. Chart. of Aust. 27 pm. South Australian 48 to 50 Union of Australia 75 to 76

RAILWAYS. STEAM COMPANIES.

East Indian 5 to 6 prem.	Austra
Upper India 3	Austra
Ind. Peninsula, 21 to 21	Easter
	Genera
Queb. and Rieh-	Penins
mond	

alia Direct...... alian Royal Mail.... 4½ rn Steam al Serew St. Ship . . 103 s. & Orient. St. Nav. 83

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural 63 | NorthBrtishAustralian.15pm. Van Diction's Land 194-204 Peel River Land 42, ,, South Australian Land 47-9 Scott. Austr. Invest .. 12 ,,

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wh	ent.	Ber	ley.	Os	ıts.	R	ye.	Bes	ans.	Pe	as.
Mar. 26 April 2	8. 44 44	d. 9 4	8. 31 31	d. 10 6	8. 18 18	đ. 9 0	8. 33 30	d. 0 5	8. 34 34	d. 3 8	8. 32 32	d. 6 5
- 9 - 16	44	9 10	31	11	18 18	0	81 29	10	34	5 5	32	10

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

per qr. 58 to 62 Hay... per load 4 5 to 4 15 Clover.. 4 15-5 8 Malt. Town. Malting Barley 30 - 31 Clover.. ,, Straw.. , 1 10-1 14 Gnano, Peruv., p. ton, 9l. 5s. Linseedeake, perton, 10l. to 11l. Rape eake, ditto, 4l. to 4l. 4s. Oats, best, 20 - 22Flour-Town made, persk. 38-41 Country household 31-36 American, per barl. 25 — 27 Indian Corn, per qr. 34 — 36 s. d. s. d. CATTLE-160s; Sussex, 100s, to 112s.

POULTRY - Capons, 3s. -4s.;
FOWIs, 2s. -4s.; Unicks, 2s. 0d.-3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. Unicks, 2s. 0d.-3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. 17 turkeys, 4s. 10d.-11s.; Pigeons, 10d. 41nes, 4e.-Market, 96 lbs., 4d.-44d.; do., do., 50 lbs., 3d.; do., Calf-skins, 10lbs., 5s. 0d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow hows near 12°. Beasts, per st. 3 6 to 4 6 - 5Anstralian.... 1 2-2 Cane 1 - 0 - 2. Spanish 1 0-1 10 METALS. Gallipoli, per ton, 701.; Sperm, 891.; Pale Seal, 331.; Rape, 361. to 371.; Coeoa-mit, 251.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 1351, 10s. Iron, Pigs, 5l.; Rails, 7l. 15s. to 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig, 24l. 5s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 19l. 5s. to 20l. Tin, English block, 111l.; Banea, 112l.; Spelter, 20l.; Zinc, 271.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 60s. American, 70s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 1s. to 3s. 8d.; Irish India, per cwt., 90s.; Hambro', 100s.; American, 86s. to 100s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 7d. to 10d.; Dorset, per ewt. 92s. to 108s.; Irish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 34s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 84s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 62s.

Hams—York, 76s. to 84s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; Westphalia, 50s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lbs., 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.

Potatoes, per ton, 120s, to170s. PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. to 4s. 3d. VEAL, 2s. 4d, to 4s. 6d.

nah, 34s. to 40s. Refined - Standard lumps, 46s. to 48s.; Bastards, 25s. to 34s. 6d.; Crnshed, 28s, to 29s.

208, to 2.18. TEA, per lb.—Congou, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; Souchong, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; Hyson, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To Feb. 28 March	6444 7738	21 364	19,964 22,725	403 70	26,832 30,897
To March 31	14,182	385	42,689	473	57,729

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS FER SAILING VESSEL,

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic teet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} £6 & 0 \text{ to } £7\\ 5 & 0 &6\\ 4 & 10 &5\\ 5 & 0 &0 \end{array}$
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15	
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 0	

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

From the 27th APRIL to the 27th MAY.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, April 28, on the motion for the third reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, the Duke of Newcastle, in reply to questions from the Earl of Wicklow and Lord Redesdale, explained that the guarantee would have the same effect as before the passing of the present bill, should the fund fall below the specified amount, the clergy reserves remaining on the same footing under any circumstances, with this exception, that the authority over them would be given to the Canadian legislature. According to the law officers of the Crown, if the reserves were secularised, the guarantee would fall with the condition on which it rested, and this country would not, in that event, be answerable, as had been anticipated .- The bill was then read a third time.

A conversation took place respecting the Punishment of Transportation. Earl GREY asked what arrangements had been made with regard to the ultimate destination of the convicts now in the penal establishments of Portland, Dartmoor, Gibraltar, and Bermuda, since it was understood that transportation to Australia, except in very rare instances, was to cease?—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that the question was surrounded with great difficulties, but it was now under the consideration of the Home Secretary, who, he hoped, would shortly propose a scheme to meet the case. - Lord CAMP-BELL expressed dismay at hearing that transportation as a punishment was to cease, and suggested the Falkland Islands as a proper place for the deportation of criminals.

On Friday, April 29, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in moving the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, explained the reasons which had induced him to change his previous opinion on this question, and he showed, at the same time, that he had formed this determination some time previous to his acceptance of office. He apprehended that a similar change had taken place also on the part of others, who were now disposed to abolish what, in his opinion, was a remnant of the feeling which had formerly prevailed through the whole of Christendom. Considering that the Jewish people were under a curse in consequence of a crime of inconceiveable magnitude, still it was not for them to take upon themselves to execute the "vengeance" of the Almighty; yet, whilst the country had recently pro-claimed the absolute freedom of all religious opinions, the Jew was, nevertheless, excluded from civil rights in consequence of his religious belief. He admitted that Christianity was part and parcel of the law of the land; but the principle of exclusion, on the ground that parliament must be composed exclusively of members of the established church, no longer existed. Now if the admission was to extend to errors, perhaps not so monstrous as those which were opposed to the Christian belief, he considered the principle of looking at parliament as a body exclusively Christian failed entirely. He showed also, that parliament had recognised the principle in the colonial legislatures, to which Jews were admitted, and that they were prepared to swear to the substance and essence of the oath required, omitting an asseveration which was most useless and unnecessary. He therefore called upon their lordships to make their practice conformable to their principle of religious freedom, by casting to the winds this last rag of intolerance, and admitting those who were in all other respects their

men.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, in proposing as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months, reiterated his reasons for opposing the measure.—The Earl of Darnley, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Colchester opposed the bill, which was supported by the Earl of Albemarle, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of St. David's, and Lord Brougham; after which their lordships divided, when the numbers were—contents, present, 69; proxies, 46—115; non-contents, present, 96; proxies, 68—164; majority against the government, 9. The bill is therefore lost.
On Monday, May 2, Lord Wharnchiffe presented a

petition from the corporation of cutlers of Sheffield, on the subject of Internal Improvement and Public Works in India. He went into the question at some length. This brought on a long discussion, in which the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Granville, and the Earl

of Albemarke took part.
On Tuesday, May 3, in moving the third reading of the South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill, Earl GRANVILLE stated it would be necessary to introduce a supplemental measure, on which the Earl of Derby expressed a desire to have the present bill postponed until their lordships should be in possession of the supplemental bill.—Lord Monteagle, at some length, stated his objections to the principle, not the details of

the bill. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On Friday, May 6, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the third reading of the Registration of Assurances Bill, which was opposed by Lord St. LEONARDS. The house divided on the question, when the third reading was carried by 57 to 24, and the bill passed.

The Cathedral Appointments Bill passed through

committee.

The Lunacy Bills were read a third time and passed. On Monday, May 9, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition praying for the Registration and Inspection of Numeries.—The Archbishop of Dublin heartily concurred in the prayer of the petitioners, and expressed his conviction that nothing short of a legisexercised in these establishments.—The Bishop of Norwich hoped that some such measure would be passed, care being taken at the same time to avoid all undue interference with the religious principles and privileges of the establishments in question.

On Tuesday, May 10, Earl GREY moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that the arrangements with respect to the Transportation of Convicts which were in force last year might not be altered until parliament was made acquainted with the system which the government proposed to substitute for those arrangements, and until it had an opportunity of discussing the new system. The noble earl, in a speech of great length, entered into a defence of the reformatory system ending in transportation introduced by himself, which he described as having worked admirably, and as being peculiarly adapted, by its severity, to deter the vicious from the commission of crime. It was true that an outcry had recently been raised against transportation by commending the Aurilla relationship. by some of the Australian colonists—the very men who had formerly applauded the system under which their admitting those who were in all other respects their adopted country had risen to an unexampled pitch of fellow-citizens to the full rights and privileges of English prosperity. It did not, however, follow that because a

clamour was loud it was reasonable, or that it was shared in by the more sensible portion of the community, and such he believed was the case with the Australian outcry against transportation. The house must remember that if transportation ceased the convicts would be thrown in large bodies on society at home, and ultimately become as formidable a class to the welfare of the community as the forçats in France.-The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that the motion of Earl Grey was of a very unusual character, involving, as it did, an interference seldom attempted with the prerogative of the Crown and the discretion of the executive. practical question was, whether transportation to Van Diemen's Land was to cease or not. Now, it should be remembered that the government, with respect to that colony, were struggling with a difficulty created by Earl Grey himself, who, in one of his despatches, as it was understood by the governor and the colonists, had certainly held out an expectation that no more convicts would be sent to their island. Earl Grey had also declared that the government of this country had no right to send convicts to any colonists against the consent of its inhabitants, and yet, when the government acceding to the wishes of the legislation of Van Diemen's land, determined that transportation to that colony should cease, they were met by this motion. With respect to transportation in general, he thought that in a very great number of cases other kinds of reformatory punishments might be successfully introduced, and the propositions of the government on the subject would shortly be laid before the house; but, in the meantime, he protested against the notion that transportation was to be altogether abolished, because the government had found it necessary to discontinue it in the case of Van Diemen's land.—The Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the motion, and proposed an amendment, declaring it to be the opinion of the house that transportation should only be applied to the graver offences, that it should be limited to certain colonies, and that a more complete system of secondary and reformatory punishment should be introduced at home. - The Earl of DERBY said that the amendment proposed by the Earl of Chichester was quite beside the original motion, for there was no reason why any one who agreed to the one should not also agree to the other. It was with regret that he observed that the government were about to take a course which would involve them in embarrassment, and which had the appearance of concession to popular clamour raised in Van Diemen's land; for this reason, if for no other, he should vote with Lord Grey if he pressed his motion to a division.—The Duke of Newcastle defended the course pursued by the government in a speech of considerable length; and after speeches from the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord CAMPBELL, their lordships divided, when Earl Grey's motion was negatived by 54, against 37.

On Thursday, May 12, the Earl of MALMESBURY presented a petition praying for a Revision of the Poor Laws, and complaining of the Unequal Distribution of the Poor Rates. He also complained that land, which was already subjected to an exclusive burden of 5,000,000l a year, would shortly be charged with an additional 2,000,000l, and wished to know whether the government would bring forward any measure on the subject of the poor-rates during the present session .-The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that it was not the intention of the government to propose any such measure. The amount expected to be derived from the tax on successions had been greatly exaggerated by

Lord Malmesbury. On Friday, May 13, the Marquess of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from the Galway Union, praying that No Income tax be Imposed on Ireland; and asked whether any exception or modification in the case of clergymen were intended, whereby those persons would be treated in a different manner to other persons .- The Earl of ABERDEEN hoped the noble marquess would not think him guilty of discourtesy if he declined a premature discussion on this subject.—Lord CAMPBELL had no objection to the income-tix being extended to Ireland; but hoped that only the net incomes would be assessed -- as, in that case, he would, so far as his Irish property went, be exempt.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the second reading of the Common Lodging House Bill, which he said was intended to extend the provisions of the bill that had passed in the last session .- After some discussion the bill was read a second time,

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from Manchester, on the subject of the Government of India. It prayed that the future government of India in this country should consist of a minister and a council appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to the Imperial Parliament, The Earl, after adverting to the great importance of the Indian Empire, observed that in many instances the most disastrous consequences had resulted, owing to the delays which had almost inevitably arisen from the mode in which the affairs of India had hitherto been conducted. The East India Company could not act without the sanction of the Home Government, and on the other hand the government was unwilling to take any decisive step, however necessary, without consulting the Board of Directors. The form of government to which he referred had been established 70 years ago, and, although the social, moral, and political condition of the Indian Empire had during that time undergone a total change, the form of government remained unchanged. That was a state of things which should not be permitted to continue any longer. The Earl, in support of his argument, read extracts from various documents, for the purpose of showing that the taxation of land in India had been carried to the extreme point of endurance, and that no effort had been made to develop the resources of the country. was notorious that the people of India had suffered severely under the system hitherto pursued, and without any corresponding advantage to Great Britain. It was that dog-in-the-manger system which must be put an end to. He was not an advocate for precipitate legislation, but if the East India Company could not reform the grievances complained of, it was the duty of the Imperial Parliament to take the matter into its own hands.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH admitted that the mode in which India should be governed in future was a subject of vast importance. Although he did not agree with the petitioners that the native population was in a state of misery, he admitted that their condition, morally and socially, might be greatly improved. Before the close of the present session, the Earl of Aberdeen would bring forward a scheme for the future government of India, which he trusted would be such as to remedy all the evils complained of .- Lord WHARN-CLIFFE was satisfied that the appointment of a distinct government department for India would do more towards developing the resources and generally im-proving the condition of our Indian empire, than could by any possibility be achieved by the ordinary course of legislation.—The petition was then laid on the table.
The House adjourned for the Whitsun holidays to

Monday, the 23d inst.

On Monday, May 23, Lord BROUGHAM presented petition adverting to the Ruin which had Ensued in Consequence of West Indian Emancipation and proceeded to ask whether any steps had been taken by our consuls abroad to check the evils of the slave trade as practised by other nations, and especially by the Spaniards on a recent occasion in Cuba.—The Earl of CLARENDON replied, that it could not be denied that the slave-trade was carried on to a fearful extent in Cuba, and that a case of great atrocity had recently occurred in that island. He was, however, happy to say that the British Consul-General had rescued 300 of the unfortunate beings landed on the occasion, and that an earnest appeal on the subject had been addressed to the Government of the United States.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. G. A. Hamilton moved for a select committee to inquire into the working of the National System of Education in Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far the instructions of 1830 had been followed or departed from; whether a combined education had been attained under the national system; and whether, by any further extension or modification of the rules, conscientious objections to the system might be reasonably obviated. He referred to the positions laid down by Lord John MAY, 1853.]

Russell on the subject of education, who had said that the people of this country evinced a right instinct when they declared openly that they would have a religious training in their schools, and it was an indispensable condition of receiving government assistance that, except in the case of Roman Catholics, the Holy Scriptures should be used by every child in the schools. This very condition, however in Ireland, offered an insuperable bar to the obtaining aid from the state, and some of the clergy in that country considered the practical restric-tions upon the use of the scriptures in the schools not merely repugnant to their conscience, but to involve a violation of their ordination vows. He noticed the issues which had been raised in former debates upon this subject, and, in explaining his own views with respect to the national system of education, he admitted that it must be considered as one of the institutions of the country, and that the inquiry should be with a view, not to its destruction, but to its improvement, and to the rendering it more comprehensive and national. question was, he said, a practical one, deserving the fullest investigation; whether a united education had been attained or was attainable, and if not, whether the failure was attributable to one party or the other, or to the deep and conscientious conviction of both parties on the subject of religious instruction in the schools. capitulating the ground of his motion, he disclaimed any hostile spirit in proposing to that house, as the gnardian of the public tunds, the examination of a question which ought to be settled.—Mr. WIGRAM seconded the motion.— It was opposed by Sir J. YOUNG, Lord MONCK, and Lord LUCAS; and supported by Mr. NAPIER and Lord NAAS.
—Sir. J. GRAHAM said that having been associated with Lord Derby in the establishment of the system of national education, having always felt a deep interest in its success, and believing this motion to be an attack upon the system of mixed education, he should not, he thought, discharge his duty if he did not address the house. resisted the motion in the interest of the poor of Ireland, on behalf of a system which had succeeded to the fullest extent that could have been expected. He stated the principles upon which the system had been originally founded, and showed, from the essential distinctions between the circumstances of England and Ireland, that the same system could not be applied to both countries. It appeared to be the fact, that the great body of the Protestant clergy of Ireland concurred with a large portion of the Roman Catholic priesthood in a desire to overthrow the existing system, and to obtain separate grants. The pretension of the church education society was for aid from the public purse for the teaching of all who attended their schools a creed from which the largest portion of the population dissented. If the house agreed to this motion, there would be a separate system with separate grants, and the result would be that the claims of the Roman Catholics could not be refused; they would take the largest proportion; the flames of religious discord would spread throughout the country, and under religious differences would lurk a bitter character of political animosity.—Mr. Whiteside observed that the answer just given to the motion amounted to this-that the national system of education in Ireland was endangered by it; yet that the system was so admirable, that the more it was inquired into, the more its merits would be discovered. The question was not about a majority or a minority, but of reason and right. The clergy of the Church of England had a right to read the scriptures in the church schools, yet they dared not do it if they had a grant from the national board .- Lord John Russell observed that Mr. Whiteside had sufficiently disclosed the object of the motion when he said the clergy of the Church of England claimed the right to read the scriptures to all the children in the schools. If this should be conceded, the Roman Catholic priests would claim a similar power, and the whole system would be destroyed. It was a question, therefore, of maintaining the system or abandoning it. After an attempt to adjourn the debate, which was negatived by a large majority, the house divided upon the original motion, which was rejected by 179 to 109.

On Wednesday, April 27, the Annuities Commuta-tion Bill passed, after a complicated discussion on

several amendments proposed upon it.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the Sale of Lands by the Court of Chancery in Ireland. Under the encumbered estates act, he said, 1000 estates were waiting for sale, and of the proceeds of sales, which up to the 1st of April amounted to 8,657,685l., no less than 3,731,491l. remained undisposed of, owing to the pressure of business in the court, arising from the working of one of the clauses of Sir J. Romilly's bill, so that the delay was now greater than in the Court of Chancery. The remedy he proposed was to adopt the cheap procedure of the summary jurisdiction bill of 1850, and to engraft the principles of the encumbered estates act upon the Court of Chancery in Ireland, extending them in all cases to suitors, encumbrancers, and owners.

On Thursday, April 28, in committee of Ways and

Means, the adjourned debate on the Income Tax was continued. The principal speakers in support of the ministerial resolution were, Mr. Cobben, Mr. Ricardo, Sir F. Baring, and Sir C. Wood. It was opposed by Mr. Sebjeant Shee, Mr. French, Lord Lovaine,

and the Marquis of GRANBY.

On Friday, April 29, a warm conversation took place on the subject of the recent Police Proceedings against Messrs. Hale, with which the name of M. Kossuth had been connected; and observations were made by Sir J. WALMSLEY, Mr. COBDEN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. PHINN, and Lord Dudley STUART. — LORD PALMERSTON observed that he had been taken to task because he had not answered questions which no man had a right to put to him. Had he replied in the manner desired, he would have been greatly departing from his duty. to the question whether the procedings now pending had been instituted or authorised by him, he replied that "they were." The refugees in this country were as free as the land they trod, so long as they did not violate the law, nor abuse the shelter afforded them. But he held it to be the duty of the Secretary of State to adopt measures for punishing any man-Englishman or foreigner-when he rendered himself amenable to the tribunals of the country.

The adjourned debate on the Income Tax Resolution was then resumed. Mr. CARDWELL was the principal speaker in support of the resolution, and Mr. HENLEY

against it. The debate was again adjourned.
On the motion of Mr. FITZROY, the Aggravated

Assaults Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Monday the adjourned debate on the Income Tax Resolution was again resumed. The principal speakers were Mr. DISEAELI on the one side and Lord John RUSSELL on the other. Mr. DISRAELI give his approbation to the general principles of the budget, which were the same as those which, four months ago, he had himself twice endeavoured to impress upon the house. He had then urged that we must assimilate our financial policy to our new commercial system, though the idea of revision of taxatiou had at that time been ridiculed by Lord John Russell, who, he was glad to find, had somewhat changed his opinions. He had urged first that a Chancellor of the Exchequer should not shrink from making a deficiency to be supplied by new taxes, and secondly, that he should not bound his operations to the horizon of the current year; but these heretical doctrines had been then received, the first with horror, the second with indignation, by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer and his friends. And now we had a budget for seven years, accompanied by financial propositions which fixed the rate of interest for nearly half a century. Having thus given his approbation to the principles of the budget, as identical with those he had sought to carry out, he would see whether he could equally approve the application of those principles. And first as to the income tax. After contrasting some remarks by Lord John Russell seven years ago on the desirability of parliamentary controll over the national resources, with objections recently expressed in the Economist to such resources heing perpetually under discussion, he said that he differed with the latter authority; and though, in conformity with precedent, he had proposed to renew the income tax for three years, still, if the choice were between seven years and one, he should prefer the latter. Then, as to the assessment of the tax. He

entered into an explanation of the reasons which had dictated the assessment proposed by the late government, and the revision of taxation, which he said, had been undertaken with the avowed view of relieving the land, which was unduly pressed. This could not be done without the income tax; and he had at the time explained to the commercial world his views on the subject of real and precarious income, and he believed that they were view or the state of the commercial world his views on the subject of real and precarious income, and he believed that there was not a man in the house who was not shocked at the difference between the two schemes; and on this he would appeal to every man's brain and heart. Introducing an illustration, with calculations, to show the injustice of the system the committee was now asked to support, he said he had made the difference of assessment in his schedules not as a complete arrangement, but as a principle of conciliation. He did not think the incidence of the tax would terminate with the seven years, because the spirit of the times, which demanded remissions of duties, was hostile to its abolition, and because the character of Mr. Gladstone induced him to believe that, though so conscientious that he would certainly resign office, if he held it in 1860, sooner than propose a renewal of the tax, however necessary, yet that then, as in other cases, he would rise below the gangway, and recommend its renewal, sacrificing himself to save his country. His own opinion was that the tax should be renewed for a very limited time, with such a mitigatory character as could be contrived, and that we should apply our surplus and accruing income, as it was received, to the reduction of an impost no minister could manage, and no people could long endure. He then proceeded to the extension of the tax to Ireland. He saw no connection between the tax and the annuities, and thought it most unwise and impolitic to mix up the imperial and the local imposts. Denying that any "compact" existed between himself and any Irish members, he said that the late government had come to the conclusion that the tax should not be extended to the land of Ireland, and that he had been prepared with a measure on the annuities—not that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer-but one which would have given satisfaction. He then remarked that the whole financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was conceived in a spirit of injustice to the land. He argued that a quarter of the revenue of the kingdom was derived from a single crop of the British farmer, but now more than 100 per cent, was to be taken off tea, which was to be brought into increased competition with articles of his production which paid 230 per cent. Jokes might be n.ade about the reduction in the price of beer going into the brewer's pocket, and maudlin philanthropists might denounce dram-drinking; but jokes and philan-thropists would be baffled by the principles of political economy. Twelve millions could not be raised from a producer without restricting his trade and commerce. His competition ought to be really unrestricted. But the government proposed to lay another half million upon him. The same policy was pursued as regarded direct taxation. As regards the legacy duty, it would have to be considered whether it was a just tax, whether it was adapted to the country, and what were the data for estimating its produce and the machinery by which it was to be raised. He believed the whole principle of succession taxes unsound, especially as to land, because they led to a partition. At all events, here was a new burden on land, and another proof of the spirit of injustice thereto in which this budget was conceived. Yet the minister who had devised it had been the first minister who had spoken of the load of taxation under which real property lay. This was to be acknowledged but not relieved, nay, the very tax was to be added, the absence of which used to be cited as the compensation to the landowner for his burdens. He reminded Lord J. Russell of his having denounced Sir R. Pecl's income tax, and having advised him to raise his revenue by a legacy duty on land. Now he had given them that duty and an income tax too. After a similar allusion to Ireland and the spirit duties, he exclaimed, "Strange, that from a ministry of all the talents, the two countries should receive such accumulated blessings!" He then animadverted upon the proposed system of licenses, declaring that those to be subjected to them would

sooner have had his own proposed house tax. But these, it was said, were to be given up, in consequence of certain representations; and enlarging on this statement, he depicted the minister trembling in the presence of delegates, and dwelt upon the fearful danger of allowing certain classes to use their electoral power to free themselves from taxation. He saw no difference in matters of finance between a privileged noble and a privileged tobacconist. But when the representatives of the land waited upon the government, they were met with taunts and jeers. Introducing an episodical allusion to the history of the 8s. duty, as so often referred to by Lord J. Russell as what should have been accepted by the land party, he told his lordship that, being now in a subordinate office under a subordinate officer of Sir R. Peel, it was time his scoffs should cease. Next, adverting to the contest between town and country as one he hoped was at an end, he argued that the strength of the nation arose, not from its manufactures, but from its character, which sprang from its land; and he asked why the representatives of large towns should be hostile to it? He concluded a speech of two hours and a quarter by counselling those parties not to persevere in an illusory progress, for it would end in changing a firstrate kingdom into a second-rate republic.-Lord J. RUSSELL, adverted to the doubts and difficulties which accompanied each renewal of the income tax, and which disturbed and shook our whole financial system. He then briefly recapitulated the principal advantages of the government scheme, and remarked upon the inconsistency between the amendment and the mode in which the scheme had been met in the debate. The advocates of the land did not seek to have one tax taken off, or to resist one new burden, but because land bore a heavier tax than trade, the former was to bear the same tax as then, and the latter one somewhat lower. Since Marmont marched his army, which thought it was going to fight for the Emperor, into the midst of the Prussian and Austrian forces, there had been no such military move as that of Mr. Disraeli. Lord John then applied himself to the argument for altering the income tax, and urged the great objection, that of admitting the principle of alteration, which would finally lead to breaking up the tax. He adverted to the scheme for separately taxing the fundholder, whose real security lay in his being taxed with the rest of the community, a scheme he had regarded with great apprehension. He remarked that Mr. Disraeli, when in office, should have respected the precedent of Mr. Pitt, Lord Lansdowne, and Sir Robert Peel, and his own position, and have made himself master of every detail of his own scheme, before he came down to the house with it. Briefly meeting some of the other objections, he adverted to the case of Ireland, and reminded Mr. Disraeli that he had himself actually voted for imposing the income tax on Ireland at a time when she was less able to bear it than nowrather a remarkable case of inconsistency. He showed that Ireland, under the government scheme, would be relieved of 670,000l. a-year, and charged with 258,000l., so that she would gain 412,000l.; but he did not look so much to mere figures, or to the immediate effect on taxation, as to the question of relief to the consumer, and especially to the poor consumer, who would be largely benefited. He referred to his own former course in regard to the income tax and otherwise, alluded to by Mr. Disraeli, and frankly admitted that the course parliament had taken had been in his judgment more beneficial than that he had himself recommended. In reference to the legacy duty, he said that great exaggerations had been indulged in, that instead of 2,000,000l. being thrown upon the land, about 500,000l., or at most 700,000l., would be imposed, and by the time that duty came into full play, the income tax would be largely reduced. Then, in alluding to the remission of imposts, he urged that the house could not more worthily do its duty than in attending to the happiness of the people, by which means a democracy was rendered conservative. No undue favour should be shown to any portion of the people, but a just course should be adopted with regard to all. He concluded by an eulogium upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he hoped, would find his reward for many laborious days in the support of the house, and the gratitude of

an admiring country.—The committee divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 252; against it,

323; majority for government, 71.

On Tuesday, May 3, Mr. Locke KING once more moved for leave to bring in his Bill for giving the County Franchise to 101. Voters.—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion .- Lord John RUSSELL represented that it would be inconvenient to proceed with this bill, which related to a portion of a large subject which would have to come under the consideration of the legislature. After some observations by Mr. Hume, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Locke KING withdrew his motion.

Sir J. SHELLEY called attention to the proceedings of the Chatham Election Committee, and to its resolution, that it had been proved that one Greathead, an elector, had been bribed by a post-office situation obtained for his son by Sir F. Smith, and moved that the Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute Sir Frederick Smith for bribery.—Sir F. THESIGER, at great length, defended Sir F. Smith, urging that no case of real bribery had been made out, and that Sir F. Smith had already been sufficiently punished in having lain under suspicion, and having lost his seat in parliament. He contended that this was not a case calling aloud for the interposition of the house.—After some observations by Mr. Williams, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Pellatt, Mr. Newdegatte, Mr. W. J. Fox, and other members, Sir J. Shelley expressed his surprise that no member of the government had condescended to rise .- Lord J. RUSSELL had not thought this a case in which the opinion of the government should sway the course of the house. He had received an opinion of the law officers of the crown to the effect that there were grounds for a prosecution, though they would not answer for a conviction. He animadverted upon the conduct of the committee (members of which had spoken against the motion), and said they either ought not to have concurred in such a report as they had made, or ought to have concurred in recommending a prosecution. The house was placed in a most difficult position. Under the circumstances the house might, perhaps, in accordance with the desire of the committee, refrain from prosecution, but in that case he must abstain from supporting any further prosecutions.—Mr. S. WORTLEY said that this prosecution would be received out of doors as a mere vindictive proceeding, and did not think that with the evidence before them a conviction was possible, unless Sir F. Smith's examination were used, a course which would be contrary to all English judicial habits.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the opinion of the law officers had been carefully guarded, and he warned the house against sitting in judgment on their own committee.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND. in a strain of sarcasm, ridiculed the idea of the House of Commons proceeding against Sir F. Smith. When the house, he said, was urged to institute a criminal proceeding against a meritorious officer and a member of their own body—when they were all called upon to take up stones against Sir F. Smith, he should like to enquire where was the man who could say "I am without sin!"—After some observations by Mr. Hume, Mr. RICH, Mr. MUNTZ, and Sir T. D. ACLAND, the motion was rejected by 188 against 78.

On Wednesday, May 4, Mr. HADFIELD having moved the second reading of the Probate of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, a short discussion arose as to the expediency of proceeding with the bill, the solicitor-general having announced that a bill was in preparation, embracing the whole testamentary jurisdiction, which would be introduced by the government after the commissioners had made their report.—Lord John RUSSELL did not think it would be right to reject this bill, though only a partial measure, at its present stage, before the house saw the government plan, which might be modified by the report of the commissioners. He should not, therefore, object to the second reading, it being fully understood that it was not intended at present to go seriously into committee upon the bill.—Ultimately, the

bill was read a second time.

Sir H. HALFORD, in moving the second reading of the Payment of Wages Bill, explained its object, which was, he said, to bring within the scope of the existing law,

certain practices contrary to its spirit, and which by an unfortunate construction of its letter, had been exempted from its operation .- Mr. WHALLEY, Mr. CHEETHAM, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. HEYWORTH, spoke more or less adversely to the bill, and Colonel BLAIR in its favour. Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 186 against 125;

so the bill was lost.

The third reading of the Combination of Workmen Bill was opposed by the Solicitor-General, who said the bill was not what it was represented to be-a declaratory law; and moved to defer the third reading for six months .- Mr. G. M. BUTT likewise opposed the bill, as unnecessary.-Mr. DRUMMOND, who had charge of the bill, said this was really only an explanatory act, in order to set at rest a question respecting which there was a conflict of opinion—Lord Palmerston insisted that it was not merely an explanatory law, but went to repeal a portion of the 6th of George IV.—Mr. M. Chambers, in support of the bill, contended that there was a conflict of opinion between two judges, and that, whether declaratory or not, the bill settled the construction of the law.

-Mr. T. DUNCOMBE complained that the should have been reserved until the last stage of the bill, which he defended. After some further discussion, the house adjourned.

On Thursday, May 5, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inquired whether it was the intention of the government to proceed with the *Information against Mr. Hale, the* Manufacturer of the Patent War-rocket. He prefaced his question with some playful animadversions upon what he termed an absurd and ridiculous state prosecution, upon political grounds, under an old fire-work act, and inveighed against it as an unworthy course for the British government to take, which he endeavoured, apparently, to trace to a desire to gratify foreign powers. -Lord Palmerston replied in a jocular strain, which produced much laughter; but his defence was substantially this. He had never disguised the grounds upon which he thought it his duty to institute a prosecution. It was not because a man had 57 lb. of gunpowder in his possession, or was making rockets for an ordinary purpose; but when he (Lord Palmerston) was informed that here was a great collection of warlike materials, accumulating in an out-of-the-way place, under circumstances of sccresy, and connected with other circumstances which tended to show that there was a purpose, the object of which was beyond the limits of this country, and not the ordinary and legiti-mate interests of commerce, he felt it his duty to inquire whether these proceedings were or were not contrary to law. Lord Palmerston added that, being informed that they were contrary to law, he should have forfeited his duty if he had taken no step to put a stop to it. In doing this, he had consulted the honour and dignity of this country. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that the government had no desire to press hardly upon Mr. Hale, and that the evidence they had did not bear out or justify proceedings against any other persons, British or foreign. Upon general principles, he held it to be objectionable for the government to abandon a proceeding once commenced against an individual; and the objection would be much stronger in this case. He was, therefore, advised that the proceedings against Mr. Hale should not be stopped until the judgment of a competent court had been obtained on the law of the case.-Lord D. STUART denounced the statements made with the view of implicating M. Kossuth in this pro-eeeding, as upon Lord Palmerston's tardy declaration, baseless fabrications and unfounded calumnies .- Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether policemen had been employed to watch M. Kossuth's house; if so, whether it was done with the authority of the Home Office, and whether the expense was defrayed by the government, or out of the metropolitan rates, or by the Austrian Government or the Austrian Embassy?-Lord PALMERSTON replied that the expense of our police was borne by this country, and that it was their duty, if they had reason to think that persons were engaged in proceedings contrary to law, to inform the government; but that he had given no special directions to them regarding M. Kossuth.—Mr. COBDEN asked whether there had been any communications between the Home Office and the police with reference to any

proceedings taken to watch the premises of M. Kossuth?—Lord J. Russell said, the rule to be observed with reference to refugees was founded upon the law of England and the great international law of Europe, according to which, while they enjoyed the hospitality of this country and were safe under the shelter of its law, they ought not to abuse that hospitality by making war against other states in peace and alliance with England. M. Kossuth, respecting whose conduct there were two opinions, was bound scrupulously to obey the law of this country, and not to involve her in a quarrel with its neighbours. But it was not to be wondered at that suspicions should be raised after the publication of his proclamation, proclaiming the duty of insurrection-a most imprudent and unjustifiable act; and after the letter which had been read in that house, expressing a determination to wage war with the Sovereign of Hungary, a prince in amity with this country. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was not unreasonable for the police, whose duty it was from time to time to make reports to the government, to believe that a crime was meditated. The communications from Austria are not of the nature of demands, applications, or requirements; at the same time that government had stated that they felt aggrieved by proceedings carried on by refugees residing in this country. -After a few remarks by Sir J. WALMSLEY, the discussion terminated.

The adjourned debate on the Budget was then resumed, when Mr. LAWLESS moved an amendment to the effect that Ireland should continue to be exempted from the income tax. Mr. Duffey vehemently opposed the extension of it to Ireland. He had no doubt that some few Irish members had voted in favour of that measure from conscientious grounds. But (he proceeded) short as my experience in this house has been, I must say I do not believe that in the worst days of the Walpoles or the Pelhams more scandalous corruption existed than I have seen practised under my own eye in corrupting Irish members. This remark produced confusion, and loud cries of "Name, name!"—Mr. J. BALL moved that these words be taken down .- Lord J. RUSSELL observed that if Mr. Duffy meant to refer to any members he ought to name them. If he was ready, with the Speaker in the chair, to charge any Irish members individually, with the corruption with which he had charged them generally, he should not refuse to vote that the words be taken down; otherwise it would be better to treat words, which Mr. Duffy was unable to prove, with contempt .- A warm discussion ensued, after which Mr. DUFFY having declined to retract his words, they were taken down, and the chairman being ordered to report progress, the house resumed, when the occurrence was reported to the Speaker, who inquired of Mr. Duffy whether he had any explanation to offer or would retract his words. Mr. Duffy declined either alternative, and was directed to withdraw .-Lord J. Russell thought that, under the circumstances the ulterior proceedings ought not to be suggested by any member of the government—Mr. DISRAELI proposed that Mr. Duffy should be called in and desired to state the names of the members whom he considered the government had practised upon in a corrupt manner.—Mr. S. Wortley moved that the words reported to the house be taken into consideration next day .- Lord J. RUSSELL thought this the preferable course; and after some further debate, amid many manifestations of impatience, the proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Duffy was ordered to attend in his place next day.

On Friday, May 6, the house was crowded in every part to witness the sequel of Mr. Duffy's Affair. The Speaker having called upon him to retract or explain his words uttered on the preceding right, he said that he should have explained on the previous evening had he not been interrupted. What he meant to say was that in the time of Sir Robert Walpole and the Duke of Newcastle men had been induced to abandon solemn and circumstantial pledges, in order to accept place; he charged certain Irish Members with doing so, and that he called corruption. If he had broken the

description of charge from that implied on Thursday. It was not a charge of corruption by money, and therefore it was different from the corruption of Sir Robert Walpole's time. It was a matter of opinion; and he did not think that the Irish members in question or the ministers need fear any amount of discussion on the subject. He did not think the house need proceed any farther.-In reply to Mr. John Ball, Mr. Duffy said that he did not connect his statement of the previous night with the division on Monday,—Mr. Ball was satisfied; and, amid considerable laughter, the house proceeded to the orders of the day .- Shortly afterwards the house went into committee; and Mr. BOUVERIE, the chairman, put the question on Mr. Lawless's amendment; which was negatived by 286 to 61. Other amendments were moved—by Mr. FITZGERALD to exempt trades and professions in Ireland, and by Dr. MICHELL, altering the rates of poundage on incomes derived from trade; but the former was negatived without a division, and the latter withdrawn. The business of the evening was much interrupted by hot altercations, originating in trifles, and ending in nothing.

On Monday, May 9th, there was another confused altercation respecting the alleged Promise made by the Whig and Peelite Party to the Irish Members, that if they would assist in turning out the late government, the present government would not extend the income-tax to Ireland. The subject was started by Mr. Ball, who put a question respecting it to Captain Magan .- Captain Magan thought he had been unfairly treated in having had no notice of the question, but Mr. Ball was completely mistaken in everything he had stated.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, there never was any person authorised by the Whig party to make any such compact or proposal.—Colonel Dunne thought the Irish members had nothing to be ashamed of in the matter, and complained of the way in which the Irish members had been spoken of in newspapers under the influence of the government.-Mr. Moore, having heard the name of the accredited agent in question, had no hesitation in going to the point at once, and asking Mr. Hayter if he was the man?—Mr. HAYTER having pointed out the impropriety of bringing on the subject without previous notice, declared that he never was authorised by any person, or by any body of persons, to make any such communication to any person or any party, nor did he ever attend any meeting of Irish members for such a purpose. He never stated to any person that he was authorised to stipulate that any government which might succeed that of Lord Derby would undertake not to impose the income tax on Ireland .- Captain MAGAN explained, to the great amusement of the house, that he had referred to three private Irish members, whom, however, he declined

The house then went into committee of Ways and Means, and resumed the consideration of the resolution imposing the Income Tax .- Mr. PALMER moved as an amendment, after the words "for every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount thereof," to insert "such annual value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being the net annual value thereof, after due allowance made for repairs, insurance, and management." He dwelt on the necessity of giving greater relief to the land than was provided by the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and defended his proposal as an act of justice to the landed interest. In order to arrive at the real income of the property, it was only fair to deduct the charges for repairs, insurance, and management; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his able statement, had estimated the burden of them at 16 per cent; thus, in fact, making real property at present pay 9d. in the pound, whilst it was professedly charged only 7d .- After a number of observations from various members, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the adoption of the amendment would involve in inextricable confusion the apportionment of a tax which, unless they kept its details within bounds, was absolutely unmanageable. He did not rules of the house, he regretted it.—Lord John know whether the late Chancellor of the Exchequer RUSSELL observed that this was a very different intended to adhere to his policy of December last, know whether the late Chancellor of the Exchequer but on that occasion he had announced a duty on successions, whilst he held out less prospect of removing the income tax than the present government. By the immediate financial impact of the present proposition, the Exchequer would be deprived of a sum of 450,000l. It would break up the income tax, and with it the whole financial plan, which ministers proposed with the view of placing the finances of the country on a secure footing, of maintaining public credit, and of doing justice between one class and another.—Mr. DISKAELI defended the financial propositions of the late government, and endeavoured to show that ministers had fallen into great inconsistency in admitting that land was at present taxed 2d. a pound higher than other property, and yet proposing a new tax on it calculated to produce 2,000,000*l*. With reference to the present amendment, this very plan of assessing the income tax on the net instead of the gross income, had been recommended in the strongest terms by the right honourable baronet the First Lord of the Admiralty. -Lord J. Russell contended that the right honourable gentleman had taken up an entirely different principle from that which he inculcated in last December, and even on last Monday, he having then aimed at establishing a distinction between permanent and precarious incomes, whilst he now said that the holders of permanent incomes should have their burdens still further lightened, and these of precarious incomes not at all. The proposition would aggravate the existing inequality for trades and professions, by creating a new inequality for land. It was evident that these great financial questions were treated by the right hon, gentleman, if not with exclusively party views, yet with such levity and caprice that the house and the country could not rely on any plan coming from him. Looking at this shifting of ground, he was inclined to ask, with an expression perhaps somewhat vulgar if it had not been enhobled by the authority that used it, under which thimble is the pea?—Lord J. MANNERS argued that the former government would have done justice to trades and professions if their plan had been adopted, and the present amendment would effect the same end, operating in another direction. Upon a division end, operating in another direction. Upon a divi the amendment was negatived by 276 against 201.

On Tuesday, May 10, Mr. AGLONEY reported, from the Plymouth Election Committee, that Mr. Collier had been duly elected to represent that borough at the last election; that Mr. Mare was not duly elected, and that the election was void so far as regarded his return; that it was proved to the satisfaction of the committee that Mr. Mare had, by himself and his agents, been guilty of bribery at the last election for the borough, by promising employment and situations to electors, with a view to influence their votes; that sundry electors had been thus bribed; and that the petition against the return of Mr. Collier was frivolous and vexatious.

Mr. Thomas CHAMBERS moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the Recovery of Personal Liberty in the case of Persons Confined in Numeries and other Monastic Establishments. These establishments, he said, are rapidly increasing in England and Wales; there are now seventy-five numeries within those limits; and there is an impression that the law does not sufficiently pretect those who may be induced to enter them, but may afterwards grow discontented and desire to quit them. He desired to give the Home Secretary power to appoint an inspector to visit any numery where there may be reasonable grounds for believing any woman is confined against her will, and in that case power to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Chambers pointed out, that lunatics, sailor boys, and parish apprentices, are so protected; and that in carrying out the Excise-laws, officers are empowered to enter any house where they smell a box of cigars or spy a pound of pigtail through the keyhole. As things now stand, a nun is practically out of the pale of the constitution, and without means of redress. Power of government control exists in Prussia, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, and France. Mr. Chambers said his object was not to invade religious liberty but to protect civil liberty .- Mr. Craven BERKELEY seconded the motion; and alluded to his own experience in the case of Miss Talbot.—The motion was further supported by

Mr. Frewen, Mr. Newdegate, Sir John Tyrell, and Sir Robert Inglis.—Mr. Drummond and Mr. Whiteside spoke in favour of some measure of the kind, but thought this bill would not effect the object aimed at. In opposition to the motion were Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Lord John Russell, Mr. Lucas, Lord Edward Howard, and Mr. Fagan. It was contended that nuns are not prevented from seeing their friends; that conventual establishments are very useful; and that if the measure passed the female Roman Cathelies of Ireland would throw themselves on the protection of France. John Russell regretted that the question had been brought before the house. Two years ago, the house objected to a bill on the same subject; and there ought to be very strong grounds indeed for again introducing it. Is there any class of persons to whom the ordinary laws afford insufficient protection? if so, then not only for them, but for all classes should greater securities be provided. Let us see the special case made out. There are certain ladies living in communities, many of whom entered them in a spirit of sincere and deep devotion; there are others who preside over large institutions for the purpose of educating young girls; and others who visit the sick. Now he was not asked whether he approved of these institutions; but he was asked to put special restrictions on them, and especially examine their houses, and find out who are discontented. But the only law that could prevent that state of things would be a law forbidding the existence of convents altogether; because if you went to release a discontented nun, you would probably find that it was not locks and manacles that detained her, but her sense of the obligation of her sacred promise. Lord John threw discredit upon the anonymous stories told respecting forcible detention; and was disposed to think that had the evil existed, the Roman Catholic gentlemen would come forward and demand a remedy. -Lord Edward Howard, alluding to one who was at least nearest and dearest to himself. [Miss Talbot, whom he married]—with an indignant exclamation against such private affairs being dragged before the publicpointed to the result of Miss Talbot's case as showing the liberty enjoyed by ladies residing in convents -On a division, there were—For the motion, 138; against it, 115; majority, 23. Thus leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Bentinck moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the petitions against the Return of Mr. Atherton and Mr. Grainger for the City of Durham had been withdrawn, detailing, in support of the motion, particulars connected with the transaction. The motion was opposed by Mr. M. Chambers, who made a counter statement, and contended that, while the inquiry would be useless for its professed object, it would defeat inquiry into the last election. After a brief, but warm and eager discussion, the house divided upon a motion of Lord Palmerstox, that the debate be adjourned until the 31st of May. The numbers were:—For Lord Palmerston's motion, 107, against it, 74.

On Wednesday, May 11, Mr. G. Butt moved the second reading of the Elections Bill. The object was, he said, to lessen the expenses at elections by limiting the period between the receipt of the writ and the day of nomination in counties to not more than teu days, or less than five, and in boroughs to six days. With reference to Universities, he proposed the same as for counties; and he further proposed to limit the polling in them to five clear days, to be included in one week. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Craueord moved the second reading of the Sheriffs' Court (Scotland) Bill. He said the sheriffs' courts in Scotland were akin to the English county courts, and they were free from the absurd distinctions between law and equity. Latterly, the business had so enormously increased that the number of the judges of the sheriffs' courts had been also increased. Though nominally appointed by the sheriff these judges were really appointed by the Crown, and they must be barriers of three years' standing. From their decisions an appeal lay to the "sheriff depute," who was only an ordinary practising barrister, and therefore his decision was no more to be respected than that of the judges ap-

pealed from; and sometimes his decision was given without reading the case, which had to be set forth at length in writing. Sometimes the papers were not even read by the sheriff, a fact which had been tested by inserting rose leaves in a brief, and when the papers came back to the country the rose leaves were undisturbed. In another case, when a brief was sent up in a box, called the avizandum box, the latter, on its return to the country, was found to contain a brace of grouse instead of the brief. The hon, member then proceeded to detail the reforms which his bill proposed, amongst which were, the abolition of the system of double sheriffs, and reducing of appeals to questions of law, and the partial introduction of juries .- Mr. Cowen moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months .- A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Ewart, C. Bruce, Hastie, Blair, Macgregor, and other Scotch members took part—The LORD ADVOCATE contended that the bill would only augment the expenses and increase the delays of litigation. On dividing the numbers were-for the second reading, 58; against it, 184. The bill was therefore lost.

The house went into committee on the County Rates and Expenditure Bill .- Mr. MILES moved the following amendment in line 17 of clause 4: After the word "of, to omit all the words to the end of the clause, and insert, "Justices of the Peace selected at the general quarter sessions of the peace in every county of England and Wales, not in number more than the unions which exist in a county formed either under the provisions of the Act 4th and 5th William IV., chap. 76, or the Act 22nd George III., chap. 83, or any single parish or united parishes acting under any local act, to which aforesaid Justices of the Peace one person annually elected from each of the aforesaid unions, parish or parishes respectively, shall be added." Considering how small the amount of the county rates was, he really thought that the machinery of the bill was most cumbrous, and that it was like racking a principle to death. —Captain Scobell proposed that the magistrates should be elected at quarter sessions, instead of being only selected. After some conversation, the chairman re-ported progress, and the house resumed, Thursday, the 19th May, being fixed for the next committal of the bill.

On Thursday, May 12, the Alleged Contract of the Opposition to the Late Government with the Irish Members became the subject of another long altercation. Captain Magan, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Vincent Scully, explained on the one side; Mr. HAYTER and Sir Charles WOOD on the other. The facts elicited seem to be these. The Irish members held meetings to determine their course on the Budget, while the debate was in progress. Coming from one of these, Mr. French met Mr. Hayter in the house, and asked him whether it was likely the Whigs would introduce the income tax into Ireland if they came into office. Mr. Hayter replied, that it was not the intention of the leading Whigs to depart from the policy they had formerly pursued. On the steps of the Reform Club, Mr. Maurice O'Connell casually met Mr. Hayter, who asked him how he was likely to vote on the budget. "My answer was," said Mr. O'Connell, "that I had never given a Tory vote since I had a seat in this house, and that I never intended to do so." He then asked what were the feelings of the Irish members. Mr. O'Connell replied, that if they had the assurance that the income-tax would not be extended to Ireland, "that would awaken them." Mr. Hayter referred him to the speeches of Sir Charles Wood in 1851. When the next meeting of Irish members was held, Mr. O'Connell related this; and, it was said, "would Sir Charles Wood restate his opinions in the house?' And Sir Charles Wood did restate them .- Mr. HAYTER could not remember these hurried communications, but he had no doubt they were perfectly true in substance; but he denied that he had said he was "authorised" to make them .- Sir Charles Wood said his share was recorded in Hansard. Under the then circumstances, he thought Mr. Disraeli's proposal could not be maintained; but the present budget relieves Ireland of heavy charges, and he thought it not inconsistent to vote for

the extension of the tax to Ireland. There was a great disputing among the Irish members as to whether Mr. O'Connell had told the meeting he was "authorised" to state that the income tax would not be extended to Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell said he had not.—Mr. Bowyer did not remember that any statement at all was made; but Mr. Lucas and Colonel Greville remembered hearing the word. In the course of the altercation, Mr. Malins called Captain Magan to account for having described Mr. Hayter as an "accredited agent;" and for putting forward erroneous statements.—Captain Magan cried out—"I have a right to consider any member in whatever light I think proper." He further characterised the speech of Mr. Malins as "malicious and untrue."—The Speaker told him he must not use those words; on which Captain Magan withdrew them, anid a peal of laughter.—The dispute seemed likely to continue all the evening, but Sir Robert Inglis suggested the propriety of returning to the public business.

priety of returning to the public business.

The discussion on the Budget Resolutions was then resumed in committee of Ways and Means. Mr. VAN-STITART moved that the words "one-third," instead of the word "moiety," of the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments under occupation should be inscried, as the basis of assessment for occupants. Sir Robert Peel reduced the assessment of the farmers from three-quarters to one-half; and the causes of that reduction now exist in a greater degree. Practically, a farmer cannot go into schedule D, as he seldom keeps accounts; and his profits are now less than formerly. Mr. Gladstone spoke in behalf of the "yeoman" in December, and justice was expected from him.—Mr. GLADSTONE complimented Mr. Vansittart personally, but did not hike his case. Farmers stand on a more favourable footing than the rest of the community. The "yeoman" is not asked to pay house-tax, and the income-tax does not extend to incomes below 100l. a year. If he cannot go into schedule D, a fair means of assessment is allowed him, and he can appeal to the local commissioners. If profits have fallen more than rents, that is only a useful suggestion to the land-lords to let rents fall a little more quickly. But profits are not so small as they are represented. Upon an assessment of 33,000l., the amount of relief claimed was 5000l. or 6000l., of which only 3419l. was allowed .-A very dull debate ensued, sustained on behalf of the amendment by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Bankes, and others; while against it were Mr. BRIGHT and Sir John SHELLEY. In the course of the debate, it was asserted, and not denied, that farming is now more profitable than any trade in the country,-The committee divided -For the amendment, 60; against it, 120; the original resolution was then put and agreed to.

When the Resolution on the Legacy Duties was about to be read from the chair, Mr. GLADSTONE explained the plan; previously reading the resolution, as follows:

"That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the stamp-duties payable by law on or for, or in respect of legacies, shall be granted or made payable upon and for every succession to the benefical enjoyment of any real or personal estate, or to the receipt of any portion or additional portion of the income or profits thereof that may take place upon, or in consequence of, the death of any person, under whatever title, whether existing or future, such succession may be derived. In explaining this resolution, Mr. Gladstone particularly urged the house to give a close and undivided attention to the principle of the measure, keeping the detailed arrangements out of sight for the present. It is an error to suppose that the sole reason for the extension of the tax is its countervailing the unequal pressure of the income-tax on intelligence and skill; for as the full operation of the new tax on succession will not take effect until 1858, and the income-tax will terminate in 1860, the new tax would be one of very short duration. The countervailing effect is one reason, but there are others,-the providing a means by which the income-tax can be dispensed with; the providing a fund to carry out extended measures for remitting indirect taxation; and the permanent settlement of an anomaly in taxation which is unjust and galling to the public feeling. Since the time when Mr. Pitt made his proposal, seventy years

for real property or settled property from a tax applicable to personal property has become more manifest. The exemptions are a means by which astute lawyers contrive to escape the operation of the tax on succession and personalty: another reason for abolishing the exemption. It may be said that the stamps on settlements are a countervailing consideration: but the charge of 5s. per cent. is no counterpoise to the probate-duty alone, which amounts to 2, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 per cent. One case is more flagrant than all the rest. Certain property, such as leasehold property in houses, bears all the charges of personalty, including probate and legacy duties, all the charges on land, including land-tax, and local burdens. A law so entirely without foundation or warrant in truth and reason cannot be maintained. Some would abandon it altogether, as accounting a tax on succession abstractedly illegitimate; though a tax on that incident of civilisation which secures the transfer of property even beyond the grave is rationally liable to charges on behalf of the state. Besides, the tax is no innovation; and it is at present a constituent part of the annual income, which cannot spare a sum between 2,000,000*l*. and 2,500,000*l*. of the permanent revenue. Touching upon the claim of existing settlements to be spared, Mr. Gladstone argued that the law of settlement was not originally intended to escape the tax on succession. Touching upon the sliding scale of duty according to the degree of consanguinity, he said that he did not disapprove of the distinction in favour of direct succession, although the range from 1 to 10 per cent, might be too broad; but he proposed to maintain the scale for the present. A change which he proposed to make was, to substitute for the present distinction between settled property or real property and unsettled personalty, a new distinction, which he would colloquially call one between rateable property and non-rateable property; charging upon the former a trifle under half the legacy-duty that would be paid by the other class. On direct succession he proposed to make no higher charge than that for a life-interest payable by instalments, and to make the charge upon the net rental; for he did not desire to see the owners even of encumbered estates displaced in England, as they have been in Ireland. Should the owner of an encumbered estate alienate his property, realise its value, and discharge its encumbrances, then the residue of the total amount would present the duty upon which the tax upon his succession would be payable: if he realised 500,000% and paid 300,000% of encumbrances, then he would pay tax on 200,000%. The amount which Mr. Glad-tone expected to derive from the tax had been grossly exaggerated, through the misapprehension of his original statement. The amount of landed income in this country is overrated, no doubt in consequence of the social power, station, and influence of those who possess the land. But, basing his calculations upon the income-tax returns, he explained that he only expected to derive from the charge upon settlements, personal or real, something over 200,000l.; and from landed property, as distinguished from houses and messuages, in the three kingdoms, not more than 400,000l.; from the additional legacy-duty in Ireland between 60,0001. and 80,000%; but from the personalty, in which case the data are more conjectural, he thought it probable that within five years-not four as he had previously stated -the gross additional amount of revenue might yield 2,000,000% per annum.—In a conversation that ensued, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised Mr. Bright to consider whether railway property, which is rated, should be classed with rateable or non-rateable property. After some controversy with Sir John Pakington and other opposition members, Mr. Gladstone reluctantly consented to report progress; the committee to sit again on Friday.

On Friday, the 13th, the debate, in committee, on the Legacy Duty, was resumed and concluded in a very thin house. Ultimately the resolution was agreed to without a division, Mr. DISRAELI having suggested that the opposition should be reserved for the second

reading of the bill.

ago, the impossibility of maintaining a total exemption of the taxes upon armorial bearings as being ridiculous and inconvenient, and wished them to be included in the remissions.-Colonel Sibthorp proposed a new tax -a tax upon foreigners entering this country-opera —a tax upon foreigners entering this country—opera singers and dancers—who he was sorry to say were patronised by the upper classes, whether they were good or bad characters—and who carried away immense sums of money, and in return laughed at us for being such consummate fools .- The CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER, understanding that they were only in committee pro forma, would postpone the consideration of

these important questions.

The house then resumed, and the Expenses at Elections Bill was read a second time, after a characteristic

protest from Colonel Sibthorp.

A New Writ was Ordered for the Borough of Ryc, after a debate, and after a motion for the adjournment of the house had been negatived by a large majority.

The house went into committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, but reported progress, on the motion of Mr. Hudson, without agreeing to any of the clauses. The house then adjourned to Thursday, the 19th.

On Thursday, May 19th, the house went into a committee of supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.

On the vote for public buildings in Ireland, Mr. Spooner moved that the sum be reduced by 12351. 13s., the amount intended to be applied for the Repair of Maynooth College.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the amendment, on the ground that an assurance had been given, when the annual payment was agreed upon, that no further charge of any kind should be made.— Sir J. GRAHAM denied that any such assurance had been given .- Mr. A. Pellatt supported the amendment on the voluntary principle .- Mr. Corry referred to the alleged assurance from Sir R. Peel that the charge should not be increased.—Mr. S. HERBERT added his denial to that of Sir J. Graham that any such assurance had been given, and read an extract from Sir Robert's speech in proof of his statement.— Mr. WILLIAMS moved another amendment reducing the vote by various other items, amounting in all to 12561. 5s.—The house divided on both amendments, when that of Mr. Williams was lost by 80 to 43, and that of Mr. Spooner carried by 74 to 54.

An amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS to the vote of 3368l. for a portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical

Commission, was lost by 63 to 44.

On the vote for the Household Expenses of the Lord Lieutenant of Ircland, Mr. WILLIAMS moved another amendment, reducing it by 1759l. the expense of the Lord Lieutenant's chaplain and the Queen's plates. He especially objected to the employment of any portion of the public money in the encouragement of horse-racing.-This amendment was also lost by 92 to 31.

On the vote for Secret Service Money some discussion took place-Mr. WISE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Lord D. STUART, without giving formal opposition, protesting against the principle; and Lord Dudley especially alluded to recent events, in reference to the supposed application of the vote.—Lord J. Russell explained that the sum asked was the same as last year, and that

no portion of it went to the detective police.

On the first vote for Prison Expenses, Mr. Lucas moved that the committee report progress, the subject being a very important one, which there would not be time to discuss, it being then nearly eleven o'clock. His objections related to the want of provision for Catholic chaplains in the prisons of England and Scotland.—Mr. V. SMITH took that opportunity of referring to the large increase in the expense of transported convicts.-Lord J. Russell said that it would be soon necessary to state the intentions of the government on the subject of transportation; and, in the mean time, he asked Mr. Lucas to withdraw his motion, which that gentleman consented to do.—The votes were then agreed to.

On the vote for Salaries, &c., for the Universities, Mr. W. WILLIAMS opposed it, on the same ground that he did the vote to Maynooth.—Lord J. RUSSELL replied The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer then brought ferward his motion for his proposed alterations with regard to the Assessed Taxes.—Mr. BRIGHT complained session, but at present could not forego the vote.—

After some discussion, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his opposition, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote for Theological Professorships at the College of Belfast, Mr. MIALL moved an amendment, negativing the vote .- On a division, the amendment was lost by 130 to 21 .- Some other votes were agreed

to, and the committee reported progress.

On the motion for going into committee on the Hackney Carriages Bill, Sir R. H. INGLIS referred to the vast interests involved in the measure, as a reason why it should not be adopted without due consideration; and he made special objections to the bill -that it was opposed to the competitive principle, by providing for special rates of fares, &c., and dangerous if not destructive to the liberty of the subject, owing to the large number of undefined offences which it created, and the arbitrary power vested in the magistrate, against which he claimed at any rate the right of appeal. He moved that the bill be referred to a select committee .-Lord D. STUART seconded the amendment .- Mr. FITZROY considered that a case had not been made out for referring the bill to a select committee, the effect of which would be to put an end to every chance of its passing this session. He admitted that the amount of property involved was immense; but, on the other hand, the interests of passengers, numbering not less than 300,000,000 annually, were concerned, and he thought a committee of the whole house was quite able to deal with the provisions of the bill.—Mr. BRIGHT considered that the present state of the cabs was caused by the want of a proper municipal government in London, which should provide for the comforts of the cabmen. Understanding, however, that Mr. Fitzroy was willing to accept amendments, he gave him his support .- Mr. B. CARTER was in favour of the amendment .- Mr. LOCKE was of a similar opinion, believing that the interests concerned in the measure had a right to be heard.—On a division the original motion was agreed to by 107 to 23.—The house then went into committee pro formû.

On Friday, May 20, the house, in committee of supply, proceeded with the Miscellaneous Estimates.

On the vote of 4350l, being proposed to defray the expenses of Establishments at the Falkland Islands, Sir J. SHELLEY moved an amendment, reducing the amount by 4001., the salary of the chaplains .- After a discussion, in which Mr. Williams, Mr. Bright, Mr. Miall, Mr. Lucas, Mr. F. Peel, and Mr. Atherton took part, the house divided, and rejected the amendment,

by 86 to 33.

On the vote of 38,4911, being proposed for the support of Nonconformist Ministers in Ireland (the fund known as the regium donum), Sir J. Shelley opposed the grant, objecting to payments from the public revenue for religious purposes.-Mr. BRIGHT and Sir W. CLAY took similar grounds, whilst Lord C. HAMILTON defended the grant as a mere act of justice to the presbyt rian clergy of Ireland .- Sir J. believed that the advocates of what was called the voluntary principle for ecclesiastical purposes formed but a small minority of the people of England, and was convinced that, if it were adopted as the rule of public policy, but a few years would clapse ere the religious convictions of the people would lose all force and efficacy. He denied that the grant produced any demoralising effect on its recipients, and trusted that the house would not withdraw it.—Mr. COBDEN felt enforced, by a regard to political justice, as well as to the course in which recent decisions of the house seemed to be tending, to cooperate with those who were opposed on principle to all state endowments for religious purposes, leaving all religions to support themselves.— Lord J. RUSSELL should do his best to resist any approach to the voluntary system. With reference to the rejection of the estimate for repairs of the Maynooth College building, though he should not propose any further grant, it would be the duty of the government to consider how those buildings might be kept in good repair, the policy of this country, as settled by the act of 1845, being to maintain that institution. If the house wished to support church establishments, they ought to act with justice towards all religious parties .-After some further discussion, in which Mr. Spooner, and other bills.

Mr Cairns, Mr. Archibald Hastie, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. M'Mahon took part, a division ensued, and the amendment was lost by 181 to 46.

On Monday, May 21, Lord SEYMOUR brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the Exercise of the Admiralty Patronage in Giving

Appointments in the Dockyards.

Colonel DUNNE moved a resolution that, before additional taxation be extended to Ireland, a select committee be appointed to consider the Fiscal and Political Relations and Relative Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland, and to report whether the latter does not bear her fair share of imperial taxation. Among the reasons, or allegations, which he put forward in support of the motion, the most stringent were, that the real condition of Ireland was little known in this country; that with reference to the treaty of Union she was already taxed beyond her due proportion; and that the remission of the consolidated annuities was no equivalent for the income-tax.—The motion was seconded by Mr. FRENCH. -The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the motion was an extremely unfortunate one, in respect to the form in which it was made and the time when it was brought forward; it interposed, at this late stage, an absolute bar to the progress of a bill for providing what was necessary for the service of the year, involving 5,500,000%, of taxation for England and Scotland, He had not, however, he said, the slightest disposition to evade the merits of the question, and he accordingly proceeded to show, from official documents, that a committee was not wanted to discover that Ireland had not paid more than her share of taxation, and that the articles of the Union had been carried strictly into In discussing the alleged injustice and execution. cruelty of imposing an income-tax upon Ireland, he exposed the unfairness of eliminating from the calculation the consolidated annuities, the remission of which, in some parts of Ireland especially, was a very sensible re-lief, the burden having been hitherto cast upon classes ill able to bear it, whereas it would be henceforward shifted to the possessors of property who could sustain it .- Sir J. PAKINGTON, as an English member, was prepared to vote for any form of proceeding which Irish members thought fit to adopt in order to declare their opinion that the budget bore, as he believed it did, hardly and unfairly upon Ireland. The consolidated annuities, he contended, should not be put in the same category with taxes; they were a debt incurred under very peculiar circumstances, and, after the report of the Lords' committee, they were virtually gone; moreover, the remission of 240,000l. a-year was no equivalent for an income-tax, an addition to the spirit-duty, and a succession-tax.

After observations by Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Scully, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Ball, and Mr. O'Connell, the motion was negatived by 194 against 61. The house then went into committee on the Income-tax Bill. On the first clause. Mr. Frewen moved to limit the duration of the tax to two years, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that the limitation would defeat the financial objects of the government; and the motion was negatived upon a division .- In the second clause, Mr. WALPOLE moved to insert the word "net" before "value," but this motion was likewise negatived upon a division.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—April 28th.—Clergy Reserves Bill read a third time and passed.—Registration of Assurances Bill reported. 29th.—Jewish Disabilities Bill thrown out on second reading

May 2nd.—Lanaey Bills committed.—South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill committed.—Cambridge Meetion Commission of Inquiry agreed to.

3rd.—Charitable trusts Bill read a second time.—Lunaey

Bills reported.—South Sea Annuities Bill passed.

-Registration of Assurances Bill read a third time and

Bill, Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill, Canada Clergy Reserves,

54 to 37.

13th.—Common Lodging Houses Bill read a second time. 24th.—Chimney Sweepers Regulation Bill referred to a select committee

House of Commons .--April 27.--South Sea Annuities Bill passed.—Sale of Lands &c. (Ireland) Bill read a first time. 28th.—Adjourned dehate on Income Tax.→County Election Polls Bill (Scotland) passed.

29th.—Adjourned debate on Income Tax.—Aggravated

Assault Bill passed.

May 2nd.—Debate on Income Tax; Sir E. B. Lytton's amendment rejected.

3rd. -County Franchise, Mr. Locke King's motion withdrawn. -Motion to prosecute Sir F. Smith negatived 4th.—Probate of Wills Bill read a second time.—Payment

of Wages Bill thrown out. 5th .- Debate on Income Tax on Mr. Lawless's Motion to

exempt Ireland. Lawless's Amendment negatived.—New writ 6th.-Mr.

ordered for Maidstone.

9th.—The Budget, Mr. Palmer's Amendment negatived.—
Tynemouth Election Commission agreed to.—Berwick Election Sclect Committee appointed.

10th.—Regulation of Nunnerios, Mr. W. Chambers' motion carried.—Barnstaple Election, Commission agreed to.

11th.—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill thrown out.—County Rates Bill in Committee

12th.—The Budget, Mr. Vansittart's Amendment rejected.
—Legacy Duties, Mr. Gladstone's Statement.
13th.—Legacy Duty Resolution agreed to.—Income Tax
Bill read a first time.—Castoms Duties Bill read a first time. -New Writ ordered for Rye.

19th —Excise Duties on Spirits Bill read a second time. Customs Duties on Spirits Bill Committed.—Committee of Supply, Civil Estimates Voted.—Hackney Carriages Bill Committed pro formal.—New Writ for Clithero.

20th.—Income Tax Bill read a second time.—Committee of Supply.—Civil Service Estimates.—Hackney Carriages Bill Committed.—Lunacy Bills read a second time.

21st.—Report of the Select Committee on the Dockyard Appointments brought up by Lord Seymour —Colonel Dunne's motion for a Select Committee on Fiscal Relations of Great Britain and Ireland negatived.—Income Tax Bill considered in Committee.

THE New Act for the Reduction of the National Debt has been printed. It enacts that the annuity on the capital stock of the South Sea Company, continued under the 6th George II., cap. 28, and certain Three per Cent. Stocks—viz., the Old and New South Sea Annuities, the Bank Annuities, 1726, created by the 12th George I., chap. 2, and the Three per Cent Annuities, 1751, created by the 24th George II., chap. 2, "shall be paid off and redeemed or commuted as hereinafter mentioned." On or before Friday the 3rd of June next parties are to give notice of their assent to receive other stock instead of money. Proprietors of the said Three per Cents. may for 100%, of their stock receive 821. 10s. New Three-and-a-Half per Cent., or 1001. exchequer bond, carrying interest at 21. 15s. per cent., not later than the 1st of September 1864, and after at 21. 10s. per cent. Certain South Sea Annuities, &c., are to cease from the 5th of January, 1854, and dividends on Old South Sea Annuities are to cease from the 5th of April next. Persons not assenting are to receive on the 5th of January, 1854, 100%. for 100%. stock. There are a number of provisions in the act to earry it into force. Exchequer bonds are limited to 30,000,000. The Bank of England is to continue a corporation for the purposes of this act until the annuities granted by it shall be redeemed. The statute is known as "The South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Act."

A deputation of gentlemen connected with the City of London waited on Lord John Russell on the 21st, for the purpose of receiving from him an explanation of the intentions of the government with regard to the Admission of Jews to Seats in the Legislature. Lord John sent a note apologising for being unable to see them, but expressing his opinion that no step ought to be taken by the government until they had ascertained the nature of the bill announced by Lord Lyndhurst, upon the subject of the oaths of abjuration. His advice was that nothing should be done until they had ascertained the nature and result of that measure. He added, that, although he was then attending the council, he would be happy to answer any question they wished to put to him. A note was

10th.—Transportation; Lord Grey's motion negatived by in consequence sent to Lord John, stating that all they required to know was the nature of Lord Lyndhurst's bill, and whether it was likely to meet the views of the deputation. In reply, he stated that he did not know the nature of the bill, as it had not yet been printed; and therefore he could not answer the question.

The Convocation of the Province of York assembled in the Chapter-house, on the 18th inst. The Reverend Canon Dixon and the Reverend Canon Harcourt, the Commissioners of the Archbishop, took their seats on either side of the Archbishop's secretary. Canon Dixon inquired whether any writ had been received from the Queen anthorising the Convocation to proceed to business. The Registrar replied in the negative; and thereupon the Secretary read the order of adjournment. Archdeacon Thorpe requested, in the name of his brethren, that they might be allowed to elect a Prolocutor and consider of an address to the Queen: if not, he hoped an application which he presented in writing might be placed on the records. After the paper had been received, the Reverend Canon Trevor made several unsuccessful attempts to ask a question. Canon Dixon then read the usual schedule declaring those absent guilty of contumacy, with the usual passage—"and in penalty of such their contumacy, we decree to proceed further in this holy Synod or Convocation, their absence notwithstanding:" then he prorogued the Convocation until the 28th September; when all present are admonished to appear again.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A HORRIBLE case of Piracy and Murder has occurred on the South American coast. A ship, which had been abandoned, was discovered by some fishermen near Cape Antonio, and was found to be the Reindeer, Captain Wilson, which had sailed from Valparaiso, with a large amount of specie. She was lying between two banks, where she had evidently been run and scuttled, and then plundered. The fishermen, after much exertion, managed to get out some of the cargo, by which they were enabled to get at the scuttle holes and fill them up. When she floated they got her off the bank, and, making sail, contrived to run her into Monte Video. Previous to her discovery, a number of her crew, who had landed from an open boat at Saladin, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in wilfully casting away the ship. They were conveyed to Buenos Ayres, where two of them confessed to certain of the crew murdering the whole of the ship's officers and the passengers who were on board.

Emanuel Nathan and Samuel Michael, the occupiers of a house, called a cafe, in Jermyn-street, appeared at Bow-street on the 30th April, to answer the charge of Dealing in Spirits, Wines, and Ale, Without a License. John Salvage, an excise officer, described a number of visits which he had paid to the house in question, since November last, up to the present month, with the view of taking out an information against the defendants. He arrived usually in the middle of the night, in a cab, and was admitted by a boy, after a preliminary investigation through a small square wicket in the front door. He was sometimes accompanied by a brother officer, and on every occasion he partook of wine, brandy-andwater, chops at 2s. each, ale, and stout, at 9d. a glass They were supplied by waiters, acting under the evident direction of the defendants, and sometimes the brandy and water was served up in cups and saucers. The rooms on the ground floor, as well as these up-stairs, were crowded with gaily-dressed women and menabout thirty in each room. On one occasion, when witness was present, there was an alarm raised that the police were coming in, and then a great confusion arose in consequence of the hasty removal of the wines and spirits, and the substitution of coffee. tea, and chocolate. The waiters acted, at this time, under the special di-rection of Nathan. This account was confirmed by other evidence; and the magistrate having been informed that the defendants were old offenders, enforced the full penalty, which amounted to 2901.

A dreadful Murder has been committed near Conway,

in North Wales. A man of bad character named William Williams, entitled a young man named Jesse Williams, teacher in the British School, Conway, into a publichouse, and, over a glass of ale, proposed that they should ascend an adjacent mountain to kill rabbits. The young man said he had not a gun, on which the prisoner said he had, alluding to one which he had just before surreptitionsly conveyed from the inn, to which it belonged, and hidden behind a wall. He then sent for some gunpowder, and the two proceeded up the mountain. When about half way up, the prisoner, it would appear, loaded his gun, deliberately shot Jesse Williams, and rifled the body of a valuable watch and some money. He then returned to the inn, and quietly restored the gun to its place. When questioned about his companion, he said he had gone further up the mountain, where he expected better sport. Some hours after a man with a dog was crossing the mountain, when he discovered a large pool of blood. Oceasional droppings of blood appearing, he tracked them a considerable distance, and eventually arrived at a precipice, down which the body had been thrown. Having reached the spot, he found the unfortunate young man shot through the back. Meanwhile the murderer proceeded to a watchmaker who had sold the watch to the young man, and said he had been sent by the latter to obtain some useful articles, instead of the watch. The watchmaker, after expressing surprise, gave in return an old watch, an American clock, teaspoons, and other articles. Hearing soon after that the body of Jesse Williams had been discovered, he informed the police that his watch had been exchanged by the prisoner. They the same night took the prisoner into custody when in bed. At the inquest, the young man's father deposed to the murderer coming to his house in the evening, and asking his son to accompany him rabbit-shooting. They went out together, and he never saw him alive again. Other witnesses brought the crime home to the prisoner, who is a labourer on the Chester and Holyhead line. At the close of the inquest, he was conveyed to Carnarvon, to await his trial at the next assizes. Hundreds of people assembled to see him finally secured, and were loud in their execrations.

Mr. Louis Beecher, managing elerk to Messrs. Sehwabe and Co. of Bradford, committed Suicide on the 3rd inst. Mr. Beecher was unmarried; a housekeeper lived in the house, and a young man attended during part of This young man went into Mr. Beecher's bed-room on Tuesday morning, and found Mr. Beecher partly dressed, and, to all appearance, in good health and spirits. He had retired but a short time, when the noise of a pistol was heard. The housekeeper was alarmed, and, on entering the room she found her master lying on the bed—quite dead. He had applied a pistol to each side of his head, and discharged them simultaneously, death of course being instantaneous. He was a native of Saxony, and about thirty-two years

Gabriel Sans Garratt, a foreigner, was charged before the Lord Mayor, on the 7th, with having committed a Forgery, by adding figures to a letter of credit. In November last, the Union Bank of London received advices from New York that Messrs, Duncan and Co. of that city had granted a letter of credit, No. 41, to Garratt, for the sum of 210t. In December, a person supposed to he Garratt applied at the Union Bank for advances on the letter, and received on two occasions 50l. and 20l. on account; those sums being written off on the letter. The charge against the prisoner is, that be altered the figures on the letter of credit, and converted "2101." to "52101."; then he went to Berlin and St. Petersburg, and raised money in each place on the forged document. What renders the ease page on the longer ductures. What there is not as peculiar is, that Garratt retained possession of the paper, as he did not draw the whole amount for which it purported to have been issued, so that the prosecution could not produce the forged instrument against him. Mr. Edward Wilson, of the firm of Wilson and Co. of London and St. Petersburg, produced two bills drawn by Garratt on the Union Bank, one for 2500l. and the other for 60%; they purported to be drawn in pursuance

these bills. The amount was paid in Russian half-imperials, a gold coin. Mr. Wilson said he understood that Garratt had got 500l. from Shickler, and Co. of Berlin. Mr. Baum, a money-changer in Regent Circus, deposed that he had paid Garratt 680l. in bank-notes for Russian half-imperials. The prisoner, in an almost unintelligible jargon, protested that he had committed no offence, as he really had received the letter for 52107. He was remanded.

A brutal Murder was perpetrated on the morning of Sunday the 8th instant, at Bacton, a seeluded village, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk. The rectory house is in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Barker, a gentleman upwards of eighty years of age. His establishment consisted of a housekeeper, named Maria Steggall, upwards of seventy, and a housemaid. Mr. Barker left home about half-past ten o'clock to proceed to church, and was shortly after followed by Susan Clarke, his housemaid, leaving the housekeeper at home in charge of the house. Mr. Barker on his return from church, not finding his housekeeper in the hall as she was wont to be, called out loudly for her, but, receiving no answer, went into the kitchen, where he was horrorstricken at sceing her lying upon her back on the floor in a pool of blood. His cries and those of the housemaid brought three countrymen to her assistance, who, upon entering the kitchen, discovered that, although the skull of the housekeeper had been broken in three places, she still breathed. Her elothes were much places, she still breathed. Her clothes were industrial disordered, showing evidently that she had struggled much with her murderer. Surgeons were soon in attendance, but their assistance was of no avail, as she died in about an hour after she was discovered by her master. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." A man has since been apprehended on suspicion.

A shameful attempt has been made to Extort Money from Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the evening of the 10th inst., he left the House of Commons after the division on the Nunneries Bill, and drove to the Italian Opera at Covent Garden. On reaching the theatre, he sent away his brougham, and at the close he set out to walk home, by Long Aere, the nearest route. On his way he was accosted by a young woman; and while he was listening to her story, a man eame up, and calling him by name, threatened to "expose" him if he did not "make it right" with him, or promise him a government appointment. Mr. Gladstone, after some difficulty, found a policeman in Sackville Street, and left his assailant at the station-Next morning he attended the Marlborough house. Police Court, to state the ease to the magistrate. assailant, who said his name was William Wilson, of 24 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, was then charged with following and annoying Mr. Gladstone, and also with attempting to extort money. Mr. Gladstone deposed as follows :- "The defendant, seeing me in conversation with a young woman who was walking by my side, just below Coventry-street and Oxendon-street, last night, about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, came up, and began to use words which I could not well understand; upon which the girl expressed alarm, took hold of my left arm, and I told her she need not be afraid, as nothing would occur to her. The girl told me where she lived, and I advised her to go home. I walked by her side towards her house, and the prisoner then addressed me by name, and said he would expose me. I proceeded onward, -he following, the young woman still expressing great alarm,—until we came to a door which the young woman said was the door of her house. I believe this was in King-street, Soho. The young woman then ran in, and I desired the prisoner to leave me, which he refused to do. 1 walked on, and turned first one way and then another, to get free of him: but he kept close to me, and went on talking; stating that he admired my public character much, had long observed me, but that he must now expose me; and he would do this in the Morning Herald of this day, and thus annoy the whole of the conservative party. With these threats he mingled statements that he did not wish to do me any harm; of Duncan and Co's letter of eredit No. 41; and the firm of Wilson and Co. 01 St. Petersburg had discounted government appointment, in Somerset House or elsewhere, his lips should be closed. In answer to this, story was very simple, and strict inquiry proved its corbeing, I fear, angry, I charged him with being a liar; I used, more than once, the expression that he should not have from me either a sixpence or a situation, and that if he did not leave me, I must appeal to the police for protection. He stated that he would not leave me, and that he would give me in charge to the police. He then said he would he contented if I would allow him to write me a letter, to which I answered, 'Sir, do exactly as you please; ' repeating my former words, that I would neither give him a sixpence nor a situation. All this, with more of similar matter, was repeated again and again for some time, while I was walking on in the hope of seeing a police-constable. I saw no constable, until, having tried Regent-street, I came in to Sackvillestreet, where I saw police-constable C 187; to whom I stated my desire to be rid of the prisoner. The constable advised me to go to the station-house with the prisoner. I adopted the advice; and on my way to the station, the prisoner said I had better accede to what he had offered, for my own sake. I told him that any act of mine I had no wish to conceal, and that he was not justified in imputing to me the intention on which he had founded his claim; an intention which, if you will allow me to state, being upon my oath, I solemnly deny. Wilson having no questions to ask, Inspector Parke put in a statement of the prisoner in writing. In this docu-ment Wilson staed, that, about half-past twelve on Tucsday night, he saw Mr. Gladstone address a lady of his acquaintance, walk with her down Panton Street, and across Coventry Street, into Princes Street. he reproved Mr. Gladstone, and told him that he did not wish to expose the character of one he so much admired. "I further said, if Mr. Glad-tone would procure me a situation, I would not expose him; and if not, I would communicate his conduct to the Morning Herald newspaper. I also charged Mr. Gladstone with being with the lady in question arm-in-arm: upon which Mr. Gladstone retorted, and called me a liar. Ultimately, Mr. Gladstone granted me permission to write him a letter respecting a situation." Wilson added that he should not mind though the result were transportation, if his name were associated with that of Mr. Gladstone, one of the greatest men of the day. It was found that Wilson was not known to the police; and in court he said, "I was very much excited at the time, and am very sorry I should have been so rash." He was remanded till the 13th, in order that inquiries into his character might be made. On that day Mr. Gladstone appeared, and signed the depo-sitions. He then said that he did not consider this a personal matter; that he had no wish to inflict any punishment on the prisoner, but did not feel justified, on account of the public interest, in passing over the affair. The prisoner was then committed for trial. Inspector Parke, who had been despatched to make some inquiries, ascertained that the woman who accosted Mr. Gladstone was not in confederacy with the prisoner, but was greatly disappointed at the interruption of a tale of distress, which the prosecutor, as she expected, was about to relieve by a charitable donation of money. By a singular coincidence the servant of this woman, who had been fined 20s. for an assault committed the day before. stated to one of the officers of the court, that her mistress, who lived in King-street, would have paid the fine for her, but that she had been unlucky the previous night, some person having interfered with a gentleman who was about to give her money out of commiseration. The magistrate upon this sent the inspector to Kingstreet, and discovered that the girl's mistress was the person who accosted Mr. Gladstone. The prisoner is a Scotchman, and has lived as traveller with several commercial houses. This affair has brought out an anecdote, highly creditable to Mr. Gladstone, of his benevolence on a former occasion under circumstances somewhat similar. It is related by a correspondent of the Times. In May last year, two young women were molested in the Haymarket by an elderly man; Mr. Gladstone, who was passing, interfered, and the threat of the police sent the man away. Entering into conversation with one of the girls, Mr. Gladstone was interested by her story; and, to enable her to leave the Haymarket, he gave her a sum of money, without which she durst not appear there he is, leaving the bank this very moment;" and "at home," and sent her away in a cab. The girl's at the instant a man was seen hurriedly going out by

Her father keeps an inn on the coast of reetness. Sussex; when she was fourteen years of age, a widowed lady engaged her as maid and companion to herself, and brought her to London. In this situation she remained four years. Then, while she was with her mistress on a visit to a elergyman, his nephew, a lieutenant in the navy, came home from sea, seduced the girl, and left her again to go to sca. Her mother was dead; her father had married again. There was only one resource left. Mr. Gladstone has been unremitting in his efforts to reclaim her; but hitherto he has failed. The poor girl, says the narrator, "dreads the world's opinion, and, when he has offered to place her in some way of obtaining a respectable livelihood, she has always objected, on the ground of the scorn and repreaches to which she would be certain to be subjected; and it is to be feared that there is much sad truth in this."

The body of a young man was Discovered on the morning of the 11th instant in a small copse near the Crystal Palace at Sydenham with his head blown to pieces, and a pistol lying by his side. An inquest was held, when it appeared he was a lad of seventeen, named Mason, in the employment of a butcher in Camberwell. He had left his master's service, in consequence of his disapproving of a correspondence the young man was carrying on with a young woman of fourteen. Two letters, which were found on his person, were then read, the first of which was addressed to hismaster, and was as follows :- "Sir,-I have been in your service upwards of four years, and I must say I have met with every encouragement I have wished for, until lately. I have noticed, that you did not seem satisfied with what I have done, which has made me answer you at times very sharp, which you have noticed; and as I am to be separated from the sole object of my affections, there is no more comfort for me in this world; my heart is ready to burst with grief. In fact my agonies at the present time is more than I can bear, and therefore I am determined to ease myself of them by taking my own life. No doubt hy the time you receive this I shall have breathed my last. I hope you will forward my box and all that belong to me to my afflicted parents. I cannot say any more, so farewell for ever." The second was addressed to the young woman, and ran thus; "These few lines comes from your broken-hearted lover, whose happiness is going never to return again. I hope you will accept this as a last token of my love, and keep it in remembrance of me. I have now left the world, never to see you more, so farewell, for ever. No doubt you will hear some sad news from your father after you have received this note." The jury returned a verdiet of "Temporary insanity."

After a hearing which occupied two days, the judges sitting in error gave their decision on the 12th instant, confirming the judgment of the Exchequer Court in the case of Miller versus Salomons, by which the penalties were enforced upon Mr. Salomons for Voting in Parliament without having taking the Abjuration

A singular Robbery was committed in Glasgow on A singular Robbery was committed in Glasgow on the 14th. A young man, named Andrew Wallace, went to the Western Bank, in Miller-street, to cash a cheque for 7007, for his employers. The teller handed him the mency, consisting of four 1007, notes, it is 101, notes, and the remainder in small notes. Wallace counted the large notes, amounting to 4507, and laid them aside on the counter, while he proceeded to look over the small notes. When so engaged a well-dressed person came behind him on the left side, and hurriedly asked him to point out the manager's room. Wallace looked round, and indicating with his head, said "To the left." "Which of the doors?" said the stranger. The clerk told him, and immediately turned round to resume the counting of the small notes. He saw in a moment that the parcel of large notes, viz., 4507., had disappeared, and exclaimed, "My money is gone!" Mr. Crawfurd, a respectable citizen, who was transacting business in the bank beside Wallace, said "I saw a gentleman lift a parcel of notes from before you, and

Wallace the glass door which opens to the street. hastily snatched up the small notes and rushed out, but by this time the thief had got into the midst of the crowd continually rolling along Argyll-street. 1001. has been offered as a reward for his discovery, but there are no traces either of the thief or the money.

A daring Burglary has been committed in Warwickwarmershire, renored very remarkable by the courage with which an old couple defended their house. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins occupy a small farm-house, about a mile from Coleshill, near Birmingham. On Saturday night, the 14th inst., they were roused from sleep near midnight, by a noise in the yard. Mrs. Perkins got up, and looking out of the window saw three or four men standing near the door. In reply to her inquiry, they said they wanted water. She directed them to the pump and told them to go away immediately. One of the men replied they wanted to come into the house, and come in they would. Mrs. Perkins rejoined that her husband had guns in the house, and that he would certainly fire if any attempt was made to enter the premises. The ruffians began to throw stones in at the chamber window, and made a furious assault on the front door. The old couple instantly put out their light, and in the dark proceeded down stairs and deliberately prepared to meet their assailants; the burglars continued to batter at the boor, but whilst the old man was making ready his guns, his brave old wife busied herself in barricading it with a quantity of furniture. In the dark, the old man was some time in finding his guncaps; fortunately he succeeded in doing so at a very critical moment, for the burglars had given up the assault on the door and commenced battering in the windowshutters; here their efforts were successful—they effected an entrance. The old couple instantly retreated up stairs, and from thence warned the burglars that they would be shot if they attempted to follow them; the fellows disregarded the threat, and ascended the narrow stairs one by one. Mr. Perkins again warned them, that if they set one other foot in that direction he would fire; the foremost burglar raised his arm to protect his face, and at the same moment he ascended another step; the old man instantly fired, and hit his mark; the man uttered a cry and fell backwards upon his companions, and in a few minutes they bore him away from the house; the inmates meanwhile remaining up stairs. On the burglars taking their departure, Mrs. Perkins urged her husband to fire again, but with a forbearance and humanity somewhat out of place he refused to do so, believing (as he said) that the party had had enough of it. A quantity of blood was found on the stairs, and a piece of cloth was picked up, apparently shot out of the wounded robber's smock-frock. Next day a man, with a gunshot wound, was admitted into the Birmingham Hospital. He had on a smock-frock, the sleeve of which had been cut off, but the texture of the material corresponded with the piece found on the staircase. The wound is frightfully severe, and though still at the hospital he is in the custody of the police.

Three medical men have been brought before the Lambeth Police Court, on the charge of Procuring Abortion by Mechanical Means. They are Mr. Cunningham, of Slough, Mr. Currie, of Norfolk Street, Middlesex Hospital, and Mr. Thomas, a chemist in Leather Lane It appeared that Miss Eliza Mardon, the daughter of a retired tradesman living in Ely Place, went to lodge for a time at Stockwell, for change of air, as she was unwell: her mother was not aware of her condition. At Stockwell, Cunningham attended the young woman; the landlady of the house, and Mr. Greenwood, a surgeon, who was afterwards called in, gave testimony supporting the charge. Cunningham went by the name of "Smith." At the close of the examination on the 30th ult., the three surgeons were remanded, and bail was refused. It was announced to the magistrate on the 2nd inst., that Mr. Curric had become insane. He and Mr. Cunningham were con-fined in the same cell at Horsemonzer Lane Gaol; on the previous night the officers heard loud cries, and they found Mr. Currie beating his fellow prisoner with his fists; the assailant was evidently deranged; fortunately, itself. He considered the engine and the railway to there was no dangerous weapon in the cell, or he night have been in good working order. Mr. James Fenton, have committed murder. On the 5th inst., Miss Eliza of Low Moor, who has superintended large engineering

Mardon was examined. She stated that her seducer was the Reverend George Campbell Gordon, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, a man of fifty-three years of age, and unmarried. Mr. Gordon lodged at Mrs. age, and unmarried. AIT. Gordon tonged at AITS. Mardon's house. Miss Mardon went to Thomas's shop for medicine; he told her she was in the family-way, and said a friend of his could "put her all right," for the sum of ten pounds. Thomas sent her to Currie's, where she saw Cunningham or "Smith." Cunningham where she saw cunningnam or smith. Cunningnam said he must have the money before he performed any operation. Miss Mardon got the ten pounds from Mr. Gordon: at that time she had lodgings at Hackney, for the benefit of her health; Cunningham went there, received the money, and used an instrument. Sub-sequently, Miss Mardon met the surgeon in a room at a lawyer's in Essex Street. After this the young woman removed to Stockwell; there Cunningham visited her several times, and seems to have at length succeeded in procuring the result he had been aiming at. After giving a long account of these matters, the witness became so unwell, that it was necessary to postpone cross-examination to another day. The magistrate cross-examination to another day. liberated Currie on bail, but remanded Cunningham and Thomas to prison.

Edwin Hucker, a boy not ten years old, has been committed on a Coroner's warrant for the Murder of another boy, William Saunders, by pushing him into the river Avon, at Keynsham, near Bristol. A playmate, three days after the boy was found drowned. said that Hucker pushed Saunders into the water, after Saunders had jumped upon Hucker's neck as he was lying on the grass. The extreme youth of Hucker has raised a question as to the legal responsibility of one of such tender years in a case of "murder." It appears that a boy of ten was convicted at Bury, in 1748: he that a boy of ten was convicted at Bury, in 1/48: ne skilled a girl five years of age, cut up the body, and buried it in a heap of dung; he was sentenced to be hanged, but punishment was respited till the opinion of all the Judges could be taken, and they held that he was an object for capital punishment. But subsequently he was pardoned by the Crown, or condition of entering the Navy.

Mr Sill the attorney who had been Struck off the Roll.

Mr. Sill, the attorney who had been Struck off the Roll on the ground of misconduct in connection with the "Brighton Card-cheating Case," applied on the 25th in the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to have the previous judgment rescinded. His application was refused.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A MAN named Steel, possessed of property, met with a Frightful Death at Bolsover, on the night of the 3rd. inst. He went to the Swan Inn, where he had a quantity of drink, and, as he had done several times before, refused to go home. He was therefore left asleep in a chair. There was a fire in the room, which had a guard before it two or three feet high. On the landlord coming down stairs, about 4 o'clock in the morning, he found the poor man leaning over the bar and burning. All his clothes which the fire could reach were destroyed, and a hole, which exposed the intestines, had also been burnt in his side next to the grate. The family were not disturbed in the slightest manner during the night, and he was quite dead when discovered.

A coroner's inquest, arising out of a railway accident has terminated in a verdict of Manslaughter against the Directors. The accident took place on the 5th instant, on the York and North Midland Railway near Selby, and caused the deaths of Thomson an engine driver and Sykes a stoker. The investigation was attended by Captain Galton, government inspector. Mr. Cabrey, engineer to the company, said he had examined the line to ascertain the cause of the accident, and found that 100 yards of the down rails, by which the train travelled, were bent as if by the violent oscillation of the engine from one side to the other, and then the engine passed on obliquely to the up rails, for about 65 yards, and was thrown into the adjoining field, where it buried itself. He considered the engine and the railway to have been in good working order. Mr. James Fenton,

establishments, said he had tested the capacity of the slating and ceiling of the attic to the floor of the room. railway, and had caused the engine in question to be weighed. Its weight, without coke or water, was 20 tons. One of the rails bent laterally an inch and a half, and it would require a weight or force of 41 tons to produce that effect. The engine must have been running at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The engine would have been safe to run at 30 miles an hour, but not at 45 or 50 miles. He had known a similar engine run off a straight line of road, such as this, the road being in perfect order. Several of the company's servants deposed as to the line being in good working order, and Mr. J. Hepenstall deposed, that he had 14 men to repair the line between the Old Milford Junction and Selby. He had power to mend the line on his own account without applying to any one else. But he could not take upon himself to relay the line to any considerable extent. Captain Galton said he was instructed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the accident. He found the wheels of the engine rather worn. He thought that the distribution of the weight in this engine would cause unsteadiness at high speed, especially if the road was not firm. The rails on the road were a good deal worn and laminated. The keys fixing the rails to the chairs were old. The sleepers were generally decayed at the surface, and many were decayed much deeper. Many of the spikes fixing the chairs to the sleepers were loose, and the beds of the wood on which the chairs rested were also decayed. The ballast was at the top broken limestone, but below a quantity of clay was mixed with it. The clay seemed to retain the water under the sleeper in one or two cases which he examined. He saw several engines passin - over the line; they caused the rails to work in the chairs, and the chairs to work on the sleepers, and the sleepers to work on the ballast. If the sleepers were equally packed on both sides, it would give an undulating motion to the trains; but if one end of the sleeper were more firmly packed than another, it would give an oscillating motion. This applies to all railways as well as the present. The working of the chairs had a tendency to throw out the keys, and after the passage of trains he observed instances of the keys being out. The engine, he thought, appeared in fair working order, but he thought the road was not in such good condition as it ought to have been. It depended very much on the speed of a train whether the line was in a safe condition. He did not consider it in a good condition with heavy engines at a high speed. If he had been requested to report on the state of the road, not knowing of the accident, he should not have reported that it was safe for the public to pass on with the present traffic going over it. The coroner summed up, and left it to the jury to say whether the accident arose from excessive speed, which would be the act of the driver, now dead, or from a defect of the engine or line; in the latter case the directors would be criminally responsible. The jury, found the verdict already mentioned against the directors. A sufficient number had agreed, but there were two who dissented from the rest of the jurymen. The directors have given bail for their appearance at next assizes,

A Child was Killed by a Bear at Portsmouth on the 6th instant. The bear belonged to the 38th regiment. It was kept in a yard in Nicholas Street, and the child, aged five years, sou of Mr. Martin Curley, landlord of the Rose and Crown, Nicholas Street-was in the habit of feeding the bear with bits of bun and such matters. It is supposed when the accident occurred that he was teazing the bear, when the bear seized him by the back of the neck and broke his windpipe, causing his instant death. The officers immediately ordered some poison to be given to the bear, and it died in twenty minutes.

A fatal Boiler Explosion took place on the 14th inst. at Dudley, in the fire-iron and glass-cutting factory of Messrs. Davis. The building was wholly destroyed, together with all the machinery, which was blown into the air, and scattered over the houses adjoining in many cases large masses of iron falling on the houses and breaking through the roofs. The engineer, named Joseph Millward, was blown to a great height in the air, and, falling on the roof of a house about 80 feet from

The unfortunate man was not dead when he was found in the room nearly half an hour after the explosion, but did not survive more than an hour. Besides the engineer there were killed-Elias Sheldon, about 20 years of age; Peter Ellis, who has left a widow with five children; and George Stokes, a married man, with no children. The remains of the poor fellows were shockingly mangled. James Taff, a lad in the employ of Messrs. Davis, was so dreadfully injured that litle hopes were entertained of his recovery. A workman, named Thomas Cifthes, and his wife were found buried in the ruins, but, comparatively, not much hurt. The arm and hand of one of the poor fellows, severed from his body, could not be found. The cause of the accident has not been explained.

A young man named Charles Cotton, a porter in the service of the South-Western Railway Company, was Killed on the 14th inst., by a survey train catching him as he was about to get from the line to the platform. The whistle had announced the arrival of a train, and the deceased, thinking it was a passenger train just due. hastened across the line, and endeavoured to get upon the platform, catching hold of a fence to assist him, when his foot slipped and he swung from it, still holding on the fence, when at that moment the survey train, in which some of the directors and officers were viewing the state of the line, passed through the station without stopping, as would have been the case had it been the expected passenger train. As it passed, the steps of the carriages appear to have struck the unfortunate man, who was burled some twenty or thirty yards forward on the line, and killed upon the spot-the lower parts of his body being almost literally twisted round from their natural position. An inquest was held on the body on the 24th inst. As it appeared that the Hon. F. Scott, the Chairman of the Directors, and Mr. Beattie, the superintendent, were in the survey train at the time of the accident, a verdict of manslaughter against them was returned; the verdict having been agreed to by twelve jurymen, with five dissentients.

An immense cotton factory at Liverpool, called the North-shore Mill, the property of Messrs. Brogden, was Destroyed by Fire, in the night of the 17th inst. In its suddenness and extent the fire was the greatest that has happened in Liverpool for many years. In half an hour after it was discovered the whole building was one mass of flames, and every attempt to stop their progress was vain. The property, valued at nearly 100,000l., is said to be insured to the greater part of its amount; but not less than a thousand workpeople are thrown out of bread.

Holmfirth has experienced a great Calamity by Fire. A very extensive woollen mill, erected by Mr. Lock-wood, but lately occupied by several persons, has been burnt down. It is thought the fire originated from the spontaneous combustion of "waste." Holmfirth, studded with manufactories, has not a single fire-engine; the nearest is seven miles away. So the fire had time to get a great hold before any engine could be obtained. The loss is estimated at 12,000l. at least, and hundreds of workpeople are thrown out of employment.

An extraordinary case of Hydrophobia has occurred in Lincolnshire. In January last, a girl named Taylor, 12 years of age, was bitten in the hand by a mad dog, in a field at Fillingham. She was taken to a surgeon, who not only cauterized the wound, but applied the cupping-glasses. She was subsequently removed to the rulping glasses. She was subsequently removed to the village of Brocklesby, where she took a quantity of medicine, supposed to be a certain preventive or cure. After returning bome, she remained in apparently good health until the 16th inst., when she was attacked by spasms and great thirst. She was perfectly sensible when free from the spasmodic attacks, but when they returned the paroxysms were distressing, and she ulti-mately died from their effects. The wound was small, and had healed.

On the morning of the 24th there was a Collision on the Caledonian Railway. A passenger train, which had just stopped at Siateford station, on its way to Edinburgh, was run into by a mineral train approaching Edinburgh on the sume line of rails. Eleven of the the factory wall, his weight carried him through the passengers were injured, one or two of them seriously.

while "the engine of the mineral train and several of the carriages were considerably damaged. The result of a judicial investigation of the case has been the apprehension of the driver of the mineral train for culpable

neglect of duty and inattention.

A Fatal Railway Accident occurred on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, on the evening of the 24th instant. A train leaves Carlisle at 7 p.m. for Dumfries, not proceeding farther. When this train was nearing Dornock station, and about three miles south of Annan, on a straight part of the line, the engine ran off the rails, down an embankment about five feet high, and into an adjoining field. The tender and luggage-van went off the line, and the first carriage (third class) was upset upon the line. The other carriages were not much disturbed; and fortunate it was that the couplings of the engine gave way, otherwise a most fearful accident would in all probability have ensued. When the passengers succeeded in extricating themselves, John Liver, the engine-driver, was found lying under the engine, and insensible; his right leg had been cut off, and his head injured. He died in a few hours. The stoker, Thomas Quaide, was brought to Dumfries, and removed to the infirmary; one of his legs was torn off below the knee, and immediate amputation at the thigh was found necessary. He is in a critical state, but may recover. An investigation as to the accident and its cause is to be made immediately.

The Adelphi Theatre at Edinburgh has been Destroyed by Fire. On the afternoon of the 24th, the fire was discerned issuing from under the stage, and the building being old, and, with the exception of the outer walls, of wood, the flames spread with a fearful rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole edifice. Happily the occurrence took place before the audience were assembled, otherwise the consequences might have been most disastrous. Within an hour the entire building was reduced to ruin, while the flames spread on all sides, and caught several contiguous tenements, which were, however, saved by the timely arrival and well directed exertions of the fire brigade, and by the abundant supply of water obtained. The manager, Mr. Wyndham, was partially if not wholly insured, and the value of the building was covered by insurance. The loss of engagements by the actors and the destruc-tion of their wardrobes will, however, be attended with great hardship. The origin of the fire is involved in

mystery.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THERE was a great assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at Stafford House, on the 7th inst, to Welcome Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stove. It included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Dublin with Mrs. and Miss Whately, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Hallam, Lord Glenelg, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird and Mrs. Kinnaird, the Chevalier Bunsen, Mr. Tom Taylor, the Earl of Harrowby, Mrs. Mary Howitt, Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. John Micgregor, M.P. The Duke of Sutherland presented Mrs. Stowe to the company, and the Earl of Shaftesbury read to her an address of welcome and praise; expressing at the close a desire to cultivate the most friendly and affectionate relations between the two countries, and a belief that the understanding would be promoted by avowing deep admiration for an American lady possessed of such vast genius and intellectual power as Mrs. Stowe. Her brother, the Reverend Mr. Beecher, thanked the assembly in her name, and read a long letter signed "C. M. Clay," expressing the anti-slavery sentiments of the writer, and his sympathy with Mrs. Stowe. This ceremony being over, refreshments were served; and then the ladies assembled in one of the saloons of Stafford House; Mrs. Stowe sitting between the Duehess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Argyll.

were not at all aware of the real state of feeling of the ladies of America on the subject of slavery. not be judged of by the answers sent to the address, nor by the statements in the American newspapers. ladies of England seem not to be at all aware of the deep feeling of sympathy with which "Uncle Tom's Cabin was received in America long before it was known in England. The press in America had invariably spoken England. The press in America had invariable spoken highly of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The first word that ever appeared in print against "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the article in the *Times*—this was reprinted and reechoed in our papers, and widely circulated in the form of a tract. The bitterness and anger manifested against the ladies' address showed how much its force had enraged the advocates of slavery. You in England (she said) are happily ignorant of slavery, yet that address has shown your sympathy, and sympathy is very sweet. There is no bitter feeling really between the ladies of the two countries; but the ladies of America cannot, because of their husbands' personal and political feelings, stand forth and say what they feel on the subject. Some had said that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was now forgotten; but it should be mentioned that 60,000 copies of the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" were sold in three days. The practical question was, what can be done to days. The practical question was, what can be done to forward this great work? She looked first to God, but man also could do something. Sympathy must continue to be expressed; British subjects in Canada must be educated; the use of free-grown cotton must be en-couraged; such are the ways in which this great work may be aided by the people of England; remembering that, after all, the issue is in the hands of Him who ordereth all things.

By the invitation of the Lady Mayoress, a meeting was held at the Mansion-house, on the 7th inst., to aid Dressmakers and Milliners in shortening their hours of labour, providing better ventilation for work-rooms, and encouraging provident habits. Among those present were the Countess of Wilton, Viscountess Canning, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the Reverend Dr.

Mortimer.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held on the 9th inst. It was preceded, as usual, by an examination of the scholars in various branches of religious and secular education. Among the visitors at the examination were Lord John Russell and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, who, on being introduced by the Rev. Mr. Binney as "the mother of Uncle Tom," was received with rapturous applause by the children. At the meeting the chair was occupied by Lord John Russell. The secretary read the report of the society's proceedings during the year. The boys model school had admitted 842 children, and the girls school 430. Twenty-seven pupil teachers had been apprenticed by the Committee of Council. 160 students had been admitted into the normal school for young men, and 143 young women into the Female Training Establishment; sixty had been examined for certificates of merit, and 140 teachers had been appointed to schools. During the year fifty-four new schools had been established, affording accommodation for 7000 children; 295 towns had been visited by agents for school inspection; ninetyseven public meetings had been held, and twenty-four lectures delivered in different parts of the country; 124 grants in money or school materials had been made. The receipts during the past year (including a subscription of 100l. from her Majesty) amounted to 19,338l. 16s. 10d., and the expenditure to 18,771l. 11s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of 5671, 5s. 7d. The report urgently appealed for increased subscriptions. It was adopted; and thanks were voted to Lord John Russell, who took occasion, in returning thanks, to make some important remarks on the subject of education. After observing that the country was getting into a position in which the question of of education was becoming ripe for further measures and more extended applica-tion, he proceeded to say; "Some question has been made to-day with respect to the promotion of education, as we have always endeavoured to promote it, in connection with religion. That was from the commencement the principle of this institution, and I trust it will The following notes of her conversation have appeared ever continue to be. At the same time, as many in the newspapers. She said that the ladies of England reflections have been thrown out against those who

promote secular education, I may perhaps say, without at all being the advocate of opinions from which I differ, or a scheme from which I entirely dissent, that in some instances the mode in which religious education has been given has afforded some advantage to the arguments and some plausibility to the schemes of those who promote secular education. If all those who wish to unite religion with education would say that we must consider in the child his body, his mind, and his soul-if all would act according to that precept there is no doubt that a union of secular and religious education would be the sole education that was fitted to bring up men and women for this Christian community; but when part of that lesson is forgotten, when the body and the mind are very much neglected, and that which is taught of religion is so conducted into the paths of theological differences, and of particular opinions which divide the Christian sects from one another, then the man who is for secular education steps in and says, These children are entirely occupied with religious differences, and with niceties which they cannot comprehend: we had better put aside the religious part of the education, to be given at a different time and by different persons.' I think we who helong to the British and Foreign School Society have always done our best to avoid that error, and I believe that in the tuture education of this country it will be much more avoided than it has hitherto been. I certainly can never think that in either of the schemes put forward by those who are for secular education the great purpose of education is sufficiently answered. There are those who say that half a day, or two days of the week and the whole of the day on Sunday, may be given to religious teaching and instruction; they thus as it were, give up two days for religious instruction, which is, in fact, the education of the soul, while they leave four days of the week for that which is secular education only. I say this is a most unhappy and most unwise division; that neither in respect of time nor in respect of the subject is that an education which the future nation of England ought to receive. I say that secular and religious education ought to be mixed together-that the instruction should be imparted to educate the body, the mind, and the soul together; and when this task has been accomplished, then indeed you may be proud of your work."

The annual meeting of the Association for the Aid of Dressmakers and Milliners, was held on the 11th at Willis's Rooms. Lord Shaftesbury presided. Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countesses of Wilton and Harrowby, Ladies Wharncliffe, Rivers, Hardinge, &c. &c., were present. A report was read, which stated that no deaths had occurred in the last two years out of 250 cases of siekness. The majority of the westend houses had reduced the hours of work, and had improved ventilation. But some few houses still exact excessive labour, and prevent young people when sick from seeing the medical officer of the society. The report then alluded to a declaration relative to the hours of work from a few influential employers, in which it was stated that the young people in their establishments did not work more than 12 hours a day, except from March to July, when they worked 13½ hours, inclusive (in each case) of 1½ hour for meals; that suitable sleeping accommodation was provided; that there was no work on Sunday or all night, and that the food was of the best quality, and unlimited in The committee regarded this declaration as creditable to those who signed it, but thought that a day's work ought not to exceed 10 hours, with a due allowance for meals, nor did they despair of a general introduction of such hours in the dressmaking business. During the last year 1223 young persons had entered their names in the register—the total number since the formation of the society was 10,982, and the provident fund numbered about 70 depositors. The balance sheet showed the last year's income to be 1970l. 19s. 6d., the expenditure 642l. 1s. 10d. Dr. Southwood Smith moved the first resolution—"That the meeting hailed with satisfaction the declaration of employers, whilst they regretted that the limitation of the hours of work was

to work for 12 hours, and from March to July 13½ hours, was an evil of great magnitude. Young people could not keep up 12 hours' actual work for three or four months without great and permanent injury. The majority of these young people were from 14 to 20 years of age, a period of life when the most important processes of growth and development were going forward; and the system could not be carried on without a complete ruin of the constitution. To those who had made young people go through 14, 15, or 16 hours' work a day, he had one short word to say, that more and better work was done in a short time than in a long time, for it was only for a certain number of hours that diligence and attention would be sustained, and that the hand and eye were in a condition to do efficient work. The resolution was carried, as also resolutions appointing committees of ladies and gentlemen.

'The annual Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on the 11th inst. with the customary usages. The sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral was preached by Archdeacon Sinclair. A banquet at the Merchant Tailors' Hall followed the religious service; the Lord Mayor in the chair. Among the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Bangor, Winchester, Ripon, Norwich, Carlisle, St. David's, Hereford, and Llandaff. The society has now existed for one hundred and ninety-nine years.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund was receibrated on the 11th by the customary dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Disraeli performed the office of chairman. Among the company, were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord John Manners, Professor Aytoun, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Latham, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Monckton Milnes, the Chevalier d'Azeglio, Mr. Justice Halliburton, the Bishop of Ohio, Professor Fenton, Mr. B. King, and Mr. G. Peabody. In giving the toast of the evening-" Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund, and the health of the Marquis of Landsdowne, Mr. Disraeli delivered a long oration, in which he described the origin of the institution,—which Dr. Franklin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke, had thought too heautiful to be realised; he commented on the change which has brought authors a reading public; he dwelt on the evil contingencies-such as sickness, temporary failure, and unavoidable debt-which overwhelm the literary man; and he showed how the institution, founded on the true principle that the literary man must not be the victim of exigencies, steps in under these circumstances, to relieve and encourage. The Rev. Dr. Russell laid before the meeting an account of the society's financial affairs. They had received 1340l., which was a little less than last year, but still consider-ably more than had been received in previous years. Objections had been made to the society for having chambers; but it would be sufficient answer to say they had an estate which had been left them for the express purpose, and which yielded 1971. a year after the property tax was paid. Would these gentlemen, (he asked), perty tax was paid. Would these gentenies, the asked, in the name of all that was respectable, have the corporation receive the legacy, and not expend it in the manner directed by the donor? Then they complained that the sceretary was paid 2000. Really that was not too much even for getting together such a magnificent meeting, but when they considered that all the enquiries were made, and all the money paid to the recipients through that officer, he telt sure they would agree that the secretary was most inadequately remuncrated. The rev. doctor then proceeded to answer an article in the Times against charity dinners, and asked, if the men who attended such demonstrations were all bores, how was it that so many ladies honoured them with their presence—250 in the gallery at one end of the room, and 250 on the platform at the other? Besides, the dinner last year only cost 34*l*., besides the guineas of the diners. The rev. doctor was proceeding, but the company testified their impatience so loudly, that he resumed his seat after reading the list of subscriptions, which was headed by her Majesty's donation of one hundred guineas, and amounted to about 950%.

regretted that the limitation of the hours of work was not sanctioned by the Legislature, viz., 10½ hours of 21th inst., by Lord-Lieutenant St. Germans. Above actual labour." He said that enforcing young persons | fifteen thousand persons were in the building; the day

as fine; and sanguine expectation was surpassed by Earl St. Germans knighted the architect, Mr. success. John Benson; and regretted that Mr. Dargan had declined that honour-the highest honour he had to be-This Exhibition owes its existence to Mr. Dargan. Sprung from the people, and arrived at fortune by his own industry, he has actually advanced nearly 80,0001. for the construction of the building. He has set aside all calculations of profit in the enterprise. He looks to be repaid his large advances, but he will make no claim to any contingent surplus, though he will bear all the deficiency should there be any. There seems every probability that this confidence will be well placed: seasontickets to a very considerable amount had been sold before the opening. The building stands on grounds belonging to the Royal Dublin Society, near Merrion Square. It differs entirely from the Hyde Park edifice of 1851. It is not all glazed, and light is admitted only from above. It is divided into one large central and two smaller halls; the former 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 105 feet high; the latter each 355 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 65 feet high.

The Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held, on the 17th inst., in Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. The chair was taken most punctually by the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by Professor Stowe, Mr. C. Beecher, Mr. J. Sturge, Colonel Thompson, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and a number of other gentlemen. Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, with some other ladies, occupied seats in one of the side galleries, and Mrs. Chisholm sat in the one opposite. When Mrs. Stowe entered the excitement of the assembled audience rose to a tremendous pitch, and it was several minutes before the cheers, with which the hall rang again, had sufficiently relieved them. When she withdrew the same honours were paid to her. The noble chairman opened the proceedings, eloquently enforcing the usual arguments against slavery. The most interesting speech was that of Professor Stowe. After mentioning the favourable opinions which were held with regard to the condition of slaves in the early part of the Republic, when it was universally acknowledged that slavery was a sin and ought to be abolished, and instancing as a proof of this that in his early days black children were admitted into the same schools as white, he observed that this state of things continued up to about 30 years ago, and the reason that it had changed was owing to the profitableness of the cotton trade; that had made the change, and, he took God to witness, nothing else. It was the profits of that trade which had riveted the chains of slavery over the Union. What right (it had been asked) had Great Britain to interfere? She consumed four-fifths of the cotton grown in America; she sustained by these means four-fifths of the slaves in the American States. That was her right to interfere. She participated in the guilt, not directly but indirectly, for without the assistance of Great Britain the cotton would not be used. The Americans could not consume sufficient in their own manufactures; and their sugar and rice trade, compared with the cotton, was of little importance. He did not dictate to England the course of duty that she ought to take, but merely brought before their minds the solemn truth. What did the slave-holders and cotton-growers say? Why, that the En-glish loved to stand up in Exeter Hall and denounce them and condemn them, but would they take any less cotton from them,-would they diminish their profits one penny in their zeal to emancipate slaves by adopting the way in which their zeal might be beneficial? price of cotton regulated the price of the slave. At present they averaged from 800 to 1,000 dollars, and to stock a cotton plantation took from 200 to 400; so that an immense outlay had to be made before slave labour could be brought into competition with free labour The Chinese were now flocking into America, and would work at the rate of 6d. a-day, and the people of Great Britain now had an opportunity of making the slaveholders feel that they were in earnest, and determined to do something towards the abolition of the system. If they could abolish slavery by making specches

with free labour, and, if the English could not make as much profit by using free cotton as slave cotton they must be content with practising a little of the denial they so properly preached to the slaveholder. The following resolutions were successively moved and unanimously adopted:—" That this meeting, deeply impressed with a conviction of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and of the doctrine that a human being may be made a chattel and become property to his fellowman, deem it especially incumbent upon them, at this time, most solemnly to assert the principle of immediate and unconditional emancipation, as the only one that is consistent with the rights of the slave and the duty of the master. And this meeting, regarding the maintenance of slavery in professedly Christian com-munities as a disgrace to humanity, a dishonour to civilization, and an outrage upon religion, would therefore emphatically affirm it as their deliberate conviction that it is the imperative duty of professing Christians, of all denominations and in all countries, to lift up their voices in uncompromising condemnation of an iniquity so monstrous; and zealously and perseveringly to employ all moral and pacific means to effect its removal. "That, with a view to the correction of public sentiment on this subject in slaveholding communities, it is of the first importance that those who are earnest in condemnation of slavery should observe consistency; and therefore it is their duty to encourage the development of the natural resources of countries where slavery does not exist, and the soil of which is adapted to the growth of productsespecially of cotton—now partially or chiefly raised by slave labour; and, though the extinction of slavery is less to be expected from a diminished demand for slaveproduce than from the moral effects of a stedfast abhor-rence of slavery itself, and from an unwavering and a consistent opposition to it, this meeting would earnestly recommend, that in all cases where it is practicable a decided preference should be given to the products of free labour by all who enter their protest against slavery, so that at least they themselves may be clear of any participation in the guilt of the system, and be thus morally strengthened in their condemnation of it." "That this meeting, while deeply lamenting the oppressive enactments which several States of the American Union have recently passed with respect to their free coloured population, and which are not only calculated to perpetuate prejudices against colour, but the ultimate and avowed object of which is the forcible removal of freeborn men from the laud of their birth, and, while regretting that the iniquitous fugitive slave law is likely to be still maintained, and even more rigorously enforced than heretofore, would nevertheless record their satisfaction at the encouraging signs which are manifesting themselves in that country; recognising the powerful influence of public opinion to accomplish the most important moral, social, and political changes, this meeting would gratefully acknowledge the signal services which, under the Divine blessing, have been rendered to the anti-slavery cause by the writers who have infused a new spirit into the literature of the day and held up slavery to universal reprobation; by the politicians who have denounced it, and by abolitionists generally, both in England and America, who, by their long and arduous labours, their persistent investigation, and their uncompromising fidelity to the cause of the enslaved and oppressed, have been mainly instrumental in forming public opinion, which has recently been evoked in so triumphant a manner."

the way in which their zeal might be beneficial? The price of cotton regulated the price of the slave. At present they averaged from 800 to 1,000 dollars, and to stock a cotton plantation took from 200 to 400; so that an immense outlay had to be made before slave labour could be brought into competition with free labour The Chinese were now flocking into America, and would work at the rate of 6d. a-day, and the people of Great Britain now had an opportunity of making the slaveholders feel that they were in earnest, and determined to do something towards the abolition of the system. If they could abolish slavery by making specches in that hall, or by legislation in parliament, he should be most happy for them to do so. But they could not. The only way was by making them compete in the blance-sheet gave as the receipts for

the year, including a balance standing over from the India. previous year of 1481., the sum of 2,600l., which (less a moderate balance remaining at the banker's) had been expended in carrying out the objects of the society and in paying off debts incurred in former years. At the conclusion of the business an appeal for immediate pecuniary contributions was made, which was liberally

responded to by the company present.

The tenth anniversary festival of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was celebrated on the 18th, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Harrowby, president of the Institution, in the chair. The objects of the charity are the relief of governesses in temporary difficulty, the granting of annuities to aged governesses, the securing of deferred annuities to governesses upon their own payments, a home for the disengaged, free registration; a college with classes and certificates of qualification, and an asylum for the aged. The claims of the charity were very ably urged by the chairman and the Rev. D. Laing, the Honorary Secretary, and it appeared from their statements that its progress had been most satisfactory; that there were seventy-seven annuitants, including the inmates of the asylum at Kentish-town, who were not dependent on transient funds, but were receiving their annuities from invested capital. benefits of the home had been extended to a number of governesses, and the system of registration had obtained engagements for 803 persons seeking them, without any expense to themselves, and on the whole from 2,000 to 3,000 governesses have received material aid and assistance. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly 1,2001. were received.

The Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths has been published. The most remarkable feature is the great increase of marriages, which greatly exceed those in any previous return. There were 158,439 marriages in 1852, against 153,740 in 1851. On the last quarter of that year there were 47,208 marriages, against 38,291 in the previous quarter. There were 161,598 births registered in the March quarter of 1853, a few less than in the March quarter of 1852. The deaths in the same periods amounted to

118,241 and 106,682 respectively.

The annual conference of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions was held on the 18th, at Thirsk. Mr. Baines, of Leeds, took the chair at the morning sitting; Lord Walsingham presided in the evening; Sir William Gallwey, the Member for Thirsk, was present; and some sixty delegates from different parts of the great county formed the conference. During the past year, the number of institutions in connexion with the Union has increased from a hundred and twentythree to a hundred and twenty-eight, although three have withdrawn, and five have ceased to exist.

A soirée took place on the 25th at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street, at the instance of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of Presenting an Address to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. There was a crowded attendance. The room was elegantly decorated with festoons of roses and leaves, and on a pedestal at the back of the platform was placed a bust of Mrs. Stowe, beautifully executed by Mr. Bernard in white marble. On Mrs. Stowe appearing on the platform she was loudly cheered. She was accompanied by her husband, the Rev. Professor Stowe, and there were also on the platform a number of ministers of religion of various denominations. Mr. Joseph Sturge presided, in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, from whom a letter was read, regretting his unavoidable absence, owing to an engagement at Chatham to lay the foundation of a church and to open a ragged school. A similar letter was read from the Earl of Carlisle. The chairman expressed his regret that, owing to the crowded state of the room, and the delicate health of Mrs. Stowe, it was impossible for each one present to have a personal introduction to ber. The address, which had been agreed to the preceding day at a meeting of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, was then read, and presented to Mrs. Stowe amid loud cheering; and Professor Stowe, in the name of his wife, made an eloquent reply. chairman then addressed the meeting: he expressed a hope that all who had it in their power would do their utmost to promote the growth of cotton and sugar in 1851, 2,407,409.

A penny subscription had been set on foot, not personally for Mrs. Stowe, but to enable her to promote the abolition of slavery. One lady had collected as much as 61., and in all about 1,3001. had been raised. (Cheers.) As there were various modes in which the money might be beneficially applied, to tract societies and others, in America, it was proposed to make it more of a national tribute, by enlarging the subscriptions; and the noble earl (Shaltesbury), who was expected to preside, had given a donation of 10l. (Cheers.) He recommended that those who wished to discourage American slavery should use Irish liven instead of patterns. should use Irish linen instead of cotton. (Hear.) A chair was then placed for Mrs. Stowe in front of the platform, and the audience passed below in succession, after a caution from the chairman that they should not attempt to shake hands with her.

A Tectotal Soirée was held on the 25th inst. at the Whittington Club to celebrate the return to parliament of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., the steady and consistent advocate of total abstinence principles. A large number of pesrons were present, and Mr. George Cruikshank presided. In the course of the evening Mr. Cruskshank said, that the company were well aware that this was the "Derby" day, and that tens of thousands of pounds would change pockets on the occasion, so that a great deal of mischiet and miscry would be the result to a great many families. But this "Derby" day was not that of the teetotallers. Their "Derby" day was the return of Mr. Heyworth to the House of Commons, as the representative of the borough of Derby. That was a result which did not bring misery to any one, and it was effected without any money passing from one pocket to another. Members of parliament had a powerful influence in making and altering the laws and usages of this country, and this being so, it was most important that they should have teetotal members of parliament. The members of the House of Commons were of various political opinions, and held different religious views, and he was sorry to say that they too often occupied their time upon frivolous and unnecessary topics. They passed laws to punish the poor miserable boy who picked a pocket, but they were not ashamed to buy with money their own seats in the House of Commons. He confessed he looked on the latter as the worst crime of the two, and thought that the rich man who bought a seat by bribery deserved more to be transported than the poor uneducated boy who stole a pocket-handkerchief in the street. He recollected the time when he felt proud of the House of Commons as a body of honourable men and as gentlemen; but recent events had exposed so much hribery, treating, and corruption, that he felt rather ashamed for his country now. They knew that the old philosopher Diogenes used to go about in midday with a lamp to look for an honest man. He much doubted if any modern Diogenes would find many honest men in the House of Commons; but he might at least place his hand on one honest, straightforward, and upright man, and that was Lawrence Heyworth .- Mr. Heyworth, in returning thanks, spoke of the progress of the abstinence cause. A bill had been introduced to prevent the sale of spirits in grocers' shops in Scotland. That was something gained. There was also a committee of the House of Commons sitting on the subject of beer-houses. When the bill relating to Scotland was under discussion, he stated that 60,000 persons were sacrificed by the use of intoxicating drink, and the only way to remedy the evil was to prohibit the sale of spirits altogether. That observation was received with some surprise, but not with ridicule. It was even listened to with respect, and, by going on in the same way, showing the evil produced by the use of intoxicating drinks and making converts to the cause, he trusted the time would arrive when drunkenness would be no longer known amongst them.

An interesting parliamentary return has been printed respecting Day and Sunday Schools and Scholars. In 1818. there were 19,230 schools; in 1833, 38,971; and in 1851, 46,114. In 1818, the scholars in day schools numbered 674,883; in 1833, 1,267,947; and in 1851, 2,144,377. Of Sunday schools there were 5,463 in 1818; 16,828 in 1833; and 23,498 in 1851. The scholars in 1818 numbered 477,225; in 1833, 1,548,890; and in

A return of the Number of Convicts, of some importance at the present time, has just been printed. In seven years (1846 to 1852 inclusive) 18,861 convicts were removed to the Australian colonies—13,785 males and 5,076 females. On the 31st March last there were 1,234 prisoners in the convict prisons and hulks eligible for tickets of leave in this country, of which 145 who have been detained on public works in this country will be entitled to consideration, at the expiration of

half their sentence for pardon. Recent sales in Ireland, under the authority of the Encumbered Estates Court, indicate the progressive state of the country. An estate in the metropolitan state of the country. An estate in the metroportan country, yielding a net rental of 712*L* a-year, brought 13,800*L*, or 19½ years' purchase. The Colclough estate, in Wexford, producing a gross net rent of 762*L* per annum, realised 14,000*L*, or 18¾ years' purchase. The Mayo estates of Mr. Thomas Phillips, containing 8,619 acres, the gross rent of which was estimated at 1.304l.. sold for 23,125*l.*, equal to 18 years' purchase. The last sale was of a small estate in Westmeath, yielding a net annual rent of 1714., which produced 8,3004. or 35 years' purchase. The gross sum realised by one day's sales was 67,085l.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

HER MAJESTY'S birthday was held on the 24th instant. At Osborne the band of the Royal Marines assembled on the terrace at seven o'clock in the morning, and played a selection of music in honour of the day: and in the evening there was a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music, at which Herr Formes, Signor Gardoni, Mdlle. Clauss, and several other eminent artists assisted. In London and the principal towns, the day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings.

M. Madiai and his wife, who have been for some time at Hyères in the south of France, have gone to take up

their residence at Geneva.

M. Mazzini has returned to England.

The Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, having renounced the executorship of the late Duke of Wellington's will, letters of administration have been granted to the present duke. The will had been hern granted the Present duse. Ine win had been hurriedly written by the late duke himself, at Paris, on the 17th of February, 1818, in consequence of an attempt to assassinate him on the 10th, which might "be repeated with success." The duke directs that an annuity of 10002, shall be paid to his second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, who, however, has the option of claiming a sum of 20,0002, as an equivalent. Apsley House and the furniture therein, money invested in the funds and exchequer-bills, are thus to be disposed of :-The money is directed to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, which, together with Apsley House and its contents, are given to the present duke for life, with recontents, are given to the present duke for life, with re-mainder over to his issue, and in default of issue to Lord London, died on the 15th inst., aged 7:..

Charles Wellesley and his issue in like manner. In case of the death of both the present duke and Lord Charles Wellesley without heirs male, the property passes over to the deseendants of the brothers of the late duke. Certain personal estate, which his grace designates as "money given me by the nation," or any estates which may be purchased with such money, are directed to pass under trusts very similar to those of the foregoing property; Apsley House first going to the children of the duke, and on their deaths, leaving no issue, to the children of his brothers. The wording of the will is very involved; and the residue, which owing to the lapse of time must have greatly accumulated, is undisposed of.

An African prince has arrived in this country, prince Sidi, the son of a powerful chief of the Trarzas, a tribe in the neighbourhood of Senegal. His object is to visit Europe, and in this he was prompted by his own curiosity, and had his father's consent. He is a fine young man, about twenty years of age, with regular Arab features. His language is Arabic, and his religion

Mahomedan.

A new church has been erected at Highgate Rise, at the sole expense of Miss Barnett, a lady residing in the neighbourhood; the cost has been 7,000%. The Bishop of London consecrated it on Tuesday. The patronage is vested in the bishop of the diocese.

The parishioners of St. George's, Botolph-lane, have elected a Jew for churchwarden-Mr. Henry Levy

Keeling.

Obituarn of Dotable Persons.

Lieut. General Sir Robert Abbuthnot, K.C.B., died on the 6th inst. He was a very old and distinguished officer. Sir Godfrey Webster, Barr., died at Battle Abbey, Sussex, on the 4th inst., in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He was a commander in the navy.

LOUISA, VISCOUNTESS FEILDING, died of consumption on the 1st inst., at Naples, at the age of twenty-four.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, Bart., G.C.B., died on the 10th inst., aged sixty-eight.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DALHOUSIE died on board the Monarch Indiaman, off the Land's End, on the 3rd inst. Her ladyship had embarked at Calcutta, on the 2nd of January, to return to England.

LUDWIG TIECK, founder of the romantic school of German literature, died at Berlin on the 28th April, in the eightieth year of his age. Tieck was a fellow labourer with Schlegel year of his age. Tieck in translating Shakspere.

MR. WILLIAM RUFUS KING. Vice-President of the United States, died on the 18th April, the day after his return home from Cuba, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Butler, Dean of Peterborough, died suddenly in that

city on the 30th of April, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

M. FOCKEDY, the only one of the deputies of the Nord to the
Convention who voted against the death of Louis XVI, has just died in the commune of Marcq-en-Barwul, near Lille, at

the age of ninety-five.

FATHER ROOTHAN, the general of the Jesuits, died on the 15th inst.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland India Mail brings dates from Bombay to the 14th of April. The latest news from Burmah extends to the 23rd of March. On the 19th of March a combined attack was made for the third time on the stronghold of the robber chief Myah Thoon by 1,500 troops under Sir J. Cheape-the boats of the Queen's and Company's men-of-war under Captain Tarlton, and a body of Karians under Captain Fytche. The attack was made by Sir John Cheape's force, which had to cut a road through a dense jungle in order to approach the Burmese position, the outlets of which were guarded by Captain Tarlton and Captain Fytche to prevent the enemy's escape. After four hours' hard fighting, and after sustaining a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including 13 officers), Sir J. Cheape succeeded in carrying the enemy's position and bayoneting its defenders. Myah Thoon unfortunately escaped for the time with 100 or 200 followers, but Captain Fytche and his Karians went off immediately his capital.

in pursuit, and were thought certain of catching him, but no particulars had been received. Lieutenant Cockburn, 18th Royal Irish, is reported as being mortally wounded. The sergeant-major of the 4th Sikhs is also reported killed, and Conductor Lisbey, of the Rocket Troop, severely wounded. The sick and Rocket Troop, severely wounded. The sick and wounded had been sent to Rangoon. Great mortality from cholera and dysentery had prevailed among both troops and camp followers during the expedition. The camp followers had also suffered much from smallpox. Much uncertainty prevailed regarding the actual state of affairs at Ava. The late King's brother-in-law was believed to be fully established in power, but it is said that he will not hear of any eession of territory; that, true to the traditional policy of the Burmese, he is endeavouring to gain time; and that, flushed with his recent success over his own Sovereign, he manifests no anxiety regarding our threatened advance on The Bombay government lately removed two of the Sudder judges, because their private moral character was considered liable to newspaper attack, on the assigned grounds that the character of government was implicated in that of its high officials. A few days after this decision Mr. Luard, a civil servant of high standing, wrote to the papers to say that, if he was allowed the opportunity of a public inquiry, he would prove that two other still higher officials had been guilty of infamous conduct in the exercise of their judicial functions. Government thereon suspended Mr. Luard, but they have declined all inquiry, and taken no steps to clear the character of the high officials thus publicly attacked. This inconsistency has exposed the government to severe animadversion, and the local press is again unanimously arrayed against Lord Falkland.

The accounts from Hong Kong are to the 28th of March. The previous intelligence regarding the rebellion in the north of China was fully confirmed on the receipt, at Hong Kong, of advices from Shanghai on the 12th of April; and her Majesty's plenipotentiary, Sir George Bonham, left Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 13th. It appears that application had been made by the viceroy of Soochan to the English consul at Shanghai to co-operate against the rebel force for the protection of Nanking. The rapid advance of the rebels had spread consternation and alarm through that capital and other wealthy cities, and the imperial officials seemed entirely weathly cities, and tile imperiar one data sections paralysed and powerless. The latest advices from Shanghai report the robel force investing Nanking, which it was expected would fall; and it is further stated that delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum to secure that wealthy city from molestation and plunder. There are also reports that a portion of the rebel force had proceeded north. The native bankers and wealthy people were removing their families and treasure into the country, and goods had been sent from Soochau to Shanghai for safety. At Shanghai there was a general panic; bankers and merchants' houses were shut up, and an entire stoppage to trade. Money was so scarce that the duties of exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the consul. It was considered, however, at Hong Kong that the naval force off Shanghai was calculated to restore confidence in that vicinity. and that if the rebels proceeded north, and did not delay round Nanking and the neighbouring country, internal trade might be resumed sooner than the present state of affairs would give reason to expect.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is highly important, as it announces the termination of the Caffre war, brought to a close by the submission of the powerful Gaika chief Sandilli. In the course of the negotiations with Kreili, two special messengers from Sandilli himself waited on Colonel Maclean, Commissioner to British Caffraria, charged with a petition from the rebel chief praying for peace, and desiring to know from the English commander to what district he and his tribe should retire. The petition contained an acknowledgment that "he had no more strength to fight the English, that he had been driven from his country, and that he had obeyed the Governor's "word" by crossing the Kei, in short, that he had abandoned the struggle. In consequence of this intimation General Cathcart sent Mr. Brownlee to meet Sandilli and the secondary chiefs of the Gaika tribe at a place within the territory of Umhala, a chief who has remained at peace with us during the whole of the hostilities. On Mr. Brownlee's arrival Sandilli was sent for, and appeared before the Governor's envoy on the morning of Sunday, the 27th of February. The draught of the conditions General Cathcart was ready to grant was then read to Sandilli and the rest of the chiefs. This document is to the following purport :- It extends the royal mercy and pardon to the rebel chief and his people; and declares that the Gaika tribes cannot be permitted to retain the Amatola's and their other former lands, which are forfeited to the crown, but that they shall be allowed to live in peace in another portion of British Caffraria further removed from the frontier, under the following conditions: -

"I. That the chief Sandilli, in token of submission, shall deliver up one hundred guns, in addition to the arms stolen by the Caffre police, and become responsible for the good conduct of the Ga ka tribe. 2. That the chief Sandilli and all the people under him shall in all things remain true and faithful in their allegiance to the Queen, and obedient to her Majesty's commands, conveyed through the Governor and the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean, or his deputics, as heretofore. 3. That each minor chief lately in rebellion, before he be permitted to reside in British Caffraria, shall deliver up, in token of his submission, his own arms, and bind himself to obey her Majesty's commands, conveyed as aforesaid, under the responsibility and control of the said chief Sandilli, failing which, he will continue to be held to be an outlaw, and dealt with accordingly. 4. That the said chief Sandilli shall make an allotment of land to each of the said minor chiefs, his dependents, who may have re-turned to their allegiance, within the country hereby allotted to him, wherein they shall dwell under his responsibility for their true and loyal conduct in future, 5. That the said chief Sandilli shall also be held responsible for the security of the great high road and the property of travellers frequenting it, in the same manner as Pato and Siwani are bound to protect the high roads

which pass through their country."

It was further provided that this general pardon shall not extend beyond British Caffraria, and that no Hottentot shall be allowed to settle within the country allotted to the Gaika tribes without the sanction of the Governor. The chiefs listened attentively while the above terms were read and carefully explained to them; they then retired and held a consultation among themselves, which lasted four hours. Their opinions of the conditions may be gathered from the speech of Sandilli on their return to the Envoy. He thanked the Governor for his message. He said, however, that the territory assigned was not large enough to support them; and was, besides, partly the property of Umhala, partly that of Kreili, both chiefs at peace with the English. Thrown upon this territory, the Gaikas would be intruders, and this would lead to war. As to delivering up the guns, this, he said, would be just with regard to the arms of the native police who had departed from the English; they were dishonourably obtained; but the men were now scattered among all the different tribes, and it would require much time to collect all the guns together. He would give up a hundred muskets as a token of submission, but their own arms they would keep, "to fight for the Queen of the English." Sandilli repeated that the ground assigned them by the Governor was not large enough; and, as he supposed his Excellency could not alter the conditions by which the Gaikas were expelled from their own country, he hoped the General would send a supplication on their behalf to the Queen of England, that their lands might be restored to them, or they would have "to go to war with each other for grass!" The conference then broke up. A subsequent meeting took place between the Governor and the Caffre Chiefs on the 9th of March at a place near Graham's Town, which passed off with apparent cordiality, though the chiefs repeated their complaint that the country assigned to them was too small for them to live in.

The intelligence from Melbourne comes down to the beginning of February. Gold digging was going on with unabated activity and success. At Geelong a nugget had been found weighing 134 pounds, and almost pure gold. The finders, a party of four, were about to return to England, their fortunes made. Melbourne is described as being in a most filthy condition. There is no artificial drainage or sewerage in the town, and the impurities thrown off and created by the wants of so many people had accumulated to such a degree that it became dangerous to remove them, lest the disturbance should only tend to precipitate the epidemic which it was feared night ensue. The population had been tripled in less than a twelvemonth. In 1851 the census returns made it only 23,000; at the end of 1852 it was estimated that there were 100,000 people collected in the town and its environs. No wonder that the lodgings were crammed, and weather-board structures,

tents, and all were required to house so great an increase. Every room, in five houses out of six, was packed as full as it could hold of stretchers and other makeshifts for beds. The lanes and back passages, and yards, were covered with filth and stagnant water—the cesspools were overflowing—and everywhere, except in the wider open streets, and sometimes even in them, were heaps of decaying refuse matter, while the stench from all was excessive. A sanitary commission had been sitting on the condition of the town, but, except pointing out the evils, they could do little to prevent the expected consequences. It was too late and hazardous to meddle with the fetid masses, and risk hurrying on decomposition and the pestilence. The influenza and dysentery had been gradually thinning the population, and a few cases of Asiatic cholera had occurred.—In the meanwhile, open outrage and secret erime were as plentiful as ever, and there was just the old amount and kind of drinking, debauchery, and general discomfort.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

The thirty-second party of emigrants, forty in number, sent out to Australia under the direction of the Female

Emigration Fund Society, embarked at Gravesend on the 17th inst., on board the Walmer Castle. Lord Haddo, the Hononrable Arthur Kinnaird, the Reverend Mr. Mackenzie, the Reverend Mr. Quekett, and other gentlemen, were present to encourage the emigrants with their countenance and kind counsel at parting.

During the month of April 27,000 emigrants left Liverpool—a larger number than has ever quitted the port in that month. The increase has been in the departnres for America; the people being from Ireland, Germany, and Holland.

Emigration from Ireland proceeds as briskly as ever, the flow of the population towards all the principal scaports, on the way to America or Australia, going forward without the slightest perceptible diminution. The ship agents never found it so casy to make up the full complement of passengers for emigrant vessels; and scarcely is a ship advertised for a voyage across the Atlantic when every berth on board is engaged. It has been remarked, however, that the proportion of small farmers who emigrate has become somewhat less than usual, and that the "cvodus" is just now confined in a great measure to young persons of both sexes, agricultural labourers and servants, the greater number of the latter being females.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence from France gives signs of greater political agitation than has existed since the accession of the emperor. A strong feeling has been created by the introduction of a bill restoring capital punishment, either for attempts to subvert the existing form of government, or for attempts on the life of the emperor or any of the Bonaparte family. The Legislative body have betrayed considerable repugnance to the passing of this measure; so much so that M. de Mésonau, an officer formerly convicted as a sharer in Louis Napoleon's expedition to Boulogne, publicly declared that he could not support the bill, as he owed his life to the mitigation of the punishment. The committee appointed to report on the measure are adverse to it. Numerous arrests have taken place among the Legitimists in Paris, in consequence of the discovery of documents at the house of M. Jeanne, the well-known Legitimist printseller of the Passage Choiseul. Several officers of an artillery regiment at Vincennes are said to be implicated. After a determined opposition at various stages to the civil pensions hill, it was finally passed by the Legislative body on the 16th, by 154 to 76. The minority on one division reached 100. The French Government has determined to erect commodions lodging-houses for the workmen of Paris, apparently after the British model. The causes assigned for this step are, that recent improvements have driven the poor from their old haunts, and have so increased rents as to amount to great oppression on the workmen.

We learn from Vienna that the betrothment of the Duke of Brabant, the eldest son of the King of the Belgians, with the Archduchess Maria, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, took place on the 17th inst.

Some important changes have taken place in the Ottoman ministry. Mehemet Ali Pacha, who was grand vizier, is appointed minister of war, and replaced in his former station by Mustapha Pacha, ex-president of the grand conneil. Rifaat Pacha has succeeded to the latter's post. Reschid Pacha was entrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs. The questions between Russia and the Porte are still in agitation.

Advices from Switzerland state that disturbances have been frequent of late in the canton of Fribourg. At a recent election at Bulle, several persons were killed. The Federal government has sent M. Drouey for the purpose "of coming to an understanding with the authorities and protecting constitutional rights."

From a report presented to the Federal council by M. Ochsenhein, it appears that the cantonal contingents, with few exceptions, are well prepared to defend the country.

The accounts from New York are of little political interest. Mr. Buchanan has been officially appointed minister to England from the United States. The senate has ratified the appointment, and Mr. Buchanan is expected in England by the 1st of July. He is known, among other things, in connexion with the Oregon treaty; in which affair he strongly supported American as opposed to British interests.

A terrible accident had befallen an express-train on the New York and Boston railroad. The train was proceeding from New York; at Norwalk, in Connecticut, there is a drawbridge over the Norwalk river; it was left "up;" and the train, consisting of three cars, dashed off the bridge into the river. Fifty-nine persons were known to have been drowned; but the estimate is necessarily incomplete. Among the passengers were some medical gentlemen returning home from a professional convention held at New York, and a newlymarried couple out to spend the honeymoon. It is stated that the keeper of the drawbridge had just raised it to allow a steamer to pass; and that the express came on so fast that he had not time to lower the bridge.

From Texas we learn that the gold accounts are fully confirmed. It is stated that a party of citizens of Holk-hart, who had just returned from an exploring expedition, found gold in the mountains, seventy miles northwest of that town, both on the surface and by digging. They brought back several lumps, all of which were valued at 5.950 dollars.

There are dates from California to the 16th of April. Gold dust to the value of 2,000,000 dols. was reported as having lately left the placers for New York. The reports received from California respecting the condition of business, state that it was generally in a very unsatisfactory condition at present. The recent favourable reports had naturally caused a great increase there in the importations, by which the markets had been overstocked, to effect a clearance of which a ruinous sacrifice had to be submitted to. The mining operations, however, were going on well, gold being obtained in considerable quantities. Another dreadful steam-boat accident had taken place, the boiler of the Jenny Lind steamer having exploded whilst in the bay of San Francisco, occasioning the death of 18 persons immediately, and wounding 30 others in so serious a manner, that it was feared many of the cases would terminate fatally.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

month have been biographical or antobiographical. Taking them in the order of their appearance, we have first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the Life of Marshal Turenne, which appears in Messrs. Longman's library for travellers. A Frenchman has raked together, and an Englishman has misspent some time in translating, a number of ex-parte and violent statements against the leader of the Italian revolutionary party, which is published with the title of Mazzini judged by his Countrymen. Lord John Russell has sent forth the first portion (in two octavos) of the Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox, on the collection of which Lord Holland was occupied for so many years, to which Mr. Allen made afterwards many additions, and which have since received from Lord John himself, as these volumes show, not the least valuable of their connecting links and interpolations of party-history. Miss Anna Mary Howitt has written, under the title of An Art Student in Munich, some agreeable sketches of personal recullection and experience gleaned in that city of art. Mr. N. P. Willis has found a publisher, nut deterred by his former gossipings, to introduce to English readers his last Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean. Captain Warhurton has written a Memoir of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, a subject which fascinated Walter Scott, though he did not pursue the intention he once had of adorning it with the graces of his genius. Lord Londonderry has added, to those formerly issued, a new section (the third) of the Correspondence, Despatches, and other Papers of Viscount Castle-Despatches, and other Papers of Viscount Castle-reagh. Mr. G. L. Chesterton, the able and re-spected governor of Cold Bath Fields prison, has described his early adventures as well as his more mature experiences, in two entertaining volumes entitled Peace, War, and Adventure, an Autobiographical Memoir. Mr. William J. Smith, formerly librarian at Stowe, has completed his portion of The Grenville Papers (including Richard and George Grenville's Correspondence, and the personal Diary of the latter,) to which he has prefixed an elaborate Essay endeavouring to identify Junius with Lord Temple, but hardly succeed. ing even to his own satisfaction. An intelligent private Soldier, employed since his discharge in one of the County Constabularies, has written a very clear and curious account of Four Years' Service in India during Lord Gough's last campaigns. A small volume has appeared in one of the latest of the Railway Libraries, devoted to the Character and Anecdotes of Charles the Second. The Rev. J. P. Fletcher, long engaged in foreign missions connected with religious societies, publishes *The* Autobiography of a Missionary, in two volumes of blended fiction and fact. Mr. Otto Wenckstern translates in a small volume those of Goethe's Opinions on books, men, and things as are to be met with, not in his published works, but his recorded conversations. Mr. C. D. Yonge has translated, for one of Mr. Bohn's libraries, Diogenes Laertius's Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers; and, for another of those instructive publications, Mr. B. Thorpe has translated Dr. Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great. Finally we have to mention, that the Rev. Doctor Hanna has put forth, in a supplementary volume to his father-in-law's Life and Letters, a Selection from the Correspondence of the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D.; and that Mr. De Quincey has commenced the publication of his Autobiographical Sketches, as the first volume of a collection of his works, to be entitled Selections Grave and Gay from Writings published and unpublished.

In history we have to record the appearance of the first part of a cheap people's edition of Alison's History of Europe; of an abridged history, for schools, of The Fall of the Roman Republic, written by Mr. Charles Merivale; of a well-translated version from the French of Doctor De Felice's History of the Protestants of France from the Commencement of the Revolution to the Present

The most interesting volumes issued during the past onth have been biographical or autobiographical aking them in the order of their appearance, we first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first to notice a neat and well-written sketch of the ire first portion (in two cataos) of the ire first portion (in two octavos) of the ire first sketch of the ire forth the first portion (in two octavos) of the ire first sketch of the ire forth the first portion (in two octavos) of the ire first portion of which Lord Holland was occupied for so any years, to which Mr. Allen made afterwards many gears, to which Mr. Allen made afterwards many the first professional professional professional professional professional professional professional professional professional

ceration in one of the prisons of Prussia.

To the department of general literature and travels. the principal volumes added have been the first volume of the new edition (the eighth) of the Encyclopædia Britannica; Professor Faraday's Lectures on the Non-Mctallic Elements, arranged with remarks by M. Scoffern; a clever lecture by M. Tourrier on French as it was in 1353, and as it is in 1853; a volume on the Educational Institutions of the United States, translated from an intelligent Swedish traveller and observer, Siljeström; three large volumes (the production of an American publisher) of the Works of William H. Seward, a distinguished senator and statesman of America; two amusing volumes of Classic and Historic Portraits, by Mr. James Bruce; an illustrated volume (in Messrs. Ingram & Cooke's Library) of London City Tales, intended to exhibit in action the more romanti records of the chie+ City Companies; another volume, in the same library, on the Boyhood and Early Life of Extra-ordinary Men, and a third on English Forests and Forest Trees, with many illustrations; a novel called Sir Frederick Derwent; an illustrated volume of Memorials of Early Christianity; an English version, with the admirable illustrations by Raffet, of Prince Anatole de Demidoff's Travels in Southern Russia in 1837; a description (from Scotland) of The British Cabinet in 1853; three of the plays of Eschylus, the Agamemnon, Eumenides, and Supplices, with Latin annotations by Mr. F. A. Paley; a volume of severe criticism on some books which have lately appeared, impugning, in some particulars, the sincerity and good conduct of the society of Friends, to which the writer, Mr. Sandham Ely, gives the title of Ostentation; a series of Sam Slick Wise Saws and Modern Instances; a small volume reproducing the American Slave Code; a fifth and concluding volume of Lord Chesterfield's Works, collected and edited by Lord Mahon; a "Fur Trader's' sketches of American Indian Life and Character; an elementary school-book by Doctor Donaldson, Latinæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta, and another, by the same admirable scholar, of Longer Exercises in Latin Prose Composition; a volume by Doctor Francis on Change of Climate as a remedy for dyspeptic and other affections, and another by Doctor Hinds on *The Harmonies of Physical Science*; a volume of criticism on Mr. Collier's recent "Notes and Emendations" to Shakespeare's text, in which, under the title of The Text of Shakespeare Vindicated, Mr. S. Weller Singer unsparingly denounces Mr. Collier's discovery as an imposture; a narrative, by Mr. Galton, of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa; a volume on Home Life in Germany by a very intelligent American traveller, Mr. Loring Bruce; an account of Travel Life and Adventure in the British and the American provinces by Lieut-Col. Sleigh, which he entitles Pine Forests and Hac matack Clearings; two volumes of Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852, by Doctor Forbes; and a collection into one volume, with some new dialogues, of Mr. Landor's Imaginary Conversations of Greeks and Romans, perhaps the most perfect of all his writings.

1. s. . 8.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 14th inst., £18,219,017.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, per oz. 5 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Do., dust, , 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 4 11 $\frac{1}{3}$

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0°38 prem. | New York 0°17 diset. Hamburgh . . . 0°12 , ,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents.	10I 100 t 103		100g 100g 100g 102g-78
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent	5 1 5 230	57 227	2275
Exchequer Bills, June	8s. pm. 32s.pm.		3dis–par 30s. pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	105½	104	104-5½	£175,031
all	Blackwall	98	94	$9\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$	19,940
100	Caledonian	713	64	71	170,975
all	Eastern Counties	1:35	134	133	291,395
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	75	73	74-5	70,805
100	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	1145	112	113-14	273,682
100	Great Northern	90 ~	88	89-90	79,212
100	Great Western	914	£00	91-4	334,304
100	Laneash, & Yorksh.	804	803	804	334,929
100	London & N. Westn.	1194	1184	11Ŝ-‡	774,977
100	London & S. Westn.	91 ~	90 ~	90-1	184,050
100	Midland	75½	743	744-5	431,788
100	South-East. & Dover	753	75	754-3	264,118
100	York, Newc., & Ber.	73	71	714-25	100 010
100	& York & N. Midld.	65	64	64-5	422,646

FOREIGN LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per cent., 1022 Chilian 6 per cent., 103-4 Danish 2½ per cent., 85 Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 96-7 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 102f. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ Peruvian 3 p. cent. defd., 68-9 Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-4 Russian 5 per cent., 120 Spanish 3 per cent., 40½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 98ξ

Railways.

East Belgian Junet. I to I½ pm. Gd. Junet. of France, 2 to 2½ pm. Luxembourg, 7 to 7½ Northern of France, 363-7 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½ to 9¼ Paris and Orleans, 44 to 45½ Paris and Lyons, 18½ to 18½ pm. Paris and Rouen, $44\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ Paris and Strasbourg, 37 to 38 Rouen and Havre, 21 to 21½ South of France, 6½ ¾ pm. West Flanders, 4½ to 5 West of France, II-5 pm.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES,

	1	 Э.	E.	0	•		
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ustralian .							

RANTES

1 prem. 4 to 15 Australian

Do. Cordillera 4 prem.

Do. Frechold 4 dis.—par.

Brit. Australian 3 pm.

Colonial Gold. 13 to 2 g.

Lake Bathurst 3 to 4 dis.

Dow Phillin 5 prem. Port Philip g prem. South Australian ... g ,,

Australasian 87 to 88 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 13 pm. Ind. Aust. and China 13 pm.

BAILWAYS.

East Indian .. 54 to 53 prem. mond 3-5 ,,

STEAM COMPANIES. Australia Direct.

Australian Royal Mail.... 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural 77-9 | NorthBrtishAustralian § pm. Van Diemen's Land 19-20 | Peel River Land ... 4-44 ,, South Australian Land 44-6 Scott, Austr. Invest .. 17 ,,

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wb	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ıts.	R	ye.	Bea	ans.	Pe	as.
April23 - 30 May 7 - 14	8. 44 44 44 44	d. 7 4 6	s. 31 31 31 31	d. 5 6 4 5	8. 19 18 19 18	d. 8 0 8	8, 27 30 30 29	d. 3 0 7 8	8, 34 35 35 35	d. 9 8 2 7	8. 31 33 33 33	d. 11 3 3 3

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

per qr. 59 to 63 | Hay... per load 4 4 to 4 8 | Y | 30 - 32 | Clover. | 4 10 - 5 0 | Straw. | 1 8 - 1 14 | Guano, Peruy, p. ton, 91, 5z. | Linseedeake, per ton, 101, to 114. Malt, Town, Malting Barley ,, 30-32Oats, best, ,, 20-24Oats, best, Flour

Town made, per sk. 39—44 Country husehold 35—38 American, per barl, 23—25 American, per bart. 23—25
Indian Corn, per qr. 32—35
CATTLE— s. d. s. d.
Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 3 8
Calves ..., 3 0—4 0
Pigs ..., 3 0—4 0
Pigs ..., 3 0—3 10 Pigs, Woot, per lb.— South Downs 1 0—1 Kentish fleeces 1 2—1 Flamel wool. 0 11—1 1 2—2 Australian... 1 2-2 8 Cape 1 0-2 0 Spanish 1 0-1 10

METALS,

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 1351, 10s. Iron, Pigs, 5t.; Rails, 7t. 15s. to 8t. 15s. Lead, English Pig, 24t. 5s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 19t. 5s. to 20t. Tis, English block, 11tl; Banca, 112t.; Spatter, 20t.; Zinc, 271.

Provisions.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 62s. American, 72s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. to 3s. 8d.; Irish India, per cwt., 90s.; Hambro', 100s.; American, 86s. to 100s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 11d. to 1s. 2d.; Dorset, per cwt., 92s. to 108s.; Irish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 34s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 84s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 62s.

Hams-York, 76s. to 85s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; Westphalia, 50s. to 68s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to180s. PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. to 4s. 3d. VEAL, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

Rape cake, ditto, 4l. to 4l. 4s. Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s.

Hops.—Kents, midd. 122s. to 163s.; Sussex, 100s. to 115s. Poultry — Capons, 3s. —4s.; Fowls, 2s. — 9s.; Chicks, 2s.9d.—3s.6d.; Ducks, 2s.6d.;

28.04.—38.04.; Ducks, 28.04.; Geose, 48.04.—78.; Turkeys, 48.04.—88.; Pigeous, 94. HIPES, &c.—Market, 96 lbs., 234.—44.; do., do., 50 lbs., 34.1.—44.; do., Calt-skins, 10 lbs., 48.104.; do., Horse-bides, 68.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 22s.—58s. Rough Tal., 23s.6d.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 70l.; Sperm, 86l.; Pale Seal, 33l.; Rape, 36l. to 38l.; Cocoa-nut, £4l. to 391.; Palm, 361. 5s.; Linseed, 47l. 3s.

Tallow — Australian, Sheep, 46l. 10s. to 47l. 10s.; Russia, 471. to 471. 5s.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 38s. to 44s.; Bahia, 25s. to 27s. Coffee, per ewt.—Ceylon Na-tive, 47s. 9d. to 48s.; Do., Plantation, 54s. to 76s.; Mocha, 66s. to 85s.; Jamaica, 80s. to 90s.; Java, 41s. to 55s. Costa Rica, 50s. to 75s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s.; Bengal, 10s. to IIs.; Patna,

13s. to 16s. Sugar-Barbadoes, per cwt., 37s. to 39s.; Mauritins, 34s. to 38s.; Bengal, 30s. to 36s.;

Madras, 35s. to 42s.; Havannah, 34s. to 40s. Refined — Standard Do...

lumps, 46s. to 48s.; Bastards, 25s. to 34s. 6d.; Crushed, 28s. to 29s.

TEA, per lb.—Congou, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; Southong, Is. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; Hyson, 1s. 10d. to 3s 1d.

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To March 31	14,182 6033	385 8319	42,689 32,766	473 126	57,729 47,274
From Minor Ports, Jan. to March	2585	261	202	-	3138
To April 30	22,800	8995	75,747	599	108,141

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 - 15	
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 - 15	
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 - 0	

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

From the 27th MAY to the 27th JUNE.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, May 27, and therefore it was that Lord Malmesbury had wisely the Earl of Malmesbury called the attention of the house to the Critical State of Affairs at Constantinople, and complained that the demands of the Russian mission under Prince Menschikoff preceding speakers, said that it was impossible not to believe that noble lords opposed the tax on the ground that it was hostile to the land. And this Emperor of Russia respecting his intention in sending that mission. In conclusion, he wished to know whether the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople were acting in union, and whether they were supporting the independence of the Porte.—The Earl of CLARENDON expressed his willingness to furnish Lord Malmesbury with all the information compatible with the public interest. The latest intelligence received by the government from Lord Stratford came down to the 9th of the present month, and though telegraphic despatches announcing events that had occurred since that day had been received by the government, it was difficult to form an opinion as to the causes which had led to these events, much less to act on such intelligence. With regard to the general policy of the government on the Eastern question, he could assure the noble earl that it had undergone no change, and that the government were still convinced that the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire was essential to the best interests of Europe and of England. With respect to the English and French ambassadors at Constantinople, he had no hesitation in stating that a complete identity of feeling, and the most cordial concert in action, existed between Lord Stratford and M, de la Cour.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved for a select committee to inquire into the probable effect of the proposed Tax on Successions to Real Property.-The Earl of ABERDEEN opposed the motion, as obstructive; and said that the government had not the slightest intention of wavering in their conviction as to the wisdom and justice of the tax on succession.—The Earl of Derry maintained the dignity of the House of Lords, as an assembly whose functions were not confined merely to registering the acts of the House of Commons. He contended that they had a right to judge measures by their merits; and accordingly proceeded to argue that the succession tax had no merits whatever .- Earl GRANVILLE defended the tax against the objections which had been made, and hoped that it would meet with no obstruction in that house.—Lord St. Leonards, after a discursive attack upon the general financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave his opposition to the tax on successions, upon legal grounds, as having none of the good points of Mr. Pitt's bill, and as being seriously detrimental to the interests of property.—The LORD CHANCELLOR deprecated the discussion of a measure which was still under the consideration of the other house; and contended that inquiry into the question would not give them any information that they did not already possess. At the same time he defended the tax against the objections of Lord St. Leonards.—Earl FITZWILLIAM objected to the tax, not because it was an imposition upon land or property, but because it would press hardly not only upon this, but upon coming generations, and would be productive of consequences dangerous to the peace of society. He thought it inadvisable that their lordships should enter into any contest with the other house.

impression he endeavoured to efface, urging them to consider the measure in relation to the other portions of the budget-to look at it without any party bias, in which case they must come to the conclusion that the land was not unfairly dealt with, especially when compared with the financial propositions of the late government.—On a division, the motion was rejected by 139 to 126.

On Monday, May 30, the Earl of Carlisle presented a petition from ladies of Kingston, Jamaica, praying that the government should interfere in order more effectually to carry out the treaties with Spain for the Repression of Slavery in Cuba. He reminded their lordships of the engagements under which Spain was bound to this country for the suppression of the slave trade, but under the present captain-general the slave trade was carried on with unusual activity, so as to make the unhappy island of Cuba, gifted by nature with every requisite for a paradise, little better than a hell. He was informed that between November and February last no less than 5000 negroes had been lauded in Cuba -at least so much was known; but, no doubt, a considerable number in addition had been landed on the unfrequented parts of the island. Since then 600 had been landed near Matanzas, but amid all these disgraceful proceedings it was most satisfactory to find how efficiently our gallant naval service was discharging its duty in This year six slavers had been taken, but as these seas. yet he had to learn whether the position of the emancipists had been improved. Of these three had been taken in one day, by Captain Hamilton, in her Majesty's war steamer Vestal, and of this gallant affair he had the good fortune to possess an account, which gave a most striking picture of British heroism on its own element, the sea. It appeared that there lay in the harbour of Havanna, at the same time as the Vestal, a slave schooner, called the Venus, built at New York, a model of piratical beauty, and the fastest sailer on these seas. The captain of this vessel intended to take advantage of the circumstance that the Vestal's crew were busy painting and refitting, and suddenly to leave the harbour in the night. Of this Capt, Hamilton received information, but did not declare his own intentions in consequence. One night during a thunderstorm and tornado, the Venus slipped out, and got away unnoticed past the Moro. But at daybreak Captain Hamilton sprang from his bed, and in less than three minutes the Vestal was under a crowd of canvass, and as she passed out of harbour, the foreign ships, among others the Americans, like good kinsmen, gave her a loud cheer. As soon as she got out of harbour the Venus was recognised by the whiteness of her new sails, and pursued, but night and another thunderstorm came on, but on conjecture she was followed and over-taken at the Bahama shoals. The Vestal dared not taken at the Bahama shoals. The Vestal dared not approach her, there being only four fathoms less a quarter water. Capt. Hamilton, however, tried the effect of a long shot, which pitched right into her, and she yielded. Immediately after two other schooners appeared among the breakers. The Vestal could not

approach them. What was to be done? Captain approach them. What was to be done captain Hamilton went on board his prize, and holding his revolver to the slave captain's head, made him steer straight to the other schooners, and captured both, and found that they contained slave decks, manacles, and all the usual fittings of vessels intended for the slave trade, besides several letters implicating persons in the town and vessels in the harbour. When the Vestal returned to Havanna towing in her three prizes, an old American said, "It makes my heart flow over to see the old country coming out so proud." Now, if such things were done in the harbour under the windows of the captain.general's palace, and the guns of the Moro, what might not their lordships expect to take place in the more unfrequented parts of the island. He did not mean to blame her Majesty's government; he knew what had been the indefatigable exertions of Lord Palmerston, and he had no doubt that his noble friend was well seconded by the late administration. Neither did he fear that the cause was neglected in the hands of Lord Clarendon, whose intimate acquaintance with Spanish character and officers would give him an advantage not enjoyed by either of his predecessors. He thought that Spain ought to be taught that if she did not mend her ways, if she alone of all the nations of the earth was to persist in this infernal traffic, she need not expect, should Cuba ever be in danger, that England would hold any other than a neutral position in the conflict. He was not sure that Spain was more to blame than the United States, which had passed the abominable fugitive slave law, but there was this difference in the cases, that we had a right by treaty to demand the abolition of the traffic from Spain, whereas in the case of the United States we had no such power .- The Earl of CLARENDON feared that he must admit that the treaties to which allusion had been made had been constantly and feloniously violated. What Lord Carlisle had said respecting the captains general of Cuba he believed to be perfectly matter of fact, but he was glad to hear him except two of them, who had been honourably distinguished from their predecessors and their successors. He (Lord Clarendon) had not much additional information to give, but what he had was not altogether of an unsatisfactory nature. He would first allude to the practice of taking captured slaves into Havanna. Her Majesty's cruisers had no option on the subject, because it was provided by treaty that there should be two mixed courts—one of them in the colonial possessions of Spain, the other on the coast of Africa; and a naval officer on effecting a capture was bound by his instructions to take his prize either to Havanna or Sierra Leone, according as his judgment might direct him. It was impossible, therefore, for the captains of British vessels to do otherwise. Of the vessels to which Lord Carlisle had alluded those taken by Captain Hamilton-two of them had been condemned by the court at Havanna. Lord Clarendon then read several despatches which he had recently received from Lord Howden, in which it was stated that the Spanish government was at last about to attend to the expostulations of England and the dictates of their country's honour. Additional powers would be given to the captain-general for searches, and every assistance in the recapture of slaves. He could only repeat the assurance he had given a few nights since, that government considered that to their own exertions, and their own cruisers, they must mainly look for anything in the way of effectual change. He had again been in communication with the Admiralty, by whom instructions had been sent out to the fleet, and the house might expect that nothing would be wanting to put an end to this abominable traffic.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved for an address to the erown, praying for an inquire into Corrupt Practices during Elections for Maldon, and after a short but sharp

discussion the motion was agreed to.

On Tuesday, May 31, LOT ST. LEDARDS complained of the course which had been adopted by the Lord Chancellor in Accepting the New Two-and-Halfper Cent. Stock on account of the Suitors in Chancery. He considered that, through the acceptance of which he complained, a loss would accrue both upon the interest and capital. As to the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he considered it a complete failure.—The

LORD CHANCELLOR at some length defended the course he had adopted, denying that the suitors would sustain any loss, as Lord St. Leonards had alleged.

Lord LYNDHURST moved the second reading of the Alteration of Oaths Bill, which was intended to strike out such parts of the present oaths as were inapplicable, inoperative, idle, or absurd. He described the nature of the three oaths-of allegiance, supremacy, and adjuration; and, with regard to the two last, showed that the one had reference only to the Catholies, whose disabilities had been removed, and that the other had a political object, which expired with the last descendant of the Pretender. He showed the peculiar manner in which the Jews were affected by the present form of oath, and quoted authorities to show that it was not framed originally for their expulsion. He did not ask them to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian," because he respected the decision of the house, but he asked them to omit the oath of supremacy, and to incorporate the other two oaths as a measure of right and justice.-The Earl of DERBY would not oppose the bill, but, while he admitted that portions of the form of oath were obsolete, and might be omitted with advantage, he disagreed with the proposed alteration upon Protestant grounds. He asked for an assurance from the government that the bill should not be perverted from the object proposed, and "smuggled" through that and the other house without proper discussion, in the absence of which assurance he should urge the postponement of the bill .- The Earl of ABERDEEN, while considering the demands of Lord Derby very unusual, said that he did not intend to interfere with the bill in that house, further than giving it his cordial support: but he would not pledge himself or the government to any course with regard to amendments which might be made in the other house .- The Earl of CLANCARTY, without giving formal opposition to the bill, charged Lord Lyndhurst with inconsistency in his course with regard to it, and pointed out what he believed to be its objectionable qualities .- Lord Redes-DALE, considering Lord Aberdeen's unsatisfactory statement, did not consider it safe to allow the bill to pass beyond its present stage.-Lord CAMPBELL urged legal arguments on behalf of the bill.-Lord BROUGHAM, in supporting the bill, justified the government in refusing the pledge demanded by Lord Derby.—The bill was then read a second time, and the committee fixed for Thursday.

On Thursday, June 2nd, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated that, owing to the unfavourable state of the money-market, no further assent would be given to the Acceptance of the New Tro-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock

on behalf of Suitors in Chancery.

On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Alteration of Oaths Bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, though he was anxious to be relieved from the mummeries of some parts of the old oath, still he regarded the wording of the new oaths with great suspicion. Besides, it was not desirable that another opportunity for a debate on Jewish disabilities should arise during the present session. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months .-- After some observations from Lord Wicklow in favour of the bill, Lord Derby also expressed his suspicion of the bill in its present shape, but was willing, if a similar measure was introduced at an earlier period next session, to give it his support. -The Earl of ABERDEEN thought not sufficient had been adduced for rejecting a measure admitted by all to be necessary, merely because it was open to amendments, which might be introduced in committee .- Their lordships then divided, when the numbers were-for the amendment, 85; against, 69; majority, 15. The bill was therefore lost.

On Friday, June 3, Lord BROUGHAM 'complained of the Heavy Fees in the County Courts. Unless (he said) some steps were taken to remedy this evil the objects of the legislature in establishing these courts would be defeated.—After some conversation, in which Lord St. Lednards depression until the judges had reported, the subject was allowed to drop.

Lord BEAUMONT moved for a Copy of the Treaty of 1851, Regulating the Succession to the Crown of Denmark,

Earl of CLARENDON informed the noble lord that a copy of the treaty had been already laid upon the table of the house .- The Earl of MALMESBURY claimed credit for the Emperor of Russia for the self-abnegation he

displayed on the Danish question.

On Monday, June 6, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the subject of the War in Burmah. He described our army as being unable—partly from its want of the means of locomotion, partly from the inadequacy of its force to the extent of ground it had to occupy, and the magnitude of the enterprise assigned to it-to take advantage of the favourable opportunity which the revolution in Ava had afforded it, or, in fact, to undertake any operation of importance. He recommended that the troops, which were now much dispersed in garrisons, should be concentrated, that the government should give up all illusions as to an easy conquest, and prepare itself for an arduous and costly war. At the present rate of proceeding, he believed that the expenses of the army were not less than those of the expedition which conquered China, and he could not estimate them at less than from 1,000,000l. to 1,200,000l. a-year .- Lord GRANVILLE regretted that the government had received no further information; and Lord ALBEMARLE strongly urged the propriety of disavowing the annexation of Pegu.

On Friday, June 10th, the Marquis of WESTMEATH, in moving for Papers relating to eertain Irish Outrages, complained of remissions of sentences on offenders by the present Lord-Lieutenant. His lordship also referred to an election speech delivered by the Irish Solicitor-General, in which it was alleged that inflammatory language was employed, and he asked whether, in the event of a vacancy on the Irish bench, it was designed to promote that gentleman.—Lord Aberdeen defended the course which had been adopted in regard to the remissions of sentences, and declined to reply to the question regarding Mr. Koogh.—The Earl of DERBY spoke in condemnation of the language alleged to have been used by Mr. Keogh.—The Duke of Newcastle, on the authority of Mr. Keogh, declared that the language in question had been falsely charged against that gentleman, who utterly denied having employed it.—The Earl of EGLINTON stated that he possessed evidence that such language had been used, and thought that the matter should be referred to a select committee. He condemned the appointment of Mr. Keogh to his present office. The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was understood that Lord Derby's government had entered into negotiations with a view to proposing office to Mr. Keogh.—The Earl of DERBy denied that any such proposition had been made.—After further discussion, the Marquis of WESTMEATH withdrew his motion.

On Monday, June 13, the Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to a question from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, stated that the greatest unanimity existed between the Governments of France and England on the Turkish Question, and that the statement which recently appeared in the Moniteur respecting the combined action of the French and English fleets was perfectly correct. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for copies of the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors with regard to the measure for the Government of India, made a long speech, in the course of which he declared himself in favour of legislation during the present session.—Earl GRANVILLE hailed this change in the noble earl's views as a favourable sign and considered that they might now safely consider any further attempt at postponement as in-fluenced merely by party motives. His lordship explained and defended the measure of the government in a long address.-Lord Monteagle was nevertheless in favour of delay, and condemned the hasty course of the government as without precedent and without justification. He objected also to the plan itself, as well as to the time when it was brought forward.—The Duke of ARGYLL feared that the greater portion of those who urged delay were influenced only by a wish to gain time in order to overturn altogether the present system of Indian government, and he feared moreover that Lord Monteagle belonged to that party. He took that opportunity of defending the rationality and justice

with some other documents relating thereto.-The of the present system, which he endcavoured to show needed nothing to perfect it but the alterations proposed by the government, and compared to which a single system was unreasonable and difficult, if not altogether impossible.- The Marquis of CLANRICARDE examined the arguments pro and con, and declared himself strongly against a precipitate and imperfect measure as a substitute for deliberate and permanent legislation .-The Earl of Albemarle followed to a similar effect, and the motion was agreed to.

On Tuesday, June 14, the Earl of EGLINTON, on behalf of Lord Naas, denied that that noble lord had

ever made an Offer of Office to Mr. Keogh.

The great Extramural Cemetery Bill was read a second time by a majority of one, the numbers beingfor the hill, 37; against it, 36.

The report of the Amended Hackney Carriages Bill

was brought up and received.

A motion of Lord Beaumont, for Correspondence Respecting the Law of South Carolina with regard to

Coloured Slaves, was agreed to.

On Thursday, June 16, Lord BROUGHAM presented a number of petitions, principally from ministers of the Church of Scotland, in favour of a General Abolition of Oaths. He did not himself advocate so sweeping a measure, for there were undoubtedly cases in which the form of an oath was necessary to insure the truth; but he proposed to give the judge who presided power to accept an affirmation instead of an oath whenever, in his opinion, the objection to an oath was founded on really conscientious scruples.—Lord Campbell presented petitions to the same effect, but concurred in Lord Brougham's suggestion, which had also the authority of the common law commissioners.

A Bill to Continue the Irish Encumbered Estates Court for Two more Years was read a first time, and, after a smart discussion between Lords BROUGHAM and Campbell, on county court fees, their lordships

adjourned.

On Friday, June 17, the Marquis of Westmeath again introduced his *Charges against Mr. Keogh*; and he moved "for a select committee to inquire into the subject of seditious language alleged to have been used by her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland at Moate, in the county of Westmeath, and at Athlone, in the month of July last."—This motion led to a protracted debate, in the course of which the allegations against the honourable and learned gentleman were met and answered. The motion, at the suggestion of the Earl of

Derby, was withdrawn.

On Monday, June 20, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Income Tax Bill, a tax for which, (he said) in the present condition of the finances of the country, it was impossible to find any substitute, and which the government had, therefore, resolved to reimpose, with certain modifications, for a period of seven years. With respect to the feeling, which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realised property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the late government; and he (Lord Aberdeen) could not recollect a greater triumph of reason over strong conviction than was displayed in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when treating this part of the question. He then entered into the details of the bill, which he described as being the foundation of a solid system of finance, and destined, if the country continued to enjoy the blessings of peace, to secure many years of happiness and prosperity.—The Earl of DERBY said that he would not oppose the second reading of the bill, because it was quite impossible to dispense with the money brought into the Exchequer by this most objectionable tax. however, protested against the hasty conclusion of Lord Aberdeen as to the intentions of the late government with respect to the reimposition of the tax, for they had no opportunity of stating their intentions respecting it, except in a general way. The noble Earl then stated his objections to the tax as reimposed by the government, and concluded by declaring that he only submitted to it because he believed it to be an inevitable impost, and one which, after these repeated renewals, he did not believe would ever be taken off .- After some observapointed out several anomalies in the the tax, in which line he was followed by the Marquis of Clanricarde. -After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was also read

a second time.

On Thursday, June 23, the Charitable Trusts Bill and the Income Tax Bill severally passed through com-

The Bishop of Oxford introduced a bill to facilitate The Exchange of Livings by archbishops, bishops, and ecclesiastical corporations, which was read a first time. On Friday, June 24, the Earl of Cardigan moved

for the Correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and the Irish Members of the Government who had lately tendered their Resignations; attacking the government for their administration of Irish affairs, particularly in relation to the riots at Six-mile Bridge, and other places, during the elections. In this course he was followed by the Earl of DERBY and the Earl of EGLINTON. The Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Newcastle, defended the government; showed that the cabinet had resolved to prosecute the priests in the spring, but that the Lord Lieutenant, in the exercise of his discretion, had overruled their decision; and that the evidence of the election committee contained nothing new, as was shown by their not recommending a prosecution. After a long debate the motion was withdrawn.

The Bishop of Salisbury justified himself against certain allegations in the Times and other publications, accusing him of retaining more of the proceeds of his see than was his due, and of a "selfish malversation of funds dedicated to the highest purposes." He showed that his yearly revenue had been uncertain, but that the average of fourteen years was 67371; and that he had been the first to accept the fixed income of 5000l. offered by the act of 1850. He feelingly but manfully asserted that he had neither hoarded his revenue nor spent it for his personal gratification, but had devoted it to promote the interests of religion. If he died tomorrow, his family would not have a shilling beyond his private property; and his son would only have his patrimony, and that greater blessing an unblemished name.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, May 26, Dr. R. PHILLIMORE moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Law Respecting Church-rates. He premised that there could be no question now that, under the existing law, it was the bounden duty of every parishioner to contribute to the repair of the fabric of the parish church; and that this obligation, which extended over lands, goods, and stock in trade, could be legally enforced. He then reviewed the condition of the law in respect to the enforcement of churchrates, since the commencement of the well-known "Braintree case," showing that it operated not only with great hardship upon dissenters, but with great injustice upon churchmen. After recapitulating the measures which had been proposed in parliament for adjusting this vexed question, and adverting to the plan suggested in the amendment moved by Sir W. Clay his objections to which he explained he proceeded to expound his own. He impressed upon the house, in the outset, that the real objection of dissenters to churchrates was founded upon conscientious scruples; he proposed, therefore, that a dissenter should be exempted from the payment of church-rates by simply stating in writing that he is a dissenter from the Church of England, and handing that statement to the churchwarden, relinquishing thereby his right to attend vestries and to meddle with church property-provision being made for his readmission, if desired, into the church. With regard to churchmen, he proposed that the law should remain as it was, but that the Consistorial Court should decide summarily, viva voce, and that there should be only one appeal therefrom on a point of law .- Sir W. CLAY moved his amendment, that the house, in committee, do consider whether church-rates should not be abolished, and provision made, for the

tions from Lords Portman and Berners, Lord BROUGHAM from church lands and property. After dwelling upon pointed out several anomalies in the the tax, in which the history of the "Braintree case," the still uncertain state of the law for enforcing church-rates, and the vexations proceedings which it permitted, he stated the obvious objections to which he considered Dr. Philli-more's scheme to be open, which, he said, would produce ill-will and angry feelings in every parish. He then argued in support of his own proposal for the abolition of church-rates, the principle of which had been already assented to by the house in 1837, while its justice had become more apparentsince the multiplication of religious edifices supported by the voluntary contributions of dissenters, who ought not be taxed for the service of another church, which was as great a wrong as if money were taken out of their pockets to build new churches. An ample substitute for this odious and unjust tax, he contended, might be found in the admitted surplus of church property, under a better management, even without any aid from pew rents.— The amendment was seconded and supported by Mr. Peto.—Mr. Collier, balancing the two plans, was of opinion that Sir W. Clay's was most suited to the exigency of the case.—Mr. E. Ball, although a dissenter, felt bound, for reasons he assigned, to maintain the Church of England; but he feared that Dr. Phillimore's plan, instead of settling, would more unsettle a question which he would willingly lend his assistance to adjust .- Mr. Ilume wished that Sir W. Clay had left out of his amendment any reference to pew rents, and cast the repairs of the church upon church property. He preferred the amendment to the original motion; but he recommended the government to take the subject into their own hands,-Sir R. INGLIS considered both propositions to be equally objectionable; for the original motion would destroy the nationality of the established church, and degrade it to the level of a sect, supported by voluntary contributions. The amendment was a more open and intelligible mode of getting rid of what had been, from time immemorial, an appanage of the church. The impost was said to bear upon the consciences of individuals; but they had purchased their property subject to it, and the resistance to church-rates upon conscientious grounds had been much magnified .-Mr. Pellatt and Mr. Miall argued at length against church-rates, and considered that the remedy proposed by Dr. Phillimore would be a degradation to which no dissenter would submit -Mr. WIGRAM regarded the motion, and especially the amendment, as of very great importance, because he could not but look upon this as the forerunner of similar attacks upon tithes. He was ready to concur in any practical remedy for the obicctions alleged against church-rates, although he believed that the necessity of a remedy had been a good deal exaggerated.—Sir G. Grex considered that the question of church-rates in no degree affected the existence of the church, and only ill-advised friends of the church staked its existence upon such a question. Tithes and church-rates stood upon a totally different footing, and if the latter were abandoned, the church would remain as firm as ever. But he agreed that there were unanswerable objections to the proposition of Dr. Phillimore, who came very near that of allowing admission to the church to be purchased by the payment of a miserable sum of money, while it would not attain the end of promoting peace and unity. The church-rates would fall with increased weight upon churchmen, and it was intended to leave their enforcement in the hands of those objectionable tribunals, the ecclesiastical courts. He must vote against the original motion; and with respect to the amendment, he would be no party to the application of pew rents to the objects of a church-rate, and before he assented to the throwing this rate upon church property, he should wish to see the mode in which the proposal was intended to be carried out in the shape of a bill.—Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with Sir G. Grey that the church would exist without church-rates; at the same time, looking at this as a practical question, a very considerable sum, about 300,000l. a year, was raised and applied to the repairs of the ancient sacred edifices, and to part with this sum at once would be a very serious consideration. The ground on which church-rates were objected to was, not charges to which they are applicable, from pew rents, ground on which church-rates were objected to was, not and from the increased value which may be derived so much that they were an odious and vexations burden,

endowment of an established church. With regard to the proposition of Dr. Phillimore, he should not object to the introduction of the bill, though, as at present advised, he could not consent to its passing into a law. The evils of church-rates, he thought, had been very much exaggerated; still it was desirable that questions connected with these rates should be decided without the delay and cost now attending them, and which could be done without infringing the general law, as soon as that law had been determined in the House of Lords in the pending "Braintree case." The churches generally throughout the country were not edifices originally intended for a single sect, or a majority only of the community, but for the nation at large, and it would be a national shame and disgrace if the cost of their repairs were east upon a portion of the community, or they were left to fall into ruin. He would rather, therefore, that the law should remain as it then was than adopt either of the proposed remedies in the shape they were proposed; and he warned the house not to sanction the doctrines involved in the proposition of Sir W. Clay.—Mr. BRIGHT accused Lord John Russell of inconsistency; and, with regard to Dr. Phillimore's plan, he admitted that it was open to very serious objections. He was of opinion, however, that provision might be made for the repair of churches out of church property. The question of church-rates, if the house chose to grapple with it, was very simple; if a bill were passed merely abolishing those rates, without any other provision, sufficient sums, in his opinion, would be raised by voluntary contributions in every parish for the repair of the fabric of the church.—After a reply by Dr. Phillimore, upon a division both motions were negatived; the amendment by 207 to 185, and the

original motion by 220 to 172.
On Friday, May 27, Mr. DISRAELI put questions to the government respecting the state of our Relations with the Ottoman Porte. He inquired first, whether the English and French ambassadors at Constantinople were at the present moment acting in concert; and, secondly, whether her Majesty's government could communicate to the house the scope and tondency of the instructions they were fulfilling together.—Lord J. Russell said that the English government had been informed by that of Russia, that the Emperor had thought it necessary to send a special ambassador to Constantinople to obtain a confirmation of certain concessions heretofore made by the Porte to the Greek church with reference to the holy places at Jerusalem, and some security that those concessions should not be withdrawn; the nature of the securities not being stated. On the arrival of the Russian ambassador at Constantinople circumstances occurred which created some uncasiness in the mind of the Grand Vizier, who applied to Colonel Rose, acting in the absence of Lord Stratford, our ambassador at the l'orte, to procure the presence of an English fleet in the Dardanelles, and Colonel Rose sent a steamer with a despatch to Admiral Dundas, at Malta, who forwarded the despatch to England, determining to wait the orders of her Majesty's government. In the meanwhile Colonel Rose was informed by the Grand Vizier that there was no necessity for the English fleet to leave Malta. The negotiations proceeded; Lord Stratford lent his assistance to enable Prince Menschikoff to obtain from the Turkish government declarations and acts which were considered sufficient, and it was hoped that the matter was settled, and that the mission of the Prince Menschikoff would terminate favourably. But it appeared that further proposals were made by the Prince, which, although in the estimation of the Russian government were no more than necessary to secure the fulfilment of the declarations made by the Porte, in the opinion of the Turkish government, as well as in the opinion of her Majesty's ambassador and that of the ambassador of the Emperor of the French, were of such a nature as to endanger the independence of the Porte. His answers to the questions were, that the most perfect confidence and accordance subsisted between her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople and the ambassador of the Emperor of the French, who took the same view of the Russian pro-

as upon principle, that they formed part of funds for the would not consist with the good of the public service to produce the instructions upon which Lord Stratford acted; but that the policy which dictated them was that of maintaining inviolate the faith of treaties and the independence of Turkey.

The house went again into committee upon the Income-tax Bill. On the 26th clause, Mr. J. Butt moved to exempt precarious incomes under 150%, a year, and clerical incomes .- The Chancellor of the Ex-CHEQUER objected that the alteration would introduce the principle of investigating the sources of income, and embarrass the measure with difficulties which it was intended to avoid. The proposed amendment was negatived upon a division.

The Registration of Assurance Bill was, after a short conversation, read a second time, and referred to a select committee, with power to call for evidence.

In a committee of ways and means, a Vote of 4,000,000L was Granted to her Majesty out of the eonsolidated fund.

On Monday, May 30, the house went into committee on the Customs Acts. Mr. T. Baring protested against the principle of abolishing duties simply because they were insignificant in amount; he considered that duties should be remitted only on the ground of relieving the consumer, increasing trade, or economising the collection of the revenue. - Mr. DISRAELI was of a similar opinion. He believed it to be an unwise policy to aim at indiscriminate reduction, a moderate and general system of customs duties being, in his opinion, the best means of benefiting the revenue, without the infliction of any special burdens .- Lord J. MANNERS urged some illustrative arguments on the same side, which were answered by Mr. CARDWELL, who defended the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, charged Mr. Disraeli with inconsistency, and reminded Lord John Manners that although the cost of collection had not diminished with the reduction in customs duties, the number of articles passing through the custom-house had considerably increased .- With regard to that portion relating to tea, a discussion arose, in consequence of some remarks made by Mr. Disraeli, who considered that recent events in China rendered it desirable that an opportunity should be given for a more deliberate discussion. Ultimately the resolutions were agreed to.

On Tuesday, May 31, the Report of the Committee on the Customs Acts was brought up at d agreed to.

Mr. George Henry Mooke moved for a select committee to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the benefit of the Irish people. grievance he called on them to consider was no new one; it has tormented the legislature almost as much as the people who have endured it. It was the fashion to call the Irish loyal, but they are not loyal. If a fight took place off the Irish coast between an English and an American ship, a very large majority of the lookers on would wish the Americans to win. That state of feeling is an imperial danger; and its cause is to be found in the religious policy of England towards Ireland, a policy condemned by all authorities among English statesmen. He maintained that the Church revenues are a fund set apart by public authority for a public purpose, and not a tax paid by the Protestant owners of land, or by the people, to a minority. Those revenues were set apart for the education of the people and the maintenance of religion, and they ought not to be diverted from their original purposes. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants was still as five to one; and yet revenues which, by proper management, might be made to yield a million a year were given to the minority. But the policy of England was even more evil in principle than destructive in practice; for it contained the evils both of the voluntary and the endowment principles-endowing the religion of the rich, and handing over the religion of the poor to the voluntary principle. Mr. Gladstone had defended the establishment in Ireland, on the ground that Ireland was an integral portion of the British empire, and that Protestantism was the religion of the great majority of the people; but if this were a sound argument, why not pay for this imperial church out of the imperial revenue? The case of Scotland, too, which posals: that in the present state of the negotiations it was also an integral part of the United Kingdom, but

where the Episcopal Church was not, however, made the established religion, entirely destroyed the force of such an argument. Then it was argued that the Act of Union must be maintained in all its integrity; and that the establishment is part of the Act of Union; but if both parties agreed to alter that act, he did not see that there could be any objection to that course. It was said that the Irish Reformation Society had made converts: was it true, then, that the Establishment, with from 500,000%. to 1,000,000%, a year, had failed to do what the subscriptions of a few thousands had effected? He wished "to give Protestantism fair play, in order that it might meet its great adversary before a free people; and then God defend the right,"—Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the motion, with pain, as it was rash and imprudent to approach the question at present. Such motions (he said) damage the cause they are meant to serve. - Sir John Young characterised the motion as one really for the total destruction of the Established Church in Ireland. He warned the House against granting the committee.

—Mr. Murrough, Mr. Pollard Urguhart, Mr. Gardner, Mr. J Phillimore, Mr. Henry Drummond, and Mr. Maguire, supported, while Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Ross Moore, and Mr. Whiteside, opposed the motion.-Mr. Lucas felt it difficult to speak upon a motion which ought to be carried as a matter of course. It was a motion for inquiry into all the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland—the Established Church, the Regium Donum, the Maynooth grant. The question was one of justice to all classes of the community; and he and his friends were prepared to adopt any method which would really establish religious equality in Ireland. -Lord John RUSSELL said, that he did not agree that the Roman Catnolics are in a state of social and political degradation; that they have any social inequalities to complain of; and if Roman Catholics of former years have expressed gratitude for concessions made in their favour, they are extremely unlike some of the Roman Catholics of the present day, who have met the largest concessions of Parliament with reproaches and revilings, -as if they wish to prove how much they differ from their ancestors, and to make up for their exuberance of loyalty and attachment to their country. He believed that Mr. Lucas, and those who had spoken with him, did not carry with them the great body of the Roman Catholics. In discussing these subjects, he thought that the oaths ought not to be a bar to debate, nor the argument drawn from the Act of Union pushed too far; because there is nothing in that act to prevent a charge if the great body of the people of Ireland desire a change. Having said so much, Lord John came to the practical question, and confessed that the experience of the last few years has not been lost upon him. Some years ago, he had proposed a compromise, but no one would consent to it; and he had been compelled, therefore, to consider what course Parliament should take—how it could remedy that which was alleged as a grievance. "I am sorry to think (said he) that while I cannot hold that the present state of things is, in its apparent arrangement, satisfactory, I see the greatest difficulties—the greatest objections-more than that, I see no small peril in the alterations that have been proposed. There are only two modes obviously in which ecclesiastical equality -for that is the important question-can be attained. The one is the total abolition of the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland. I am not prepared to take that course. I never shall be willing to consent to the total abolition of the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland. Putting aside the great change it would make-the violation of engagements it would make, -setting aside these matters. I cannot but think that you could not abolish the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland without striking at the root of ccclesiastical endowments, and violating the great principle upon which all our endowments are founded. may be a wrong principle-I mean the principle of ecclesiastical endowments; but it is one I am in favour of, which has been hitherto maintained by the Parlia ment of this country, and I cannot believe that you could abolish it in Ireland without leading in other parts of the United Kingdom to a similar abolition. Then let us consider whether we can at present make a new distribution of the revenues of the Established Church

according to number. Dividing them according to number, you would give by far the greater part of those revenues to the Roman Catholic Church. In so doing, you would be acting according to principle—according to the principle you have adopted in other cases, as the late Mr. O'Connell frequently put the contrast before us,
-as you have the Presbyterian religion in Scotland, so you would have the Roman Catholic religion endowed in Ireland. If the Roman Catholic Church resembled the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, although it would not be just that the Roman Catholics should have, as the Presbyterians in Scotland have, a national church entirely devoted to them, yet I can imagine that a large endowment should be given to the Roman Catholic Church: but, unfortunately, ecclesiastical equality would not be thereby increased." Lord John Russell proceeded to say, that it has been evident of late years, that the Roman Catholic clergy have aimed at political power at variance with the due attachment to the Crown, the liberties of the subject, and the general cause of liberty. "I am convinced (he said) that if the Roman Catholic clergy had increased power given to them, and if they, as ecclesiastics, were to exercise greater control and greater political influence than they do now, that power would not be exercised in accordance with the general freedom that prevails in this country, and that neither in respect to political power nor upon other subjects would they favour that general freedom of discussion and that activity and energy of the human mind which belong to the spirit of the constitution of this country. I do not think that in that respect they are upon a par with the Presbyterians of Scotland. The Presbyterians of Scotland, the Wesleyans of this country, and the Established Church of this country and of Scotland, all no doubt exercise a certain influence over their congregations; but that influence which they thus exercise over their congregations must be compatible with a certain freedom of the mind—must be compatible with a certain spirit of inquiry, which the ministers of these churches do not dare to overstep, and, if they did overstep it, that influence would be destroyed. I am obliged, then, to conclude -most unwillingly to conclude, but most decidedlythat the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland in the place of the endowment of the Protestant Church in that country, in connexion with the state, is not an object which the Parliament of this country ought to adopt or to sanction."-Mr. BRIGHT expressed the sorrow with which he had heard Lord John Russell's speech, and contrasted the past career of Lord John Russell with the present. This contrast Mr. Bright followed up with a long speech, urging, that in Irish matters the opinion of the majority in Ireland ought to he consulted more, as that of the Canadians had been in yielding the Clergy Reserves.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD also vindicated the constitutional demeanour of the Irish members from the attacks of Lord John Russell.—Mr. Moore having replied, the house divided.—For the

motion, 98; against it, 240; majority against, 162.
On Wednesday, June 1, Mr. Isaac BUTT moved the second reading of a bill to establish a Tribunal for New Trials in Criminal Cases. In civil cases every plaintiff or defendant has the right of appeal. A person criminally accused before the Court of Queen's Bench has the right of appeal independently of the judge; but a person tried for the very same offence at a borough sessions has no right of appeal. Mr. Butt proposed in the present bill to give an appeal on points of law, either with or contrary to the opinion of the judge, and also on points of fact; and in case of capital punishment he proposed that a special tribunal should instantly be convened to determine whether the punishment should be carried into effect or not. He limited his bill to Ireland, because he was well acquainted with the machinery of the courts of law in Ireland, and not competent to deal with the question in its bearing upon England. He conceived it, however, to be an imperial question; and if the house approved of the bill, it might be extended to England when in committee. -Mr. EWART seconded to Engiand when in committee,—Mr. EWART seconded the motion; and it was supported by Mr. PHINN and Mr. M'MAHON; opposed by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. JOSEPH NAPIER, and Sir George GREY.—Mr. BUTT declined to take a division on the bill; and it was negatived without a division.

The third reading of the Judges' Exclusion Bill was fessional duties. A fifth enlarged the powers of the moved by Lord Hotham.—Mr. Henry Derumnond commissioners with reference to bad debts.—These moved that it be read a third time that day six months, clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be This bill (he said) was a reform bill, and a reform bill brought forward from the other side of the house, with every evil that every reform bill had hitherto had in it; framed upon narrow exceptions, and for ephemeral purposes, without taking any grasp of the past in order to become a guide for the future. He ascribed much utility to the presence of men of great judicial capacity in the House of Commons; referring to the times of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, when he himself was present at debates which required the presence of men like the late Sir William Scott. There seems a desire on both sides of the house to exclude men of ability: on the Ministerial side they bring in bills to exclude all property, and on the Opposition side to exclude all brains. No reform bill for the future should receive his assent which did not provide for increasing the number of men of ability in that house.—Mr. MACAULAY seconded the amendment. It was hardly creditable, he said, to the house that such a bill should have reached that stage without a division. No one had ever asserted that any inconvenience had ever arisen from the presence of the Master of the Rolls in the house, to'a seat in which he had been eligible for six hundred years. He demanded why the Master of the Rolls was to be excluded from the House of Commons while admitted to the House of Lords; and he remarked upon the great influence which judges have always exercised in the latter assembly, adverting particularly to the position of Lord Brougham on the one side, and Lord Lyndhurst on the other, at the great crises when the Reform Bill was rejected. He contended that the proposed measure tended to transferring men in the prime and vigour of life from the Commons to the Lords; and the result would be that Europe would be looking to the conflicts in the latter assembly while the Commons would be attending to turnpikeroad and canal bills. The public was learning to look for extensive law reform, and this was the time chosen for excluding from the House of Commons the last great functionary left to it by the bungling legislation of former parliaments. The bill was thrown out by 224 against 123.

On Thursday, June 4th, the house went into committee on the Income Tax Bill. On the 13th clause. making the duty on rateable tenements in Ireland payable in the first instance by the landlord or immediate lessor, Mr. Isaac Butt moved an amendment to limit the immediate liability of the landlord to cases where the annual value was under 15%, and beyond that value the occupier be liable in the first instance.—The amendment was negatived on a division.—Mr. CAIRNS moved to add to the same clause a proviso that any landlord or immediate lessor in Ireland, charged under schedule A. may elect to be assessed upon his actual receipt, and the duty shall be thereupon computed on a sum not less than the amount actually received by him within the preceding year, without the deductions beretofore allowed under schedule D. but deducting poor-rate.—
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to this amendment, that it aimed at a system altogether exceptional, and tended to bring back the old abuses of selfassessment.-Upon a division this amendment was also negatived.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed several new clauses. The effect of the first was to provide that where a landlord or immediate possessor of lands in Ireland, assessed to the duty under schedule A, had paid the same, and it should be proved to the com-missioners for special purposes that the rent due for the period during which he was duly assessed had been wholly lost by the bankruptcy, insolvency, or absconding of the tenant or occupier, or that the land had been left waste or unoccupied, the landlord should be entitled to claim a repayment of the duty. A second entitled a party appealing, as well as the commissioners, to require a new valuation. A third extended the relief granted to tenant-farmers who were occupiers under the act of 1851, in respect to abatement of tax, where the profits proved less than half the rent. A fourth placed clergymen and ministers on the same footing as other professions with respect to charges incurred wholly and necessarily in the exercise or discharge of their pro-

commissioners with reference to bad debts .- These reported.

The house then went again into committee on the Customs' Acts. The deferred items underwent much discussion (many being again postponed) and the resolutions were ordered to be reported.

The Hackney Carriages Bill, having received various

amendments, passed.

On Friday, June 3rd, Sir C. Wood brought in his Bill for the Government of India, in a speech of five hours in length. At the outset, he disposed of the appeal for delay, by representing that delay is unnecessary as regards information, and, in the opinion of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Hardinge, politically hazardousein India. He dwelt on the petition of the Native Associa-tion of Madras, to show that its statements are exaggerated mi-representations. He then reviewed in succession the great constituent elements of British administration in India,-internal government, judicial administration, public works, revenue, &c.; giving a rather favourable account of our rule, and arriving at the conclusion that we have not "disgracefully neglected our possessions in India." Against the proposal of Mr. Bright and others for the establishment of what is called the "single government," he cited the opinions of Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Halliday, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Lord Ilardinge, and Mr. Marshman. Towards the close of his speech he described the provisions of the measure which ministers mean to propose. It is proposed to leave the relations of the Board of Control and the Board of Directors as they stand; but to change the constitution, and limit the patronage of the Court of Directors. The thirty members of the court are to be reduced to eighteen-twelve elected in the usual way, and six nominated by the Crown from persons who have been Indian servants for ten years. That will obviate the objection that the best of the Indian servants do not always obtain a seat at the Court of Directors. Onethird of this number will go out every second year, but be again eligible. This change to take place gradually: in the first instance, the thirty directors to elect fifteen, and the Crown nominate three. The directors to receive salaries of 500% a year, and the chairman and deputy chairman 1000% a year. The proposed form of government to continue until parliament shall otherwise provide. With respect to patronage, now entirely in the hands of the court of directors, it is proposed to do away with nomination by favour altogether, and to make civil and scientific appointments depend on merit alone. On this point Sir Charles Wood said emphatically that Hailey bury and Addiscombe "shall be thrown open to unlimited competition. If the aristocracy are able to introduce themselves to Indian service, I shall be exceedingly glad; if the son of a horse-dealer can introduce himself io that way, I shall also be exceedingly glad. Merit and merit alone shall be the test." what are called direct appointments to the army are not fit subjects for competition; the directors will continue to appoint, subject to the approbation of the Crown. No change will be made in the general control which the governor-general exercises over the Indian government; but as he has more duties than he can fairly discharge as governor of Bengal, a lieutenant-governor of Bengal will be appointed. It is proposed to continue the lieutenant-governor of Agra, and to appoint a new presidency on the Indus. A temporary commission will be appointed in England to digest and put into shape the draughts and reports of the Indian Law Commission appointed in 1833. As legislation on that digest must take place in India, it is proposed to improve and enlarge the Legislative Council; giving the governor-general power to select two, the heads of the Presidencies one each, and making the Chief Justice of the Queen's Court and one other judge members, in all twelve: the governor-general to have a veto on their legislation. The education at Haileybury will be improved both in the course and in the examinations; great addition being made to the legal education; and the final examinations to be made by independent examiners. An improvement is to be made in the superior courts. At present there is the Queen's Court for the English, and

the "Sudder Adawlut:" it is proposed to consolidate both, and make the Court of Amalgamated Judges supreme in matters of appeal. Minor courts to be instituted in each of the towns of the Presidencies; and the judges of the Amalgamated Court occasionally employed as a special commission to try causes in any part of the country. It is proposed to raise the character, acquirements, and salary of the native judges. Towards the close of his speech, Sir Charles Wood expressed a strong opinion in favour of improving their condition and moral tone: he believed that it would not weaken but strengthen our hold upon the empire.—The only speech which followed Sir Charles Wood's was from Mr. Bright, in a spirit of hostile criticism; and the debate was adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, June 6th, Mr. G. H. MOORE adverted to the recent Resignation of Three Irish Members of the Government, and the subsequent correspondence on the subject, which had appeared in the newspapers; and inquired whether, in the public version of Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Mousell, the *Times* was right in printing that Lord John Russell's sentiments were not shared by "any" of his colleagues, or the Morning Chronicle, in printing "many." And in the event of the latter being correct, he demanded which of the members of government did share those sentiments; and he also asked whether votes were only to be looked to for the future, while opinions might be repudiated.-Lord J. Russell replied: "With respect to the first question, I have to state that I have been informed by Lord Aberdeen that there is an important misprint in the letter which is given in the Times; that that misprint consists in stating that certain reasons I gave in this house on Tuesday last are not concurred in by 'any' instead of by 'many' of my colleagues; and that the report in the Morning Chronicle is the correct report. As to which members of the cabinet they are who share my opinions and who do not share those opinions, I am totally unable to answer the question of the hon gentleman; but I can only say, further, that Lord Melbourne elsewhere used to say—and I think it was a very sensible opinion of his-that it was quite sufficient that members of the government should agree in the course they pursue, and that it was not at all necessary they should agree in all the reasons which induce them to adopt that course." This reply was received with cheers and laughter.

On the motion for the third reading of the Income Tax Bill, a short discussion was followed by a division, when the third reading was carried by 189 against 55. Sir F. Kelly moved a clause to reduce the tax upon incomes between 100% and 200%, a-year to 3½, in the pound, and between 200% and 300% a-year to 5¼d, in the pound .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that this was an invitation to go back to a system which experience had condemned, and which in principle was most dangerous.—This clause, after a brief debate, was negatived upon a division .- Sir F. Kelly moved another clause, to deduct 5 per cent. from the amount of the tax paid upon incomes under 4001. a-year in respect of each child of the party paying under twentyone years of age, which was likewise negatived .- Sir A. CAMPBELL moved a clause to allow, in respect of lands, tenements, and heritages in Scotland, the deduction of all parochial and county rates and assessments which are paid by the owner. - The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, a clause of the same nature, but more limited, had been already rejected by the house, because it would unsettle the general structure of the tax, and upon this ground he opposed the motion.-The clause was, after debate, negatived upon a division.-Several new clauses, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were agreed to without discussion, and added to the bill .- Certain verbal amendments were made in the bill, which then passed.

The adjourned debate on the question of the Government of India was resumed by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE. He enlarged upon the state of the judicial administration in India, the defects of the system, the inefficiency of the judges, which rendered the company's courts, he said, a terror, instead of a safeguard, to the people. There was one remedy for this state of things, and this

employment of nati is in higher capacities. The tenures of land, a nest important element in this question, had been wased over too lightly by Sir C. Wood. The East India Company had assumed the rights of the proprietor of the land, but had invariably rights of the proprietor of the family be that in manager the neglected all his duties. Under the zemindary system in Bengal the native landed proprietary had been reduced to a dead level of misery, and the ryotwar settlement had blighted the prospects of the Madras Condemning in strong terms the general provinces policy and proceedings of the Court of Directors, he appealed to the house whether so enormous a power should be left in such hands .- Sir J. Hoog defended the conduct of the company. So far from the Court of Directors being, as alleged, a mere sham, under the existing system, the practical government of India rested with the court, under the paramount control of her Majesty's ministers; but the great virtue of the double government consisted in its being the only made by which the admistration of India could be purged of all political bias. He then proceeded to show that the directors' patronage had been properly distributed; that the emoluments of the Indian civil service were inferior to those in corresponding stations in the general public service; and that India, so far from languishing, had advanced in prosperity—this result being indicated by the large increase of the gross revenue, notwithstanding reductions of duties and taxes, and in spite of fiscal legislation in this country calculated to retard the commercial progress of India. Upon this head, he referred to a variety of returns. The estimate for the year 1852 3 showed a gross revenue of 29,228,2521., and an expenditure of 26,317,5261, leaving an Indian surplus of 2,910,7261; after allowing for the tribute to England, there was still a surplus of nearly 500,000%, including the estimate for the Burmese war, which was about 600,000%. The Indian debt had nominally increased; but of this increase 15,000,000% had been incurred through the Affghan expedition, which was not an Indian, but an European war. With reference to the Indian land tenures, Sir James observed he had not heard a single argument or objection upon this subject which he did not find had been better put forward in minutes and reports at the time when the different settlements were first made, and he justified the non-introduction of the village system, adopted in the north-west provinces, into those of Madras and Bengal, it being a rude system, suited only to a primitive state of society. The state of the cotton eultivation, he argued, was not to be attributed to the government; the need of foreign capital and Manchester energy, the demands of the home market, the interests of the cultivators, who found that grain was a more remunerative crop, and especially the want of railroads, tended to check the growth of good cotton. After a passing allusion to the salt and opium mono-polies, Sir Jumes adverted to the subject of public works, reading statements of the number of those works already completed, and the sums expended, and he then replied to the allegation of Mr. Phillimore, that natives of India were not sufficiently employed, showing that they adjudicated ninety-six per cent. of the causes, that they were appointed deputy collectors and deputy registrars at high salaries. After describing in glowing language the social revolutions accomplished in Mairwara, Candeish, and the Khond country, by reclaiming and civilising even wild and ferocious tribes, he concluded by describing the progress of education, of ecclesiastical establishments, and of moral and religious facilities throughout British India,-The debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday, June 7th, there was No House, a suffi-

On Tuesday, June 7th, there was No House, a sufficient number of members not having assembled.

On Wednesday, June 8th, Mr. COBDEN referred to the "No Horses" of the previous evening, and condemned the government for allowing their officials to keep members out the house—Lord D. Stuart, as a suffirer, added his complaint, and said that it the government persisted in such a course, he should bring forward his motion as an amendment on supply. After some further conversation, the subject dropped.

The house then went into committee on the Courts

of Common Law (Ireland) Bill; the discussion of the clauses of which, with some formal business, occupied them during the remainder of the sitting.

On Thursday, June 9th, in reply to questions respecting the State of the Coinage, Mr. J. Wilson said that, the demand for gold coin having abated, arrangements had been made for a very large coinage of silver, and that the report that there was an unusual quantity of light gold coin in circulation was

unfounded. On Friday, June 10th, the adjourned debate on the Government of India was again resumed. Mr. Blackett said that his main objection to the bill was that it retained the East India Company as an organ for administering the government of India. He urged the great tranquillity now enjoyed by India as imposing the greater obligation upon parliament to approach the settlement of this question with deliberation. He contended that the question was not that of the double government, but of the existence of the East India Company, distinguished from the East Indian Government, and he proposed to confine his observations, with the exception of a few remarks upon the Indian revenue, to the subject of patronage. After showing how, in the matter of the abolition of the transit duties, for which the Court of Directors claimed credit, that body had in reality paralysed the efforts of the Board of Control, he insisted upon the strange anomaly of vesting the patronage of India in the hands of a private corporation, governing 150,000,000 Asiatics by the machinery of a joint-stock company, some of the most experienced Indian statesmen being practically excluded from its direction by the intolerable humiliation attending a canvass of the constituency. He urged various objections against the manner in which the patronage had been dispensed since the act of 1833, the exclusion of natives of India from covenanted offices being contrary, he argued, to the spirit and intention of that act, and he adduced the instance of Dr. Chutterbutty, a native educated in England, as exemplifying the determination of the Court of Directors to resist to the utmost the fulfilment of a solemn trust. He dwelt upon the matter of patronage, because it was the only point in which the court had exercised an absolute and unlimited control, and which they had distributed, he said, in a manner most calculated to benefit their own family connexions, and least calculated to economise the resources of this country and to strengthen the social institutions of India.—Mr. T. BARING wished the bill to be introduced, since the doubts which might be felt upon the subject could be better discussed at a later stage of the measure, and because he thought there were evils in delaying legislation. He indicated some of these evils, which made, in his opinion, immediate legislation the duty of parliament. He admitted that the present system of Indian government was an anomaly, but it had the advantages of having preserved the connection between India and England, and of having saved the former from internal discord and foreign invasion. He desired to see the government of India in the hands of the Crown, not as our colonies, the control of which was bandied from one side of the house to the other, but in conjunction with a body so constituted as to be independent of political influence, and not consisting wholly of persons educated in the Indian services. Whatever might be the defects of the Indian services. Whatever might be the defects of the present system, it could not be denied that the result had been to produce men of whom any country must be proud, and his strong feeling was in favour of the existing machinery, which would continue to exempt this great question from the blasting influence of party strife.—Sir H. Maddock, on the contrary, considered that there would be an advantage in delaying legislation, at least until next year; was convinced that no disorder would arise from delay, and that the intelligent part of the native community in India would regard it as a proof that parliament felt that the subject deserved more deliberation. He did not, however, oppose the introduction of the bill.—Mr. Danby SEYMOUE said, he had never heard such a combination of mosrepresentations as were put forward in the speeches of Sir C. Wood and Sir J. Hogg, and he read documents in refutation of statements made by them on the subjects

of the Indian police and the administration of criminal justice in Bengal and the general character of the European judges and magistrates. He accused the present government of dealing partially with this great question, and the committee of repelling witnesses not favourable to the East India Company; from a great variety of authorities he elaborated every dark picture of the company's rule, reproached Sir C. Wood with softening its shadows and with omitting all reterence to the condition of the natives of India, which had been described as "universal pauperi-m" and "the lowest state of degradation;" and he deduced from the Campore Statistics the fact that, in the most favoured districts, described as the paradise of India, the allowance to the cultivators was but 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ monthly per head. After touching upon the subject of irrigation, Mr. Seymour read many testimonies as to the imperfect qualification and the excessive emoluments of the covenanted civil servants, and concluded by recapitulating his charges against the company as affording him ground for asserting that their government had not good one.—Mr Archibald HASTIE observed that, before the existing system of government of India was pulled down-a system which had benefitted the people of that country and the manufacturers of thissome system should be ready to be put in its place; but no one who had expatiated upon the evils of the company's government had suggested a remedy .- Mr. Ilume was of opinion that an attempt to legislate upon this subject without the fullest inquiry was un-afe. Time ought to to be given to ascertain where lay the fault of the misgovernment of India, if it really existed. No evil could arise from postponing legislation, and he deeply regretted the course taken by the government in a matter in which, if we took a wrong step, it could not be recalled. He wanted to know whether the financial difficulties of India were to be attributed to the Court of Directors or to the Board of Control, which now sought to get rid of the check imposed by the court. He believed that the spirit and intention of the court was to govern India honestly, wisely, and for the benefit of the people; yet this body, which he would strengthen instead of weaken, was now virtually to be put an end to, while the Board of Control, being composed of persons unacquainted with India, and its constitution fluctuating with the vicissitudes of parties, India would be made a political football. He wanted a responsible minister for India, with the Court of Directors as a real check, and publicity, and he pro-tested against this hasty measure as an injustice not only to the Court of Directors but to the people of India. He thought it ought to be opposed at every stage, as not only unstatesmanlike and uncalled for, but a mad scheme.-Leave was then given to bring in

On Friday, June 10, the second reading of the Succession Duty Bill having been moved, Sir J. PAKINGTON said, that he had intended to meet the motion with an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months, but having consulted his friends, and finding that they were not then prepared to go on with the discussion, he should not oppose the second reading, reserving opposition until the next stage.—The CHAN-CELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after assenting to this course, explained the intentions of the government on the subject of the succession tax in the case of corporate bodies. It had not, he said, been thought right that corporation property should escape taxation, while private property was taxed; but a difficulty arose, from the circumstance that corporations never die, and therefore that there was no succession in the case. On consideration, it was thought best that a commutation should be made by corporations in the shape of an annual tax, which, generally speaking, would be sixpence in the pound on their net revenue. This would not commence immediately, but for seven years, namely, until the 5th April, 1869, would be threepence in the pound. As regarded the different kinds of corporations, he explained that the municipal bodies would be subjected to a similar rule as that adopted in the case of the income-tax, and that while the act would touch their realised property, that arising from rates and taxes would be exempted. Trading corporations would not come within the purview

of this scheme at all. Religious corporations, including executors; and he expressed a hope that the house religious and benevolent societies, would be taxed only on bequests, and on property enjoyed anterior to the present century. As regarded corporations sole, of a clerical nature, succession to offices ought not, he thought, to be taxed as ordinary successions, but that the property should be considered as a provision for the discharge of certain duties; and for this reason, and also because the present law laid a heavy imposition on the accession to ecclesiastical property, these corporations sole would be exempt. Combinations of trustees holding property continuously transmitted would be considered as virtually corporations, and be so treated. In answer to questions, he added that all ecclesiastical corporations aggregate would be hable, but any portion of income paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and distributed in aid of spiritual wants, or to eke out small benefices, would be considered in the light of provision for the discharge of duties. Any endowment which could be assimilated to the case of corporations sole would be exempt. It was impossible to make a specific enactment in regard to educational funds. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On Monday, June 13, on the order for going into committee on the Succession Duty Bill, Sir J. Pakington moved to deferits committal for six months. Disclaiming all party feelings, he asked the authors of the bill to join issue with him as regarded the arguments already urged against the bill, and which, he contended, were unimpugnable. Reviewing the policy upon which the measure was founded, he argued that the tax, which it was attempted to justify on the ground of expediency, in order to remove an anomaly, was vicious and unsound in principle; that this was a question affecting, not the interests of land alone, but other interests more nearly; that the measure aimed a blow at the aristocratic institutions of the country, and at the property which supported them; that it interfered with all settlements, touching the humblest child of the gentry, and, while ostensibly directed against one anomaly, it left other anomalies, bearing against the land, unremoved. The income of rateable property was 80,000,000L, and, according to Mr. Gladstone's admission, the direct burdens thereupon amounted to between 14,000,000l. and 15,000,000l., but which might be more correctly taken at 17,500,000l. a-year; while the burdens upon personal property were under 4,000,000l. He specified various instances in which real property was unequally burdened, and, referring to that portion of the ministerial plan which imposed an annual tax of 6d. in the pound upon corporation property, he denounced this as a property tax in a most objectionable form, and could see, he said, no sufficient reason why corporations sole should be exempt from the tax. considering the machinery devised for collecting the duty, he insisted upon its inquisitorial character, and upon the tyrannical penal clauses of the bill, hoping and believing, he said, that, if Parliament should be so subservient as to pass the bill, the country would, by every lawful and legitimate means, resist it. He pointed out the enormous arbitrary power which those clauses gave to the Commissioners of Iuland Revenue over trustees, guardians, and other accountable parties, and also the accumulated tax which would accrue under the clause treating the interest of a successor in real property as an annuity. In conclusion, he contended that there was no emergency to justify the tax, which was imposed, either to supply a deficiency which the ministers had themselves created, or from a motive less creditable to them, resulting from the mode in which the present administration was constituted.—The bill was opposed by Mr. Fresh-field, and supported by Mr. Headlam and Mr. R. Phillimore, who characterised Sir John Pakington's speech as radical and revolutionary .- Mr. MULLINGS distributed his arguments against the bill under three heads: first, the nature, operation, and consequences of the tax; secondly, its amount; and, thirdly, the ma-chinery by which the measure must be carried into effect. The produce of the tax, he observed, had been assumed by Mr. Gladstone at 2,000,0007.; but Mr. Mullings inferred, from his own calculation, that the amount would be at least 3,175,000%. Under the last head he insisted upon the severity of the penal clauses, which would, he said, terrify persons from becoming trustees or

would not pass the bill, which he considered one of the most dangerous and mischievous measures ever introduced.—Mr. W. Williams supported the bill, which repaired a gross injustice. He reproached Sir J. Pakington with having sustained this tax while confined to personal property, yet, when applied to real property, talking of rebelling against the authority of Parliament. -Sir J. TROLLOPE disputed the accuracy of some of Mr. Williams' calculations, and showed how severely the succession duty would act upon small freeholders and copyholders. He objected to the tax, moreover, because of the inequality of its incidence, depending upon the duration of human life. In one estate, in 66 years, there had been seven successions, and in several the successors were not lineal. He, as well as Sir J. Pakington, protested against the exemption of corporations sole.—Mr. Pellatt defended the bill as the key-stone of the budget, of which his constituents approved, though he did not think corporations sole should be altogether exempted from the succession duty.-Sir J. Walsh concurred with Sir J. Pakington in believing that the existence of the ministry depended upon the introduction of this measure, which was intended as a boon to conciliate the extreme democratical party in that house. He objected to the tax that, assuming a grievance to exist, it would afford no remedy to the party aggrieved, while it cast an additional burden upon a class overburdened already. It was unnecessary, he maintained, in the present circumstances of the country, to extend direct taxation by saddling this class with an impost as tyrannical in form as onerous in amount. In the last thirty years, a balance of nearly 30,000,0001. of taxes, which pressed almost entirely upon trade, commerce, and manufactures, had been remitted, relieving the inferior classes, while 10,000,000% of taxes had been placed upon property classes; it was time, therefore, he thought, to consider whether the principle of repealing indirect taxation should be carried further.—Lord J. Russell thought that the question whether the house should go into committee upon this bill was not a difficult one. revision of our taxation had been long called for; and in entering upon this operation, which could not be accomplished suddenly, it was natural to endeavour to correct an anomaly in respect to the legacy duty, acknowledged by Mr. Pitt, and indirectly admitted by Mr. Disraeli in his financial statement, who avowed that a duty upon successions was under his consideration. Sir J. Pakington had inveighed against the principle and the injustice of this tax; but he had not been struck with this objection when the tax applied only to personal property; and even now, although he wished to get rid of the bill, he did not propose to repeal the legacy duty. He (Lord John) thought the house and the country would generally agree that if there was to be a legacy and succession duty, it should apply to all kinds of property.—After some remarks from Mr. W. Duncombe and Sir E. DERING, both of whom opposed the bifl, the house divided, and the amendment was negatived by 268 against 185; and the house went into committee pro forma, to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. FITZGERALD moved the issue of a New Writ for Sligo.—Mr. BUTT moved, as an amendment, to suspend the writ for a fortnight, until the evidence should be in the hands of members.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the amendment more in accordance with the practice of the house. After a brisk discussion, and a division, the debate was adjourned until that day week.

Mr. FRENCH, in moving for certain papers, called attention to the Habitual Imprisonment of Shipperecked Sailors, and other British Sniperts, being Persons of Colour by the Authorities of South Carolina.

On Tuesday, June 14, Sir J. Tyrell moved for a New Writ for the Borough of Harwich, in the room of Mr. Peacecke, whose election had been voided.—Sir J. SHELLEY, by way of amendment, moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the representation of that borough, which he described as one of the most corrupt places in England.—Mr. HEADLAM, chairman of the election committee, stated that there was no evidence of general bibery or treating at the last election, and no foundation for issuing a commission under the act: he should not, therefor, oppose

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the motion for a new writ.-Sir F. Thesiger and would demoralise the national character, and tend to Mr. AGLIONBY were also in favour of issuing the writ. -Mr. T. DUNCOMBE considered that, recollecting the delinquencies of the borough upon former occasions, the house would stultify itself by issuing the writ, and that Harwich was ripe for disfranchisement.-Mr. Massey supported the amendment, and Sir R. INGLIS the original motion .- Lord J. Russell observed that, as the chairman of the Harwich election committee, who was well aware of the circumstances, had stated his opinion that the writ should issue, he was disposed to adopt that opinion, though he very much agreed with Mr. Duncombe, that Parliament could not overlook the antecedents of this borough. There ought to be further inquiry by a select committee, or a bill should be introduced to disfranchise the horough, and he was ready to vote for either .- After some further discussion, Sir J. SHELLEY withdrew his amendment, and the original

motion was carried, upon a division, by 247 against 102. The question of the Ballot was once more brought forward by Mr. H. BERKELEY, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to introduce that mode of voting in parliamentary elections. He adverted to the intimidation and bribery, the radical evils of our electoral system-a system of which we affected to be proud, as so manly and so English-which had been proved to have prevailed upon a scale unusually extensive at the last general election. Of these two evils, bribery, though indefensible, had some redeeming features; but what redeeming feature was to be found in intimidation? The "screw" operated in an infinite variety of ways, and where there was one ease of bribery, there were 5000 of intimidation. Against this species of influence there was no remedy whatever but the ballot; no law could protect the tenant at will, the tradesman, or the debtor; a practice so universal, a habit so inveterate, could be extinguished by sccret voting alone. He cited with playful criticisms, the denunciations uttered by members of the present government against corruption and intimidation, and the declaration of the Solicitor-General in favour of the ballot, though he suspected, he said, that the ministers would ereep under the gabardine of the Times, which had represented this question as one, not of philosophy, but of fact. Mr. Berkeley accepted this definition, and proceeded to grapple with the arguments against the ballot which have been offered in this journal. One of the complaints against this change, he observed, was that the ballot had a democratical tendency; but he challenged any one to show what democratic quality resided in a measure which was only the restoration of an usurped right. Secrecy of voting secured the exercise of a constitutional privilege. He invited any one to show, in any foreign country where the ballot existed, such scenes as were exhibited at Sixmile-bridge or Clithero. In conclusion, he called upon the house to restore to the people a chartered right, to which they were as much entitled as to the enjoyment of the sun's rays .- Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. E. Ball, and supported by Mr. J. Phillimore and Mr. Brady.— Mr. S. HERBERT thought that in the speech of Mr. Berkeley might be discerned a confession that, although the ballot was a remedy against intimidation, it was no specific for the cure of bribery, which was an awkward subject to deal with. Since the Reform Bill it was notorious that intimidation had been diminishing, while bribery was increasing. He denied that the ballot would prevent intimidation either in England or in Ireland; and as to bribery, if it were desired to aggravate bribery, he should say, resort to the balfot, which would hold out an inducement to the candidate to bribe and cast a convenient mantle over the dishonest voter, whom it would effectually screen from detection. The elective franchise was a trust, and, like all public functions, ought to be exercised under responsibility to public opinion. The ballot in America, which was only a particular mode of taking votes openly and ostentatiously given, had not prevented, but only changed, the course of corruption, of which deep complaints were made, To render secret voting effectual, it must be compulsory:

sap the foundations of English liberty. reasons he should vote against the motion,-Lord A. LENNOX likewise opposed the motion.-Mr. Cobden maintained that the question had been settled by reason and argument in favour of the ballot, which, while it was a perfect shield against intimidation, was a potent obstacle to bribery. He denied that intimidation had diminished since the Reform Act. County contests were becoming rare; the tenantry had succumbed to the influence of their landlords, who resented the canvass of their tenants without their permission as an insult. He disputed the grounds upon which Mr. Herbert had argued that the ballot would not prevent bribery, and replied to his remarks upon the Americau ballot-system, to which all the States but one or two slave States were strongly attached. His hope was that the ballot would change the character of our elections, so that voters might go to the poll as quietly as to church. This was a question in which the electoral body took a deep interest; the large constituencies were pressing for the ballot, and if the government were determined to resist it, what other remedy for an acknowledged evil did they propose? Why not pass an act making the ballot permissive? Without that protection he would rather not have an extension of the franchise among another stratum of society .- Sir R. PEEL supported the motion, not because he desired to unsettle the institutions of the country, but from the conviction that it was calculated to promote the independence of the people, and to insure the freedom and purity of elections. The ballot would strike at the root of those evils which had been revealed before the election committees, without affecting the legitimate influence of property. Secrecy of voting was freedom of voting; this was exemplified in despotic countries, and recently in Spain and Tuscany. Sir Robert, after amusing the house for some time with lively strictures upon members of the administration, urged the demoralising effects of intimidation, bribery, and corruption, the inefficient system of election committees, and that the question of the concession of the ballot was merely one of time. - The LORD ADVOCATE said, the ground upon which he opposed the motion was, that the ballot was not only not consonant, but antagonistic and repugnant to the principles of free government, which recognised public and popular opinion as the only security for the honest exercise of political trusts.— Mr. BRIGHT said, the first question was, whether there was a case; the next, whether the remedy proposed was applicable to the case. The objections to the motion were three-either the evil was not so great as had been alleged; or the ballot would not cure it; or, if otherwise, the remedy would be as bad as the disease. He enumerated the members who been unseated during this session for bribery and treating, and dwelt with particularity upon certain specific instances of influence and coercion exercised upon electors in Ireland, contending that in these cases of intimidation, as well as in the eases of bribery in England, the ballot would have provided an effectual remedy. He then gave very full details respecting the ballot system of the United States, which in Massachussetts was highly prized as the palladium of liberty. It was worth while, he thought, to endeavour to amend our system by trying this plan, and, unless they were hypocrites, the house was bound, he said, either to point out a remedy as good as Mr. Berkeley's, or to consent to the introduction of his bill .- After some remarks by Captain KNOX and Lord HILL, in reply to Mr. Bright, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having defended himself against certain criticisms of Mr. Berkeley, observed that the question appeared to him to rest upon a different foundation from that on which it had been placed by Mr. Cobden, who argued that no one had a right to know how another voted. whereas he (Lord John) was of opinion that an elector exercised a public trust, for which he was responsible to public opinion. He held, moreover, with the Lord Advocate, that secret voting was hostile to the spirit of liberty in this country; and, with respect to the example of the United States, the policy of secret voting was but it was not in the nature of the English character to matter of dispute, the Governor of New York having practise this concealment. The system of secret voting declared that briberty and corruption were making great was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions: it advances in that State. If, therefore, they had no

of secret voting, except that of Venice, where it had established despotism, the house should at least pause, and rather adhere to a mode of voting which was compatible with all that was manly and free in our institutions. - The house divided - first, upon the question of adjourning the debate, which was negatived by 329 to 65; and then upon the main question, which was also

negatived by 232 to 172; so that the motion is lost. On Thursday, June 16th, Mr. Квобн made a statement respecting Charges against him with Reference to the Formation of the Late and Present Governments, and which, he said, impeached his veracity, and were derogatory to his personal honour. He referred to a recent discussion in the House of Lords, in which Lord Eglinton had stated that his appointment was the least reputable of those made by the present government, and he undertook to prove that Lord Naas, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, had sought him with eagerness immediately on the formation of the late government, and in an interview with him had distinctly asked him whether he would accept office under Lord Derby. He went into a detail as to what had occurred, read a letter of Mr. Bernal Osborne's in proof of Lord Naas visits to the Reform Club, and alluded to Mr. Isaac Butt as evidence of his interview with his lordship. He also read correspondence between himself and Lord Naas, in which the latter gave a direct negative to Mr. Keogh's statement as to their conversation. He admitted that nothing could be more positive and precise than this denial, upon which he most confidently rested his case. He mentioned a dialogue which he had had with Major Beresford, who took him aside and whiningly complained of his attacks on the late government, saying better things were expected of him, since Lord Nans had offered him office, and this Mr. Keogh confirmed by a reference to Mr. Serjeant Murphy. He also cited a letter from Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, who stated that, on a journey, Lord Naas had informed him that he had proposed place to Mr. Keogh. He said that in the interview with Lord Naas, the latter consulted him on his lordship's election prospects for Kildare; and Mr. Keogh went on to say that, in consequence of the course he had taken on that subject, he had been subjected to calumny and slander, "as only such things can be done in the Irish press." After commenting upon the documents, which, he contended, fully vindicated his honour, he reproached Lord Naas with allowing him to labour under a weight of obloquy, slander, and calumny, from which it was in his power to relieve him by at least admitting that he had used a phrase which, under the circumstances, might have induced a supposition that he was authorised to make a tender of office .- Lord NAAS, in reply, complained of a betrayal of private confidence, and of a distortion of words used in private conversation. He stated that before the formation of Lord Derby's ministry, he had been in frequent com-munication with Mr. Keogh on the subject of the motion affecting Lord Charendon. He admitted conversations with Mr. Keogh on the Kildare election, and that the latter, in a friendly way, and without compromising his political principles, had exerted himself to prevent a contest. He allowed that he had made efforts to see Mr. Keogh; and here, in answer to some ironical cheering, the noble lord indignantly defied any member who doubted his word to "stand up his place" and he would "meet him." He then said that his question to Mr. Keogh was, "If office had been offered you under the new government, would you or your friends have accepted it?" His question might have been imprudent and improper, but it had not been made with the imputed object. Mr. Keogh's answer had been, " I think, after all that has occurred, and the part I and my friends have taken in overthrowing the late government, some such offer might have been made." They then went to other party topics, and subsequently Mr. Keogh asked him whether any person in authority knew of or authorised him to ask the question he had put. He replied that Major Beresford knew of it. But he explained that a few hours before that interview he had

example either in ancient or modern times of the effect the major desired him to add, from himself, that the government of Lord Derby had no unfriendly feeling towards them. He had never mentioned the result of the interview with Mr. Keogh until last Tuesday, interview with Mr. Keogh had taken place when every office was filled up. He admitted the plausibility of the inference drawn by Mr. Keogh. But he said it was impossible he could have made the statement alleged by Mr. O'Flaherty, and after a sarcasm at the way Mr. Keogh had got up his case as against a prisoner, expressed his belief that the public and the country would believe that he had spoken the exact fact.—Major Beresford declared that no man had authorised him to offer, or to hint at the offer, of office to Mr. Keogh, and that not being so authorised, he did not authorise Lord Naas to do so. He confirmed the account of the conversation in St. James's-square, and dwelt on the fact of having had no subsequent communication with Lord Naas thereon. As to any charge of boasting of being in communication with Lord Derby, he said, "When I do anything, I take the responsibility on myself," He admitted having remarked upon Mr. Keogh's invectives against Mr. Disraeli, but not "whiningly;" and he enlarged for a considerable time against the use of private conversation and private documents—a practice which would, he said, reduce gentlemen to the "silent system."—Mr. NAPIER explained some communications he had had with Lord Derby on the subject .- Mr. I. BUTT confirmed the statement referring to himself, with an unimportant variation, and amid ministerial cheering at the frankness with which he spoke .- Mr. DISRAELI said that the real question was, the veracity of two members of the house, and remarked that in the antecedents of Mr. Keogh there were many reasons why office should have been offered him by the late government-a course at which he should himself have been neither astonished nor displeased. Observing that Lord Naas could have no object in making an untrue statement, he proceeded to suggest that the impressions of Lord Naas and Mr. Koogh were reconcilable, and he argued upon the details to bear out this view. He disclaimed recollection of any invective attered against himself by Mr. Keogh, and declared that he had always thought invective a great ornament of debate, and that without it the house would hardly bear statistical details. When in office he had not found the bearing of invective the most grievous part of his duty, and he had always listened to Mr. Keogh's with admiration. Finding the two statements before the house reconcilable, he urged that there was no use in pursuing the subject, and warned the house against rendering more difficult communications between gentlemen, by taking the most uncharitable view of the intercourse between man and man.—Lord J. Russell said that complaints had been made of the use of private conversation, but he must remind the house that the whole of this discussion had arisen from a personal attack on a gentleman holding a high and responsible office. Referring to Lord Eglinton's remarks upon the appointment of Mr. Keogh as discrepatable, and Mr. Disraelt's upon the gentleman's qualifications for office, he observed that the great result of the discussion was to sweep away for ever Lord Eglinton's accusation. He could not agree with Mr. Disraeli that this was a question of the veracity of two members, for Lord Naas' statement had confirmed that of Mr. Keogh. It was impossible for any one to have received such a communication as Lord Naas' without receiving the impression that office was to be offered him. He censured the mode in which Lord Naas had spoken on the subject, as wanting in fairness and candour, and honourable consideration of one who had been his friend. One who had so recently constituted himself a public accuser should be very careful. He said that there was no reason to doubt the veracity of members of the house, but there was reason to regret that it had been necessary to bring forward private conversations and letters in answer to Lord Eglinton's reckless accusation and unfounded attack,-Sir J Pakington complained of the triumphant tone adopted met Major Beresford in St. James's-square, who asked by Lord J. Russell, and considered the question as one him what position the Irish party would take up, and upon Lord Naas saying that he would ask Mr. Keegh, to Language which Mr. Keegh had been reported to

have used in regard to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and [-Sir J. TROLLOPE then moved to add a proviso, that described such language as tending to make disreputable the appointment of the person who had used it by a government whose members had taken part in passing that bill.—Mr. Keogn, in reply, said that Sir J. Pakington had taken new and unsafe ground, for that no meeting had occurred in Ireland on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill since the conversation with Lord Naas. He should be prepared, at proper time and place, to meet the new charge now raised without notice.-Mr. WHITE-SIDE condemned Lord J. Russell's apparent justification of Lord Clarendon, and dwelt upon the allegation that Mr. Keogh had made mob speeches "on the Sabbath."

—After some observations by Mr. Bentinck and Mr. VANCE, the subject dropped.

On the order for going into committee on the Succession Duty Bill, Sir W. Joliffe urged, upon various grounds, the postponement of the committee .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to consent to a proposal which he considered to be at variance with an understanding as to the course to be taken with the bill.—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Mullings, Sir J. Pak-INGTON, and Mr. Buck remarked upon the policy of the measure, and the house then went into committee upon the bill .- On the 2nd clause, describing the dispositions and devolutions of property which should be deemed to confer successions—and which was a long time under discussion—a motion by Mr. MULLINGS, to exempt past dispositions, was negatived without a division.—On reaching the 7th clause, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Friday, June 17, the house went into committee on the Succession Duty Bill, taking it up at the point, clause 7, where progress had been reported. There was considerable opposition, technical discussion, and putting of imaginary cases; but there was only one division, which was carried by the customary ministerial majority. The bill was advanced as far as clause 19.

On the motion for the third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, Mr. CONOLLY, Colonel KNOX, Lord Galway, and a fraction of the Irish members opposed the motion by moving the adjournment of the house four times in succession; the minority diminishing from 34 to 18.—Lord J. Russell accused them of factiously trying to make a minority overrule the majority, and was for yielding; but Mr. GLAD-STONE stood firm, and said the minority must yield. The bill was accordingly read a third time, but not

On Monday, June 20, Sir John PAKINGTON put some questions respecting the present state of Jamaica.— Lord J. Russell stated that despatches had been received relating to a political and financial crisis in that island; that those despatches had been under the serious consideration of the government, and that a plan had been adopted with reference to the financial powers now exercised by the House of Assembly which he

should hereafter explain to the house.

The house then resolved itself again into a committee upon the Succession Duty Bill, commencing with the 19th clause, in which a proviso was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no duty should be payable, on the determination of any lease purporting at the date thereof to be a lease at rack-rent, in respect to any interest accruing to the successor at its determination; which was agreed to, with the understanding that the exemption was to be extended to interests arising under leases falling within clause 24. A long discussion took place on the two ensuing clauses—the 20th, enacting that the interest of a successor in real property shall be considered as an annuity; and the 21st, providing rules for valuing lands, houses, &c. Various amendments were proposed in the latter clause, and at length the committee divided upon a motion by Sir J. TROLLOPE, to omit the words enacting that there shall be included in the estimate of the annual value of lands, &c., in the case of a successor not restricted from cutting the timber thereon, the computed annual value of such timber, not being timber planted or left standing for the shelter or ornament of a mansion house, and valued therewith: whe the motion for the omission of these words was carried against the government by 153 to 150.

any timber growing on such land should not be included in the estimate; but, after further debate, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

The house then went into committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, when certain resolutious relating to Stamp Duties were agreed to.

In a committee on the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition, the LORD ADVOCATE explained the nature of the tax, and a resolution whereon to found a bill was agreed to.

In committee on the Soap Duties Bill, Mr. J. WILSON stated that it was proposed to postpone the reduction of the duty on foreign soap imported until the 5th of July, 1854, and to provide that the privilege of importing soap from Ireland, duty free, shall take effect from the same date.

On Tucsday, June 21, the Liverpool Election Committee reported that Mr. Turner and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie were Unseated, on the ground of bribery and treating. The circumstances, were not, however, such as to induce the committee to recommend the house to postpone the issuing of the writ, or to institute further

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of Episcopal and Capitular Property. He commenced by pointing out what he believed to be the evils of the existing system of management, and explain∈d the means by which he anticipated, under a different system, a large surplus over the present one would be available for new churches, and for the payment of increased super-intendence. He believed that the means which he suggested, would supply the present wants of the church, and that as the population increased, appeals could be made effectually to the church's own resources. Part of his plan was to transfer the entire management of the property, with some slight exceptions, to the Estate Commissioners .- Lord John Russell considered that the bill itself should be seen before entering into the merits of the proposition, which was one of great importance, and entitled to serious consideration .- Mr. HUME approved generally of the proposal, but regretted that it did not touch the subject of education. He congratulated the house upon the progress of church reform, and drew a favourable omen from the fact that not even Sir Robert Inglis was there to oppose the present startling innovations.-Sir B. HALL was also delighted to see such questions assuming a tangible form and substance in the house.-Mr. EWART and Mr. PELLATT also expressed approval of the plan; and the latter, as a nonconformist, added a word for the dissenters.—Some further conversation ensued, and leave was given to bring in the bill. On Wednesday, June 22, Sir R. INGLIS moved the

second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill. While praising the measure for its moderation, he cited evidence to show that it was necessary. He particularly urged them to remember that the Council of Trent had recognised the probability of young women being confined in convents, and had directed the consures of the church against those guilty of confining them. Even in Roman Catholic countries measures had been taken for the protection of persons resident in convents; and he asked for a similar protection in this country—a protection which was not the less necessary because the cases which called for it might be few.—Mr. Phinn moved an amendment for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the necessity for a measure of this kind. With regard to the bill before the house, he was surprised that it had been drawn up by a lawyer, since it contained a falsehood in its preamble; and he further complained that if adopted it would destroy the most valuable element of liberty—that which declared every man's house to be his castle.-Mr. I. Butt seconded the amendment,-Mr. FAGAN opposed both the bill and the amendment .- Mr. NAPIER supported the amendment, as he considered the bill inadequate to meet the case. One of its deficiencies was that it did not enable the inmates of convents freely to dispose of the property under their control.-Lord J. Russell reiterated the arguments which he had, on the previous occasion, mged against the measure. Admitting that some

foreible cases had been eited, he could not see that either religious or personal liberty was in danger under the present system, as he believed that no person was at present resident in a convent, without the power to leave it if she chose, or who needed any protection not afforded by the existing law. He therefore opposed both the resolution and the amendment .- Mr. G. H. MOORE complained loudly of the illiberal feeling manifested against the catholics by the press, in society, everywhere in this country, which, nevertheless, professed to uphold the principles of civil and religious liberty. He examined the objects of the measure, and condemned it at every point as unnecessary and insulting. The house then became clamorous for a division, and the debate was continued for some time amid great noise and confusion. Mr. Chambers having replied, the house divided, when the motion for the second reading was negatived by 207 against 178, but a division was not taken upon the

amendment. On Thursday, June 23, on the second reading of the Bill for the Government of India, Lord STANLEY moved an amendment that in the opinion of the house further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permaneut government of India; and that at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement. He contended at great length that, considering the late period of the session, legislation on so important a subject was altogether unavoidable, even if delay were desirable upon other grounds. The main grounds, indeed, upon which delay was desirable, were that the opinions of the natives of India, and the classes generally most interested in the measure, had not yet been fully ascertained. He believed that public opinion was against the past system of government, and in favour of some change; but it was impossible to form a just opinion with regard to the past, or to legislate fairly for the future, until the most complete information had been obtained. It was urged on the other side that immediate legislation - of whatever nature - was the primary necessity. But he maintained that even the prompt settlement of the question, desirable as that might be, was a secondary object compared with its satisfactory settlement. He examined the arguments urged against delay, and dismissed them one by one. He reminded those who feared agitation and rebellion that there was a large military force in India, and that there was no Indian nationality; and that, at any rate, if there was any discontent, a measure of the kind pro-posed was not calculated to allay it. With regard to the measure proposed, he dwelt especially upon the fact that it is described as temporary, but was yet imposed for no particular period, and might last for all time. Proceeding next to examine the provisions of the measure itself, he referred in the first instance to the subject of patronage, with regard to which he thought the amount of reform proposed, besides being wrong in principle, was altogether disproportionate with Sir Charles Wood's statement under that head. The proposed change in the home government he described to be altogether inefficient. And with regard to both these heads, the bill had the disadvantage of being neither a proper measure of reform, nor a measure of continuance, to give time for such reform to be effected. He came next to the question of the Indian government, condemned the policy of carrying on expensive and exhausting wars; and showed their effect upon the revenue of the country. He traced the effect of those wars in the small amount expended upon public works and other useful objects. He then alluded to the system of judicature as calling for reform, and to the subject of education, as even more particularly demanding the attention of the Indian government. With regard to that government itself, he admitted that it had been in many respects successful, but still maintained that there was much in its administration during the last twenty years that called for inquiry.—Mr. Lowe answered Lord Stanley's arguments. He maintained that there was ample time to discuss the measure this session; and he argued, from the present state of India, and of the surcounding states, that immediate consideration of the question of our Indian government was called for .- Mr.

Phinn opposed the bill, because it was not the "large, liberal, and substantial" measure that the country expected, and had a right to expect. He considered that the responsibility of the government of India should rest with the crown, instead of being entrusted to irresponsible bodies, which resolved the authority into that of a mere plutocraey. He condemned the bill generally, as failing to provide for those important reforms which he believed to be necessary, and which he described .-Sir R. H. INGLIS made various objections to the bill; that it proposed to legislate for an indefinite period; that it destroyed much of the substance of the present system without providing an adequate substitute; and that it altered the constitution of the government. At the same time he believed that delay was not necessary, and might be dangerous; and on that ground he opposed the amendment. He hoped that the bill would be proceeded with at once, with such alterations as the wisdom of parliament might suggest. All that the house had to do was to provide for India a good form of government, and leave it for the Executive at home and in India to work out and fill up the details .- Mr. Henry BAILLIE considered that it was desirable to settle the question this session, but that it was still more desirable that the settlement should be permanent, whenever it took place. Under all circumstances, he did not consider the demand for delay unreasonable. -Mr. HERRIES, in a speech of great length and deliberate minuteness, expressed himself in favour of immediate legislation; and though he made many serious objections to the bill, yet he pre-ferred it to the amendment. The debate was then adiourned.

On Friday, June 24, the debate on the Government of India was resumed. Mr. Hume spoke in favour of the amendment. Mr. MACAULAY, in a powerful speech supported the second reading of the bill. It is no objection to the bill (he contended) that it is not finalit ought not to be final; it should be a large but cautious step in the path of progress. The improvement of the Indian Government in England is comparatively of small importance; the great thing to be done is to improve the administration in India; for India must be governed there, and not here. Every measure of which history will hereafter make mention has been taken without authority from the Home Government. Thus, reprimands from home followed the step taken in 1835 on the subject of Native education, the abolition of the transit-duties, the removal of the censorship from the press, and the making the coinage uniform. Upon the civil servants, from the governor-general down to the revenue-collector, depends the happiness or misery of the natives ;- "you may read (said Mr. Macaulay), the character of the collector in the eyes and garb of the population. As to patronage, if the governor-general were allowed to nominate the civil servants, the most monstrous age of jobbing the world has ever seen would And because the plan proposed by the commence. bill will fill the service with fit and superior men by the plan of competition, Mr. Macaulay was earnestly desirous it should pass without delay. He replied to the arguments of Lord Ellenborough on this subject; and cited a host of eases-among them that of Lord Ellenborough himself-to show that men who have shone in early academic examinations will most likely retain their superiority. He argued that the civil service must always be a close service; that the defects of the judicial department would be best remedied by the operation of the bill, which will raise the character of the service generally; and that it provides the best kind of admission for Natives who ean compete successfully against European candidates. Controverting Lord Ellenborough's views with respect to the effect of education on the natives, he said-"We shall not secure or prolong our dominion in India by attempting to exclude the Natives of that country from a share in its government, or by attempting to discourage their study of Western learning; and I will only say further, that, however that may be, I will never consent to keep them ignorant in order to keep them manageable, or to govern them in ignorance in order to govern them long."-The debate was carried on in favour of the amendment by Mr. BLACKETT, Mr. OTWAY, and Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Adderley, however,

suggested, that to make Lord Stanley's amendment suggested, that to make Lord Stanley's amendment assembly a suggested, that to make Lord Stanley's annual Lagrangian and Lagrangian Lagrangian and Lagrangian and Lagrangian Lagrangian Lagrangian and Lagrangian expediency of continuing the present government for two years .- Lord Jocelyn opposed the amendment, and agreed with the principle of the bill; reserving details .- Mr. MANGLES at once defended the Court of Directors and opposed the amendment. The debate was then adjourned.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords,-May 26th,-Aggravated Assaults Bill read a second time.—County Polls (Scotland) Bill commuted.—Common Lodging Houses Bill reported.—Hindoo Petition respecting law of inheritance.

27th.—Turkish Question, statement by Lord Clarendon.—
Succession Tax, Lord Malmesbury's motion for a Committee

negatived.

30th.—Conversion of Stock, Lord Chancellor's statement.-Cuban Slave Trade, petition from Jamaica presented by Lord Carlisle.—Maldon Election, Commission agreed to.

31st.—Alteration of Oaths Bill read a second time.—Aggra-

vated Assaults Bill reported.

June 2.—Conversion of Stock, further statement by Lord Chancellor.—Alteration of Oaths Bill thrown out on motion for going into committee.—Common Lodging House Bill, Aggravated Assaults Bili, and Evidence Amendment Bill

7th.—Earldom of Perth Bill read a second time.

9th.—Hackney Carriages Bill read a second time.—Income Tax Bill read a first time.

10th.—Hackney Carriages Bill committed.—Earldon of

Perth Bill read a third time. 13th.-Discussions on the Turkish Question.-Lord Ellen-

borough's speech on India. 14th.—Royal Assent to County Election Polls (Scotland) Bill and Aggravated Assaults Bill.

17th.—The Marquis of Westmeath's motion for a Committee

on Conduct of Mr. Keogh discussed and withdrawn.

20th.—Income Tax Bill read a second time.—Encumbered

Estates Bill (Ireland) read a second time.

23rd.—Charitable Trasts Bill, and Income Tax Bill passed through committee.—Leave granted to the Bishop of Oxford to bring in a bill to Facilitate the Exchange of Ecclesiastical Livinos

House of Commons.—May 23.—Report of Dockyard Committee.—Income Tax Bill, Col. Dunne's motion on Irish Taxation negatived—In Committee, Mr. Frewen's and Mr. Walpole's amendments negatived.—Succession Duty Bill read a first time.

26th.—Church Rates, Mr. Phillimore's motion negatived, and Mr. Clay's amendment negatived .- New Writ for Ply-

27th.—Turkish Question, statement by Lord J. Russell.— Income Tax Bill considered in committee.—Regulations of Assurances Bill read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—County Rates Bill committed

30th.-Income Tax Bill in committee.-Hackney Carriages

Bill read a third time.

31st.—Irish Church Revenues, Mr. Moore's motion for inquiry negatived. June 1st.—New Trials Bill thrown out.—Judges Exclusion

June 1st.—New Trais But thrown out.
Bill thrown out in motion for third reading.

Dill in committee. - Customs Acts in 2ud.—Income Tax Bill in committee. Customs Acts in committee—Hackney Carriages Bill passed. 3rd.—Income Tax Bill in committee.—Customs Acts re-ported.—Government of India, Sir C. Wood's statement of

proposed measure. 6th.—Income Tax Bill passed.—Government of India,

adjourned debate.

7th,-No House

Sth.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) in committee.
9th.—Government of India Bill read a first time.—Customs'
Duties, resolutions agreed to.—Excise Duty on Spirits Bill in committee.-New Writ for Clare.

10th.—Customs and Acts, resolutions agreed to and Bill ordered.—Succession Duty Bill read a second time.—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, and Customs' Duties on Spirits Bill committed.

13th.-Succession Duty Bill, Sir John Pakington's motion negatived.—Savings' Banks Bill read a second time.—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, amendments considered.

14th.—New Writ for Harwich.—Mr. Berkeley's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the Ballot, negatived.

15th.—Elections Bill considered in committee.—Combina-

tion of Workmen Bill passed. 16th.—Mr. Keogh's Government Appointment discussions.
—Succession Duty Bill considered in committee.—Scap Duties
Bill read a first time.—Simony Law amendment bill read a

first time. 17th.—Succession Duty Bill conidered in committee.— Excise Duties on Spirits Bill read a third time.—New Writs for Durham and Peterborough.

20th.—Succession Duty Bill considered in committee.— Sheriff's Court Bill (Scotland) passed through committee.— Soap Duties Bill passed through committee.

21st.—Episcopal and Capitular Property, leave given the reading negatived.

23rd.—Government of India Bill, Lord Stanley's amendment on question of second reading debated.

THE resignations by Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadleir of the offices held by them under government were withdrawn in consequence of a correspondence between Mr. Monsell and the Earl of Aberdeen, which was published by the former in the morning papers of the 6th inst. In this correspondence the reasons are given for the resignations, and also for their subsequent withdrawal: - Mr. Monsell, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen, dated the 2d inst., says he was not present in the House of Commons on the previous night, but had learned from the newspapers "that in the course of a discussion upon the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, Lord John Russell, who is the organ of the government in the House of Commons, spoke of the Roman Catholic Church in a manner which could not fail to be most offensive to the members of that communion. His lordship described, not individual members of the Roman Catholic Church, but that church itself, 'under the direction of its head,' as hostile to free institutions and disloyal to civil governments, and, therefore, the qualification which his lordship added to his censure could not apply to any who, like myself, are in deep and thorough unity of sentiment and spirit with that church and its head." Mr. Monsell adds that no Minister having expressed dissent from Lord J. Russell's opinions, they had gone forth as the opinions of the government, and therefore he could not with honour remain a member, as, though not complaining of the remain a member, as though not complaining of the vote, he could not pass by sentiments so hostile to the civil equality of the communion to which he belonged. Lord Aberdeen, in his reply, dated the 3d, expresses his concern at receiving the tender of resignation, and says:—"I have to inform you that while the vote on that occasion had the sanction of the government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which you complain are not shared by me nor by many of my colleagues. I wish this to be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise he justly charged with a departure from those feelings which, both in and out of office, I have held, and still hold, with regard to the Roman Catholic body, and the open avowal of which had appeared to several Roman Catholic gentlemen to justify them in accepting office under the government. spoken in the heat of debate are liable to be misappre-hended, and Lord John Russell desires me to say that he did not impute want of loyalty to the Roman Catholics, and that he expressly said that political and social equality ought to be maintained." Lord Aberdeen adds, that a similar communication had been made to Messrs. Keogh and Sadleir, and he trusted that, after this explanation, Mr. Monsell would not persevere in an intention which would cause him (Lord Aberdeen) sincere regret. To this Mr. Monsell's letter, dated June 4, replied that the above explanation showed that the sentiments of which he complained were not those of Lord Aberdeen's government. He (Mr. Monsell) could not conceal from himself, "That even the frank and generous consistency with which his lordship had acted on the occasion may prove insufficient, in some quarters, to allay the apprehension which has been excited. With me, however, it is otherwise." Mr. Monsell concludes by saying that, under these circumstances, he can have no hesitation to withdraw his resignation. Similar withdrawals of the resignations occurred in the cases of Messrs. Sadleir and Keogh.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

An appalling Suicide has been committed at the Bull and George Inn, Dartford, by Henry Lavender Culper, manager for Messrs. Saunders & Otley, publisher, in Conduit-street. He was single, and thirty-four years

old. He went to the Bull and George on the morning of the 7th inst., and was writing during a great part of the day. He went to bed at about eleven at night, having first smoked a cigar with the landford, and asked the girl to call him at seven. She did so, but received no answer. She went again about ten o'clock, and still receiving no reply, she announced it to her mistress, who instantly told her husband her fear that something was wrong, a recollection flashing across her mind that early in the morning she had heard the report of firearms. The landlord instantly sent for a constable, who burst the door open, when Mr. Culmer, partly dressed, was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, his head literally severed from his body, nothing but the vertebræ sustaining it. Close to his head was a razor; a pistol rec ntly discharged lay on the table covered with blood, and also another, likewise covered with blood, loaded, but having no cap on. A hole was discovered beside his ear, which had received the contents of the pistol, hut it is supposed that the first discharge not proving effective, he had taken up the second pistol, but could not discharge it, the cap being off, and that he then resorted to the razor He had said in a letter to a medical friend that he was in a depressed state of mind, and added that before he received his letter the hand which wrote it would be closed in death. His father had committed suicide about twelve years ago, and some family macters had preyed much on his mind. He had made an allowance to his mother, who, nevertheless, was constantly writing to him for money, and had latterly threatened to expose him to his employers if he did not give her more. This seemed to excite him very much, and to prey on his spirits, as there were no grounds for any exposure, the young man being highly trustworthy, and enjoying the full confidence of his employers. There was another source of trouble to him. He had been engaged to a young lady, who had broken off the correspondence in consequence of the frequently excited state of his mind. It appeared that he possessed some property, had made a will, and bore an unimpeachable character. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 8th inst., at

A coroner's inquest was held on the 8th inst., at Pentonville upon the body of John Gordon Bailey, F.R.S., &c., who committed Suicide the day before, by swallowing a large quantity of essential oil of almonds, at his residence, Penton-street. He was in the 30th year of his age, and was to have been married next August. The evidence went to prove that for some time past he had been in a state of nervous irritation, and talked of making away with hinself, though he followed his medical practice till the last day of his life, and exhibited no signs of absolute insanity. He was a rising man in his profession, the author of several medical works, and lecturer on midwifery to the Hunterian School of Medicine. The jury returned a verdict of

In the Insolvent Debtors Court, on the 11th inst., the Rev. Theodore Williams, vicar of Hendon, applied to be Discharged from Prison. The schedule contains 158 creditors and 70 debtors. The debts are 51,241L, and for 14,287L no consideration had been received, leaving the

insanity.

creditors and 70 debtors. The debts are 51,244L, and for 14,287L no consideration had been received, leaving the actual debts at 39,957L 5s. 8d., beginning at 1812. The debts due to the in-olvent are 6,522/. The income from tithes is about 800/. a-year, as vicar of Hendon; besides which the insolvent has had considerable West India property, and his wife has a separate estate of 400/. a-year. The insolvency was attributed to the great depreciation of West India property, and the losses sustained in the purchase of pictures. Several creditors appeared to oppose, but after some argument the opposition was withdrawn, and the insolvent was

sworn to the schedule and discharged.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 13th, the trial of John Richards, a young man, for feloniously entering the house of Mr. Crossley, a tradesman in Bentinck-street, was notable for a specimen of the Licence of the Bar in Defending a Client. Richards was found in a bedroom of the house, before he had time to purloin aything; he said he expected to meet a gentleman, but his real object was quite apperent. The bedroom was a the occupation of a lady, the widow of a military officer Mr. Sleigh, in defence of the accused, insinuated

that the young man had an appointment with the lady, and called on the jury to acquit him. The recorder condemned this attack on the character of an absent lady, made without the slightest proof. The verdict was "Guilty." A certificate was then produced to prove a former cenviction for felony. Mr. Sleigh intimated that if he had been aware of the existence of a previous conviction, he should not have suggested the defence he did. The prisoner said it was not suggested in his brief. Mr. Sleigh admitted that the defence was not suggested to him in his brief, but said that it occurred to him as a legitimate one to offer to the jury upon the facts of the case. The jury, however, joined in condemning the defence; and the Recorder repeated his strong disapprobation. The sentence on Richards was transportation for ten years.

At the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 13th. Mr. David Robertson Williamson, of Lawers, Perthshire, formerly an officer in the Coldstream Guards, pleaded guilty to a charge of Assaulting the Reverend William Robertson, minister of Monzievaird and Strowan. Mr. Williamson got admittance to the clergyman's house during his absence, waited for him in the study, and when he entered, violently beat him with a stick. The motive for the attack did not transpire. Sentence, nine months imprisonment. The culprit had been originally indicted for "hamesüken"—seeking after a person in his own domicile with the intention of using violence towards him; the extreme penalty for which ancient Scotch offence is death. The Solicitor-General withdrew this charge: the Court intimated that had Mr. Williamson been convicted of

it, he would have been transported.

William Wilson, the young man who Attempted to William Wilson, the young man who Attempted to Extort Money or a Government Situation from Mr. Gladsfone, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 15th. He pleaded guilty. His counsel stated that this plea was of the prisoner's own motion, not his lawyer's act. The offender had given way to a sudden morbid desire for notoriety by connecting his name with that of a man so distinguished as Mr. Gladstone. He had since exhibited contrition, and he threw himself on the mercy of the prosecutor. The connsel for the prosecution, stated that inquiries led to the belief that there was no collusion between the woman and Wilson. Mr. Gladstone had no personal feeling in the matter, and left the case entirely in the hands of the Witnesses were ealled to character. Wilson is a Scotchman, and has but recently been residing in London; the witnes es spoke only of his London life. The Chief Baron said it was important that the Court, in a case like this, should know something of the early career of the accused. Mr. Robinson remarked, that the prisoner could not bring witnesses from Scotland, on account of the expense. The Chief Baron said, Wilson might make an affidavit in mitiga-The Chief tion of punishment. His counsel said it should be done. On the following day the Chief Baron, after remarking that the prisoner's offence did not seem to be premeditated - that he did not systematically attempt by such means to gain a livelihood—passed the mitigated sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The prosecution against Mr. Hale for Manufacturing War-rockets at Rotherhithe has been abandoned. His solicitor has received a letter from Mr. Waddington, the Under-Secretary of State, announcing the fact, and that Government is willing that Mr. Hale should select one of four officers named to make a reasonable yet liberal valuation of the property seized. Mr. Hale has fixed on Colonel Chalmer, Inspector of Artillery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and now awaits his The prosecution has been withdrawn at the decision solicitation of Mr. Hale himself. On the 1st instant, he addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, stating that he was advised to plead guilty; that he never had the slightest idea that making rockets was a breach of the law, as he now knows it is; and praying that as the law was now sufficiently vindicated, the pending proceedings against him might be abandoned. On the 3d, Lord Palmerston, through Mr. Waddington, informed Mr. Hale that instructions should be given to the Crown counsel not to call him up for judgment.

An atrocious Murder has been committed at Glasgow. Boyd and Law, ship-carpenters, were drinking together at night; two loose women enticed them into a den in the New Vennel; there the men were plied with drugged drink until nearly insensible; then the women and a man who lived with one of them began to strip the carpenters of their clothes. Boyd had sufficient consciousness to know what was going on, and he resisted; but the wretches succeeded in stripping him. He threatened to call the police, upon which they dragged him to the window on the third story, and tossed him head foremost into the street. He fell on the back of his head, the skull was fractured, and he died on the spot. The murderers fled, leaving Law insensible from the drugged drink. But there had been witnesses of the crime: two destitute boys were lying under a bedstead in the room, doubtless torgotten by the murderers: some women living in the house had also peeped through a chick in the door, and witnessed the scenes. The police were quickly informed of the murder, and the wretches were arrested before they could escape from the city.

Francis Mead, a shoemaker, in Henry-street, Marylebone, has been committed for trial on the charge of having Killed his Wife. At the inquest on her body, the principal witnesses were the fellow-lodgers of the deceased and the son of the prisoner, a boy of fourteen. Mead was in the habit of frequently beating his wife most brutally. The lodgers, who do not seem to have been particularly humane, saw fatal violence going on, but never called in the police, it "not being their business to interfere in other people's affairs." One day the ness to interiere in other people's affairs." One day the man beat his wife until her face, head, and arms, were bruised and swollen; then kicked her and hurled her about the room, until he had broken two of her ribs, which, penetrating her lungs, brought on inflammation of those organs, of which she died. Mary Wynn, an acquaintance of deceased, said that she visited her, when she saw her husband sitting at her bedside. Witness asked how she met with the injuries. The husband eplied that on Saturday night his wife had been drinking, nd that on running away from him she fell down stairs nd fractured her ribs. He then asked his wife if she ished to say anything in witness's presence. She rejied, "What do you wish me to say? I forgive you, ad may the Lord forgive you. I have nothing to say; I die in peace." After a pause, she further said, 'Francis, I am dying: take care of my children, and dn't beat Frank." She requested to see her brother, wom she most affectionately embraced, and in about athour afterwards died. The jury found a verdict of "Lanslaughter" against Francis Mead.

hanslaughter against Francis Mead. In action in the Brompton County Court to recover fiften shillings for Medical Attendance, produced some anisement lately. The plaintiff, Mr. Gay, is a surgeon, in ld Brompton, and the defendant, Mr. Paine, is an umarried gentleman, living at Chelsea. Mr. Gay said he ad supplied the defendant with a mixture and a box of als, and had attended him six times, for which visits he darged half-a-crown each. He had not charged for the lixture. The defendant's solicitor said that his clien resided with a gentleman at Brompton, who had a famir of beautiful daughters. Mr. Gay, who was a sing man, was anxions to obtain an introduction to the younladies, with the view to choose a wife. With this objeche sought the services of Mr. Paine, who very foolisly pretended to be ill, and accordingly the profession services of Mr. Gay were sought, to alleviate the surrings of the patient. Mr. Paine, on being called, stated at Mr. Gay informed him of his wish to pay his attenths to a nice young lady, as he was sick of being single and he entreated witness to introduce him to one. He intioned and recommended the young ladies at their luse; but how to get an introduction was, for some tie, a poser to them. It could only be carried out by strayem; and it was devised by plaintiff and him-self them (defendant) should fall ill and write a letter to Mr. by to visit him. He felt unwell, and wrote the

took the stuff that was sent, but threw it to the dogs. As to the six visits the plaintiff had charged him for, it was a downright "do." was a downright "do." At any rate, five out of the six visits were paid to the young ladies, and Mr. Gay had the modesty and impudence to charge him half-a-crown for each of the wooing visits. Besides that, he was invited to dine each time. He never had any rash, saving the rashness of introducing the plaintiff to his saving the rashess of introducing the plantar to his friends. The Judge: I think, if it be a joke, it ought to be followed out. Fifteen shillings is, perhaps, too much to pay for it. My judgment will be for ten shillings, and that is not too much for a joke so rich as

A boy of twelve years old, the son of an agricultural labourer at Rockbeare, in Devonshire, lately committed Suicide by hanging himself. He worked for a neigh-bouring clergyman, at whose house he frequently slept. He left his father's cottage in good health and spirits, taking with him his food for the day. The night passed over, but the lad did not return. It was imagined that he was at his master's house; and on the third day the father made inquiries of one of the servants, but found that he had not been there. On going to the field where he had been at work, the boy was found hanging to the bough of a tree by his handkerchief. There were no marks of violence on him, and there can be no doubt that he had committed self-destruction. What could induce a lad of such tender years to commit so rash an act was the question at the inquest; but no one could assign any reason for it, as he had not evinced any distress of mind, and was in good health and spirits when seen at his work. A few months ago, however, his brother also committed suicide in the same way, and it is thought that this produced a morbid effect upon his mind, which led him to commit a similar act.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

An American emigrant ship has been Wrecked off the Bahama Islands, and almost all the passengers have perished. The William and Mary (a Baltimore vessel) left Liverpool in March last for New Orleans, with 208 passengers, principally Irish, Scotch, and German emi-grants. On the 3rd of May they entered the dangerous channels of the Bahamas with the most unfavourable weather. About seven in the morning the bark passed "the Hole in the Wall," the most southern point of the Island of Abaco, so called from one of the most prominent rocks on the coast being perforated with a large hole, which is visible from a considerable distance at Passing this in safety Captain Stinson steered for Stirrup Key, the weather becoming more clouded and the wind increasing. Till the afternoon the vessel kept on her course without accident, but at half-past eight o'clock she struck on a sunken rock. About fifteen minutes clapsed before she wore off, but she had scarcely got clear of this rock when she struck on another, and began to fill with water so rapidly as to render all labour at the pumps useless. At midnight the water had gained so rapidly on the sinking vessel that it was four feet in the hold, and at four a.m. eight feet. Scarcely had the day dawned when it was announced that there was ten feet of water in the hold, and the pumps were abandoned in despair. The boats were unshipped from the davits, but of four or five all except two were swamped. The captain and his erew and about 30 passengers got into these; the remainder, numbering little less than 200 souls, being left to their fate. There they stood on the deck, vainly calling for that assistance which it was impossible to render without risking the lives of the few who had got into the boats. In a few minutes after they left the vessel went down, and all on board, numbering about 170 human beings, perished. After beating about for some hours, the captain, first note proceed by Mr. Gay:—"Dear Sir,—I want to see and second mates, and crew, were taken up by you impliately. I am alarmingly ill. Yours, &c.—

Captain Cobb, of the brig Reuben Carver. The haste in which they were compelled to leave the vessel my boy. Mr. Gay came immediately. There was rendered it impossible for them to save any property, nothing hatever the matter with him, and he never. A letter from one of the surviving seamen gives an

appalling picture of the scene on board when the vessel! struck :- "Some were upon their knees, praying for the Lord to have mercy upon them—some were crying, others were running, catching hold of the officers and crew, begging them to save them, telling them that they were unfit to die, that they were unprepared to meet their God. Some, who had the evening previous been boasting of their infidelity, were the first upon their knees, and loudest in their cries for God to have mercy upon them. It now seemed evident to all that the ship would go down immediately. Men, who before this had acted their part nobly, now ceased to make any effort to save themselves or others. Some went to a cask of liquor that was between decks, and there forgot their dangers and troubles. The mate and myself went below about twelve to ascertain, if we could, the amount of water in the ship. It was then but little above the kelson, much less than was expected. We informed them on deck immediately, which seemed to encourage the hope that the ship might be kept affoat until some assistance could be procured. They laboured more earnestly at the pumps, and all who were willing to work were kept caulking the long boat. It was almost impossible, in fact, to get them to work, as they despaired of saving themselves. The mate and myself again went to the hold to find out whether the water was gaining, and found that there were seven or eight feet of water. We still endeavoured to encourage the passengers to work at the pumps, hoping that she might be kept affoat till daylight. At daylight we looked after the boats, and found that the quarter-boat was stove. The mate, not being aware of its condition, got into it and attempted to bale it, but, making no progress, he was finally compelled to give it up. He then got into the liteboat, not daring to return on board the sinking ship, which was at this time rapidly going down. I got into one of the boats that was stove, and hauled myself along by a rope running from the ship to the lifeboat, into which I got. I was followed by John Best, who jumped overboard and swam to the boat, which was now about as full as it would hold, The spray was breaking over it. The captain was the last who got into the lifeboat, and even then he had to be urged very strongly before he would consent to leave the vessel. When the passengers saw him leave the ship they knew there was no longer any hope, and became perfectly frantic with despair, screaming and calling wildly for that assistance which it was impossible to render them. As soon as the captain left, six of the crew, who still remained in the ship, got ready the longhoat, into which several of the passengers jumped indiscriminately. I never saw anything in my life so fearful. Women and men jumped overboard from the after part of the vessel near where the boat lay, and many were drowned. One of the crew who was in the longboat was compelled, with a hatchet, to keep off the passengers who were crowding into the boat, and who, if allowed to enter it, would undoubtedly have sunk it. We cut our boat loose from the vessel, rigged a sort of sail, and ran before the wind. The longboat followed immediately, and we kept company for a short distance, when we separated, but still kept in sight. We saw the longboat picked up between two and three hours after she left the vessel. About two hours later we were picked up by the Reuben Carver, Captain Cobb. I have only to say that we received every kindness and attention that the captain, his wife, and crew could render us."—As none of the papers of the vessel were saved it was impossible to give the names of all the passengers. The following are the names of those who were known to the sailors:—Mr. Brooks and wife, from England; Mr. Luke Steward and wife and two children, also from England. They were accompanied by a married daughter and her husband, the latter of by a married daughter and her husband, the latter of whom was supposed to be saved. Mr. Brown, a civil engineer, wife, and three sons; Mr. M'Clusky, wife, and eight or nine children, from Ireland; Ann Martin. Joanna Boes or Bores, from Kilkenny; Rose and Patrick Bryan; Dridget Donnelly, supposed to have been served. Selfbeen saved; Sally Archer and two or three children; John Dolan; Luke Cavanan; Miller, of Ediuburgh; Kiltee, Doyle, and O'Brien, from Ireland; Peto M'Donald; M. Aimé Bonne, a Frenchman.

The Aurora of Hull Foundered at Sea on the 20th of May. She had sailed from Hull on the 26th of April for New York, with a crew of 18 men and 24 passengers. On the 17th May, after encountering strong adverse winds, she made more water than usual, and the hands were kept constantly at the pumps, but, although the leak increased, no cause of alarm was suspected until. on the 19th, on the pumps not sucking, the mate went into the hold and found the water over the ground tier of casks. The ship was then put before the wind, so that both pumps could be worked, and the passengers assisted the crew in pumping. At four o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the ship was evidently settling down and the sea making a complete breach over her. Preparations for launching the boats were then made, but as the skiff was being lowered on to the deck a sea broke on board, dashed the boat into some spars, staved in her starboard bilge, and made her useless. The long boat was also unfortunate, the sea striking it, and staving in two planks of the larboard bilge, just as it was in a position for launching. All hope seemed now at an end, but by great efforts they succeeded in launching this boat. Six or eight of the crew jumped into her with buckets, and began baling her out, and two blankets were thrust over the hole. The boat was then made fast to the ship, and the master and some more of the crew got into her, and nailed a plank over the leak, which began to abate. It was then hauled to the ship, to take the passengers on board. The master desired the quarter-boat to be lowered, which had been previously cast adrift, and R. Hesk, W. Guest (seamen), and C. Powson (passenger) got into her, but they had only one oar, and the boat was unmanageable. Oars were thrown to them from the ship and from the long-boat, but could not reach them. The long-boat, however, was made fast to the ship, but a sea struck her, and the rope was broken and the long-boat driven off. Owing to the quantity of water in her, the crew were unable to row her back to the ship, and whilst they were baling out the water those in the ship hoisted a signal of distress, and the ship immediately went down head foremost, taking with her 26 souls. The jolly-boat was lost sight of durin the night. On Saturday, the 21st ult., the crew in the long-boat were picked up by the Volusia, M'Nab, f Belfast, from Havannah for Greenock, where they wee landed safely. The names of those saved are Josha landed safely. The names of those saved are Josha Cherry, master: Henry Appleby, first mate; William White, second mate; William Hopper, cook; George Laud, carpenter; Thomas Hall, Henry Pickertig, William Wardale, Robert Simpson, James Andersn, all able seamen; Henry Dennis Alcock, apprente; Samuel Taylor, ordinary seaman; Wm Feaston, pssenger. Those drowned are John Barker and vfe, Charles Bushly and wife, Charles Spink, wife, and wo children, George Drewery and wife, Thos. Batley and wife, Jane Porson, Mary Coomer, George Hill, Roert Pool, Wm. Parr, Charles Liddell, wife, and tree children, passengers; William Scholey, steward — Batchelor, sailmaker; William Mitchell Reed, arrentice; Richard Fletcher, ordinary seaman.

A fatal Boiler Explosion took place on boar the

A fatal Boiler Explosion took place on boar the "Times" steamer, as she was leaving Dublin, at the 26th of May, with a large number of passenge. A number of poor deck-passengers had gathered a the waist of the ship for the sake of the warmth, an these were all dreadfully scalded. Two children died rectly after, and ten more of the unfortunate people aftwards died in the Dublin hospitals. At an inquest onwo of the bodies, the Jury found, "that the caus of the bursting of the boiler is to be attributed to egross neglect of James Haig, Government Engineer Sveyor, in not making a proper inspection of the boil of the said steamer in April last; and we consider hi highly culpable in not giving up the key of the parlmentary safety-valve to the captain of the vessel at it time of his last inspection in April last." The Coron-deemed this verdict tantamount to one of "manslauger," and he issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. 112.

Another Boiler Explosion has occurred ashannon Harbour, on board a screw steamer which cries goods on the Grand Canal. The engineer was added to death, and the fireman dangerously injured. A destructive Fire broke out on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., about eleven o'clock, on the premises of the Gutta Pereha Company, in the Wharf-road, City-road. The premises were completely secure on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, Arthur Greville, a servant of the company, who lives in an adjoining cottage, observed smoke issuing from the basement story, ard gave the alarm. The engines speedily arrived, but before a supply of water could be obtained, the adjoining premises of Mr. Gorton, a patent fire-wood maker, were in danger of destruction. Two barges moored alongside the premises took fire, and were burnt to the water's edge. Though the Regent's Canal is at this point 120 feet wide, the zinc-mills and a Stafford-shire warehouse on the 'opposite side caught fire, and were 'for a while in imminent danger. The engines continued playing all night, and the fire was not completely subdued until Monday morning. The total loss is estimated at 100,000%.

The "John Melhuish," emigrant-ship, from London to Sydney, carrying 240 souls, Narrowly Escaped Destruction by Fire on her voyage. The mate went into the hold with a light, and presently rushed out with his clothes turning, exclaiming that the ship was on fire. Mr. Hayward, a passenger, heroically entered the hold, where brandy which was escaping from a eask was blazing; and while he attempted to overpower the flames with water, he held his thumb to a hole in the cask from whence the brandy was flowing. His hair, shirt, and clothes, were set on fire. Mr. Jenkins, the master, went to his assistance, and eventually the fire was subdued. The mate was then taken into custody for feloniously tapping the brandy-cask. The male passengers presented Mr. Hayward with a gold watch and chain, and the ladies gave a gold watch to the master, for their admirable conduct.

A frightful Accident has occurred on board her Majesty's ship London, Captain Hutton, during her passage from Lisbon, the ship at the time being in tow of the Impérieuse screw frigate. The tow-rope from the Impérieuse was joined to the London's chain messenger on the lower deck, the latter being made fast to a ring-bolt. The messenger does not seem to have been properly secured to the bits, and, a sudden strain taking place, the ringbolt was carried away, and the eable flew round with tremendous velocity and force, killing six men, who were sitting down to their dinner at the time, and Lieutenant Chapman, and wounding nine others. The force with which the chain-cable flew round may be judged from the fact that, striking against a thick stanchion, it broke it in half. This appalling accident seems to have arisen from want of due precaution in securing the chain messenger.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Combe and Mr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Bastard, of Charlton in Dorsetshire, had an interview on the 6th inst. with Lord Granville, the President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, on the subject of Extending Government Aid to Schools Instituted for Secular Instruction to the Children of the Working Classes, as well as to schools in which this instruction is combined with sectarian religious teaching. They stated that they were not opposed to religious instruction, but only desired that it should be given by the clergy, or by persons appointed by them, at separate hours, and that the common schoolmaster should teach secular knowledge, and its applications, and also the general principles of morals, in which all sects are agreed. They supported their views by an appeal to the practice and successful experience of New England, of the Irish Government schools and colleges, of the Birkbeck schools in London, and of the secular schools in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, and Manchester, in all of which places the working-elasses had shown that they appreciated the secular element of education highly, although separated

of applying the public money, contributed by the friends of secular instruction, in however small a fraction, to the support of sectarian schools, while all participation in it was denied to schools which they conscientiously preferred. Lord Granville promised that their case

should receive every consideration.

The Duke of Northumberland has given the sum of 20001, towards building a New Church in the Populous Parish of Isleworth. He has also offered a site in a most eligible situation. The endowment will be provided out of the vicarial rent-charge of the living; the present incumbent, the Reverend Henry Glossop, having liberally volunteered to give 1501. a year during his incumbency, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, as patrons, having agreed to set apart 1001. a year for the purpose, on and after the next presentation.

A New Church is to be Erected near Portman Square. Lord Portman has granted a site in Calmell Buildings for 4000l.—less than half the estimated value of the ground. At a preliminary meeting of residents, between

10001, and 20001, was subscribed.

The Lord Mayor of London is active in his efforts to Further Art-education in the Municipalities of the United Kingdom. On the 7th inst. eighty Mayors and Provosts dined at the Mansion-house; the Duke of Argyll and Earl Granville being also present. This was followed by a conference next morning; when Mr. Henry Cole and Dr. Lyon Playfair explained the views of the Government, and the assistance which the Board of Trade is prepared to give, -maintaining at the same time that art-education should be carried out entirely upon the self-supporting principle. This opinion was responded to with striking unanimity by the Mayors of Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Norwich, Chester, Leicester, Dublin, and by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The opinion of the conference was in favour of the proposal, now before the country, for engrafting upon the present system of primary education, tuition in the elementary principles of art and science. In the evening there was a grand conversazione at the Mansionhouse, attended by upwards of a thousand persons, including many ladies. A splendid array of educational apparatus, sent in by the great education societies, by the Master-General of the Ordnance, by the publishers, and by the Department of Practical Science and Art, was exhibited.

A meeting for the Relief of Fugitive Slaves in Canada was held on the 7th inst., at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. There were present Messrs, Robert Forster, Spicer, Hornan Fisher, Wm. Tyler, L. A. Chamerovzow, Rev. J. James, J. C. Galloway, and Rev. James Sherman. The Rev. S. R. Ward, delegate from the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, made a very interesting statement of the condition of the fugitive slaves who have escaped to Canada. The number escaping every year was not less than 3000, and is constantly increasing, The majority arrive at various points on a frontier of 700 miles almost destitute of clothing and of the necessaries of life. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada affords them temporary relief, until they procure work, which they usually do within a week, there being no case on record in which, except in the case of sickness, relief had to be extended beyond a period of six days after their arrival. In consequence, however, of the heavy claims of this nature upon the limited means of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, the committee had delegated Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this special purpose. The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward's mission, and a committee was appointed under his fordship to promote it. It was determined to hold a public meeting at the Freemason's Tavern at an early day, to afford Mr. Ward an opportunity of making a public statement as to the condition of the fugitive slave in Canada. The Earl of Shaftesbury having consented to preside on that occasion, a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Leith, and Manchester, in all of which places the working-elasses had shown that they appreciated the the St. Marylebone Female Charity School was celescular element of education highly, although separated brated on the Sth at the Freemason's Tavern. R. E. from sectarian religion. They urged also the injustice Broughton, Esq., the magistrate, presided, and was

supported by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Spry, John ding for the settlement of commercial disputes. Resolu-Whitmore, Esq. (churchwarden), Charles Elliott, Esq., A. Daniell, Esq., C. George, Esq., G. S. Spencer Smith, Esq., and a number of the leading and influential members of the present vestry and ratepayers of Marylebone. The children, 135 in number, were present in the gallery, and their appearance created the most lively sympathy. From the report, it appeared that this was the only charity school in the wealthy parish of Marylebone, and it was so excellently conducted that her Majesty the Queen had taken it as a model for her own school at Windsor. Notwichstanding this, all that had been raised during the year was 800%, and the committee were 900l in debt. An earnest appeal, therefore, to the wealthy inhabitants of Marylebone was requisite to sustain it, or, after existing for 103 years, the institu-tion must fall. We regret to add that the subscriptions were by no means adequate either to the excellence of the institution or worthy of the most wealthy parish in the kingdom.

A Meeting of Delegates from the various Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions in Connection with the Society of Arts, was held at the Society's Rooms on the 10th inst.; the delegates, about 400 in number, having previously gone in a body to visit the Crystal Palace at Sydenham by invitation of the Directors. At the meeting Prince Albert presided. In opening the proceedings he said: "Three years have now elapsed since this society last distributed its modals, and other rewards and testimonials. The interruption which has taken place has been owing to the Great Exhibition of 1851, the excitement it produced, and the large share it occupied in the public attention. In the maturing and carrying out of that Exhibition this society took a most active and effective part, and I am sure you will agree with me, that they have no reason to be ashamed of their exertions. During that space of time great progress has been made, and the prizes and rewards that will be distributed to-day show that the inventive genius and skill of the people of this country are making rapid strides to ultimate perfection. Mr. Solly (the secretary) read the report, and said that though for three years the society had not distributed prizes, it had done more than ever to advance the arts and manufactures of the country. If the prizes were now fewer, and smaller, it was because the altered spirit of the times rendered such encouragement less needed." Prince Albert then distributed the various prizes, after which thanks were voted to his royal highness.

The Camp on Chobham Common, formed for military duty and manœuvres on a great scale, was occupied on the 14th inst. by the troops for whom it was destined. The force assembled is from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. It comprises four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of Guards, two brigades of Infantry, each comprising three regiments; one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, three batteries of Horse Artillery, a company of Sappers, and a Pontoon train. The cavalry is composed of the Ist Life Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 15th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Colonel H. Bentinck commands the battalions of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. Sir De Lacy Evans commands the 1st Infantry Brigade, which consists of the 28th, the 93rd, and the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Major-General Fanc commands the #2nd, the 50th, and the 95th, forming the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield commands the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Vicars the Sappers and Miners, and Colonel II. D. Jones the Pontoon train. The entire Division is under the command of Lord Seaton, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Wood being Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Colonel Torrens Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Amendment of the Law was held on the 15th, Lord Brougham in the chair .- The report for the past year stated that a conference had been held in London, in November, on the been appointed to consider the whole subject having especial reference to the law of parenership. The Com-

tions condemnatory of the present system of Ecclesiastical Courts had been agreed to, but the subject was not disposed of. With respect to the law of landlord and tenant, the Committee recommended, that as the landlord, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, was entitled to compensation from his tenant for any injury done to his farm, so the tenant should be com-pensated for any improvements he might make: there ought also to be a special tribunal to adjudicate on these claims until some simple rules could be laid down in reference to them. Of new members, 50, including eight Members of Parliament, had joined the Society's ranks during the past year; the total number at present is 346. The receipts for the year were 6641, and the expenses 604l. After the reading of the report, Lord Wharncliffe moved a resolution, that it is desirable the Legislature should inquire into the present condition of the Inns of Court, "with a view to their restoration to the purposes for which they were originally designed." But this was held to east a censure prematurely on an honourable body; and Mr. Webster carried an amendment, simply expressing an opinion that the Legislature "should direct an inquiry into the conduct and revenue of the Inns of Court, and the purposes for which they were originally founded."

The annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor was held on the 15th, in the Central School-room, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that grants from the Queen's Letter Fund, voted in previous years, had been paid for aid in building 190 schools, providing accommodation for 23.799 children, together with 76 teachers' residences. No fewer than 189 schools had been received into direct union with the Society during the past year; making the total number of schools now in union 10,020. The last paragraph of the report speaks of the disputed question respecting the use of the Church Catechism, "During the past year applications have been made to the committee from several quarters to sanction particular interpretations of their terms of union. The committee have declined to do so, considering that the language of those terms is sufficiently clear and intelligible, and that the principle embodied cannot be mistaken. With respect to the management of schools, the committee, having no power to interfere, cannot undertake either to enforce the observance of the terms of union, or to relax the obligation incurred by accepting them. These questions are left to the good faith of the managers of schools and the due oversight of the bishops of the church; and the committee have full confidence that the managers of schools in union will so act up to the conditions upon which they have received aid from the Society as may best, under God's blessing, promote the object for which it was incorporated-' the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church." Lord Redesdale moved, and Mr. Beresford Hope seconded, a motion for the adjournment of the meeting; not to stifle discussion, but to avoid exciting displays. Mr. Archdeacon Demson opposed the motion. Referring to the Catechism dispute, he expressed a hope that the meeting would not lie under the stigma of having raised a great question, and yet refused to decide upon it. He demanded a specific declaration, did they or did they not approve the grants made to schools where the children of Nonconformists are instructed? Is instruction in the Catechism to be made a sine qua non? The Reverend Downes Willis supported Mr. Denison; but he was opposed by the Rev. Mr. Keble, the Rev. Canon Trevor, the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, and the Bishop of London. Mr. Keble stated that he had presented a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the committee respecting the mode of teaching the Liturgy and Catechism in the schools in union with the Society, and suggesting inquiry. That inquiry had been made, and the committee reported that the terms of the union had, with very few exceptions, been faithfully observed. He was satisfied with that report. They were about to assimilation of the mercantile law; and a committee had submit the documents on which that report was founded, and he thought that time ought to be given to the Society to examine them. This was the general argumittee on tribunals of commerce had reported against ment on that side. The Bishop of London pointed out them; admitting, at the same time, the necessity of provi- that it is not competent to the annual meeting or to the precated these discussions. It was finally resolved, by about twenty to one, to adjourn the meeting; and so the

proceedings ended.

The Board of Trade Returns of imports, exports, and shipping, for the month and four months ending on the 5th of May, present highly important and satisfactory results. The comparison of the month with the corresponding month of 1852, which in the last table showed an increase of exports touching upon 1,500,000l., now shows an increase of more than 2,300,000l., equal to nearly 45 per cent. The total exports of the month are 7,578,9107. For the four months the aggregate totals are 21,844,6637 in 1852, and 27,970,6337 in 1853, and an increase of 6,125,9707. There has been an increase in each month of the present year, the lowest being that in the month ending on the 5th of March, which was a little over 919,000%. The list of the thirty-one principal articles of export shows an increase under every head, with the exception of sheeps' wool and woollen yarn, the with the exception of sheeps' wool and woollen yarn, the former decrease being evidently due to the increased demand in our own country. The table of imports exhibits the same affluence. The import of wheat for the month has advanced from 220,791 quarters to 343,277 quarters; other descriptions of grain, from 174,666 to 226.261 quarters; Indian corn, from 122,321 to 174,128 quarters; flour and meal, from 416,002 to 535,939 cwt.; the quantities imported being the same as those taken for home consumption. Some items of increase are still more striking; of butter and cheese, for example, the import has increased from 50,000 cwt. to 65,000 cwt.; bacon, pork, lard, &c., from 37,000 to 101,000 cwt.; animals, from 8,130 head to 22,072. The increase in coffee, sugar, rice, spirits, and tobacco taken for home consumption has also been considerable. only decrease worth notice is that under the head of tea, of which the home consumption in the month under consideration was checked by the anticipation of the reduction of the duty. In regard to the importation of raw materials, that of cotton has increased from 971,130 ewt. to 1,073,068 cwt. Wool from 4,250,280lb., to 7,575,809lb.; our trade still demanding supplies which check the export. The shipping shows an increase under every head of the coasting and foreign trade, outwards and inwards, except that the vessels entered inwards for the month were slightly on the decrease.

The movement among the operatives for Increase of Wages is spreading throughout the country. Twenty thousand operatives in the cotton-factories of Stockport have struck for an increase of 6 per cent. on their pay. Eight or ten of the employers soon yielded their assent; but the greatest establishments, while they were willing to advance the pay of spinners, declared that the weavers were already remunerated above the ordinary rates of the district, and therefore they would make no advance in their case. The Manchester Police have demanded higher pay. Two hundred and fifty of the men have given notices of resignation unless their wages are increased. The workmen engaged in the glass bottle manufactories on the Tyne and Wear have demanded an advance of 4s, a week to all hands; the masters offer 2s, a week. The operatives in the Llynvi Ironworks, Maesteg, have now been on strike for some time, and there seems little prospect of an accommodation between them and the Company. The men meet on the mountain daily; but not the slightest disorder is permitted—no one is allowed to attend the meeting with even a walking-stick. The workmen at neighbouring places contribute largely to the support of the turn-outs. Throughout South Wales nearly all kinds of workmen have succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages; but in a few instances the masters have resisted their demands, and the men are idle.

The Archbishop of Dublin has given his Testimony in Favour of Mesmerism. Dr. Whateley lately presided at a meeting of the Dublin Mesmeric Association, when he observed "that he was aware he had placed himself in a position which would draw upon him much of obloquy and ridicule, but he believed that he had shoulders broad enough to bear it." He also observed, "that he was a living monument of the truth of mesmerism, having suffered severely for many years

body of the Society to direct the committee. He de-|from +!.cumatism. When the doctors had done their hest or worst, as the case might be, he was advised to have recourse to mesmerism as a last resource. In the course of one week he was perfectly cured, and has never since experienced any severe return of the complaint.'

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen and Royal family left Osborne, and returned to Buckingham-palace on the 27th May.

The Duke of Genoa, brother to the King of Sardinia, arrived in London on the 31st ult., on a visit to the Queen. He had previously visited Paris.

The King and Queen of Hanover arrived on the 16th

inst., on a visit to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty has signified her intention to cause a donation of 2007, to be made to the fund for the erection of the colossal statue of Richard Cour de Lion, by Baron Marochetti, in a conspicuous part of the metropolis, and Prince Albert has announced his intention to contribute 100% to the same object.

The Oxford "Commemoration," as it is called, on the breaking up of the university for the vacation, was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst. The Earl of Derby was installed as Chancellor of the university, with the usual ceremonies, and a number of persons, including the chief members of the late government, received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. There were the accus-

tomed dinners, balls, and other gaieties.

An American gentleman, Mr. Vanderbilt of New York, has arrived in England in a Monster Steam-Yacht belonging to himself, which is at present an object of general curiosity. The present is her first voyage, which she performed, from New York to Southampton, in ten days, eight hours, and forty minutes. She is of 2000 tons burden, and her dimensions are-length of keel, 260 feet; length of spar-deck, 270 feet; beam, 38 feet. The cylinders are sixty inches diameter, with ten feet stroke, and the paddle-wheels 34 feet in diameter. steam is generated in four boilers, each twenty-four feet long and ten feet diameter, with single return flues. Her cabins and interior arrangements are of the most commodious and elegant description. The North Star is of larger tonnage and greater power than the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht. She cost 500,000 dols., and her weekly expenses are about 350l., exclusive of fuel. The crew consists of nearly 100 men, including officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, &c. During one twentyfour hours the log shows that she ran 344 miles. Her consumption of coals has been 500 tons.

Sir John Key has been elected Chamberlain for the City of London. His competitor was Mr. Benjamin Scott.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Nelson Ward, the son of Horatia the daughter of Nelson, to a vacancy in the Registrar's Office.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest in the United States, has elected a number of British artists honorary members; among them, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. J. P. Knight, Mr. Maclise, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Mr. Stanfield;

Mr. Ruskin has also been elected.

The Princess, Carola Wasa, whose hand was sought by the Emperor of the French, was married at Dresden, on the 18th inst., to Prince Albert, of Saxony.

Obituary of Notable Bersons.

VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE RED SIR FRANCIS MASON, K.C.B., died at Eastbourne on the 27th ult., aged seventy-four.
LIEUT.-COLOREL FRANCIS FULLER, C.B., an old and distinguished officer, died on the 28th ult., at Greenwich, aged sixty-two.

The EARL of Ducte died on the 2nd inst., at Tortworth Park, Gloucestershire, in the fifty-second year of his age.
SECHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, BART., died on the 2nd inst., at Bath, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was the

author of several poems, tales, and translations.

Sir John Hope, Barr., M.P., died in London on the 5th inst.

General Lord Dacke died on the 2nd inst., at the age of

seventy-six. MR. JOSEPH COTTLE died on the 7th inst., at his residence, Firfield House, Knowle, near Bristol, in his eighty-fourth

Many no doubt are familiar with his name as the early friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey.

General Howard Vyse died at Stoke Court, near Windsor,

on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-nine.

MR. JAMES HARMER, of Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe, Kent, well known as Mr. Alderman Harmer, died on the 12th inst., at Cricklewood, in Middlesex, in the seventy-seventh year of

COUNT FRANCIS STADION died at Vienna on the 9th inst., of a paralytic affection, brought on by the excessive anxiety and fatigue which, as Minister of the Home Department, he underwent in the year 1848.

MR. MAURICE O'CONNELL, M.P., the eldest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, died suddenly on the 18th inst. The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY died on the 17th inst., in his

ninety-second year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Berar to the British government, in lieu of his debt and annual payment. Berar is an extensive tract of annual payment. Berar is an extensive country, and the great cotton district of India.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 22nd of April. The city of Nankin is reported to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. The British authorities at Shanghae had declined to lend any assistance in the defence of Nankin, or to take any part in the war except such as may be necessary for the protection of British property.

The intelligence from Jamaica is of an unpleasant character. The governor and the colonial legislature are in a state of hostility. On the 17th of May he opened the session with a speech to both houses. He pointed out that by the lapse of the revenue bills, and the want of provision for the expenses of government, the demands on the treasury, if the present state of things continue to the 10th October, will amount to 100,000%; that only some 20,000% would be forthcoming to meet legitimate demands; and that therefore the remaining 80,000l. would form an augmentation of the debt of the island. But as some of the creditors could not wait for the satisfaction of their claims, he intended to discharge the female convicts-then male convicts-and dismiss the police; as it was a delusion to suppose that the governor has authority to resort to the Commissariat or Imperial Government for assistance. He stated, that in one week not less than 11,000l. had been lost to the revenue by the lapse of the Import and Rum Duties Act; and he strongly reprobated the conduct of the Assembly in attempting, under cover of providing for the principal supplies, so to appropriate its grants as to defeat former permanent appropriations. He concluded with these recommendations—"Therefore, whensoever and in whatsoever manner opportunity and leisure may be found or created, I recommend that your attention should be given, first, to a regulation of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, by reductions which shall either be prospective or shall be made upon the basis of a fair and moderate compensation for existing interests; secondly, to the provision of a permanent fund for the payment of the reduced establishments; thirdly, to the enabling of the governor, for the time being, to employ ministerial officers, holding scats in the Assembly, to bring forward Government measures in that House.

The advices from Canada give accounts of serious riots at Quebec and Montreal, in consequence of Father Gavazzi's lectures upon the abuses of the Church of At Quebec the disturbance terminated without fatal results. A violent attack was made upon the chapel in which he was lecturing by a mob assembled outside, who burst into the chapel and attempted to force their way to the pulpit; but he was protected by a body of police till the arrival of the military, by whom he was safely escorted to his hotel. At Montreal the riot was unfortunately attended with bloodshed. The disturbance began by a conflict within the chapel in which Gavazzi was lecturing, between the rioters and the police, in which several persons were severely injured. When the lecture was concluded, and the people were leaving the chapel, another collision took place with the military, who had been called in. It

The Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to the 23rd of May. The most important article of intelligence is, that the Nizam had consented to cede littligence is, that the Fritish government, in lieu of his debt and date of the accounts.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

The Female Colonisation Society has received from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales a grant of 10,000%, to promote emigration. One of the objects of this Society is to help emigrants (by a judicious system of loans) to pay the cost of their passage. The society was established in May, 1850, and up to July, 1852, it sent out seven ships, with a total of 1,221 adults, 505 children, and 68 infants; the total advances to whom were 3,2721. 10s. 9d.; since then, owing to resolutions of the committee, only 11 families were sent out, at a cost of 1581, to the society, and above 9,0001, was received in remittances from Australia, by means of which 289 persons have gone out, or are about to sail. The society's books show a balance of 3,060*l*. The donations since its establishment amount to 8,442*l*., of which 3,820*l*. has been lent to 2,237 individuals. The report adds, that although the loans are for two years from the day of landing, 512l. 16s. 6d. has been already returned, and 1551. more has been advised, and other sums are doubtless in course of transmission, Under these circumstances, and with the grant of 10,000% the society met on the 7th inst., to determine on future operations. Mr. S. Herbert presided. Lord Shaftesbury, Messrs. R. Lowe, M.P., S. Donaldson, Chance of Birmingham, Mrs. Chisholm, and Count Streletzki were present. Mrs. Chisholm stated that the operations had extended beyond the powers of any committee, actuated by benevolence, to manage; and after some discussion, it was arranged to re-constitute the working of the society, and to appoint a paid secretary. The office expenses are to be defrayed from the balance of 3,0602., and the colonial grant is to be strictly applied to the "assisted agranges of the strictly applied to the "assisted that on her likes there Mrs. Chisholm stated that on her lists there passages. are 300 adults ready with 151, each, out of the 201. required for the voyage; 150 with 121., and 600 with 51. each, showing how economically the funds can be administered. By advancing 5t to each individual, 1,0001, would enable 200 persons to emigrate, and a new act of the Legislative Assembly provides stringently for the recovery of the loans .- A very large emigration still continues from various districts in the south of Wales, Large bodies of Mormonites, principally from Carmar-thenshire and Glamorgan, still continue to leave their native land for the banks of the Salt Lake. Labour is now scarce in most parts of Wales.

The Female Emigration Fund, established under Mr. Sydney Herbert's presidency, has determined on very widely extending its scale of operations. It will be recollected that this fund was established in the winter of 1849, for the purpose of affording assistance to dis-tressed London needlewomen who were desirous to emigrate. Upwards of 1,200 of this class have been sent out to the colonies, and 24,000% has been usefully expended in the work of emigration upon this plan. It is now found that the class for whom the advantages of the fund were originally intended are better employed, and consequently less desirons to emigrate. At the same time, the funds of the Association are at so low an ebb, that it appears impossible to continue any system of free emigration on a scale sufficiently large to be generally

beneficial. Under these eircumstances, it has been resolved by the committee that no more free passages for emigrants should be offered, but that the advantages of the fund should be extended to any females desirous to emigrate, without distinction of age, residence, or occupation, upon a payment of 221, for each emigrant, being nearly 10%, less than the present rate of charge for intermediate passengers, found with stores, bed, bedding, mess-utensils, and all the other equipments furnished by this Society. The emigrants going out under the protection of this Society will thus have a great pecuniary are to be boon conferred on them, as well as other considerable of July.

advantages. Arrangements have been entered into with Messrs. Green and Co., at Blackwall, for the emigration of these parties in their first-class London ships, and the emigrants will be received into the Emigrants' Home, in London, prior to embarkation. During the voyage, they will be placed under the care of an experienced surgeon and matron, and upon their arrival in the colony they will have all the advantages of the Government Home, and the Immigration Inspector's experience and counsel. The first party of emigrants on this system are to be despatched in a first-class ship at the latter end

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

dispute with Russia, continues to be uncertain and contradictory. The diplomatic negociations have been broken off by the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople; and it is said that the Emperor of Constantinope, and it is said that the Emperor of Russia has rejected the proffered mediation of England, Austria, Prussia and France. No hostile movement had been made by Russia at the date of the last accounts, but the Turks are actively mustering their forces to meet the Russians should they cross the Pruth. On the 13th inst. the English fleet anchored in Besika | United States.

The intelligence from Constantinople respecting the | Bay, near the straits of the Dardanelles, where the French fleet was also expected.

> The advices from New York to the 11th inst. are of no political importance. The Earl of Ellesmere and the English commissioners to the New York Exhibition arrived there on the 10th. Each commissioner has a separate mission, and the general scope of their inquiries will comprise the industrial resources of the

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE past month has been singularly barren of publications having any marked character or special interest, and even the number of miscellaneous books and pamphlets has been greatly less than it usually is at this

season of the year.

Mr. George Finlay has completed a History of the Byzantine Empire, or rather of that instructive period of it, comprised between 716 and 1057, in a single octavo volume which appears opportunely. Mr. Arthur Martineau has, in a smaller volume, sketched Church History in England to the Reformation. In a curious volume filled with that kind of laborious and very valuable, though rather clumsy original investigation, so much less common now than in the last century, Mr. Beale Poste has given us Britannic Researches, or New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. His eminence the Cardinal Wiseman has collected, in three goodly octavos, his Essays on Various Subjects. Mr. Thackeray has collected, and annotated, his lectures on the English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century. Doctor Vaughan has re-written, with large additions, his memoir of the Life of Wycliffe. Mr. John Allen has expounded his views of nonconformity, and his objection to ecclesiastical establishments, in a large octavo entitled State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ. Miss Costello has written a Memoir of Mary Christ. Miss Costello has written a Memoir of Mary the Young Duchess of Burguidy and her Contemporaries. Mr. Francis, who has already given us the romance of the Bank and the Stock Exchange, now entertains us with his Chronicles of Life Assurance.

A new volume of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformance of the Reforman mation has appeared simultaneously in English and French, of which the special subject is the com-mencement of the Reformation in England. Mr. Edward Strachey has discussed, with reference to recent disquisitions and discoveries, Hebrew Politics in the times of Sargon and Schnacherib. And there has been collected into one large volume, without abridgment, all those Contributions to the Edinburgh Review by Francis Jeffrey, which formerly filled four octavos.

When to these have been added a few books of travel, and two or three of poetry and poetical criticism, all the literature of the month will have been mentioned that may fairly claim notice in our narrative.

Mr. Dyce has contributed to recent discussions on the

Shakespeare, Mr. Collier has sent forth, with some enlargement, and a not very judicious adherence to the most obviously hazardous "corrections," a new edition of his manuscript-corrector's Notes and Emendations. A new rhymed version of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered has been made by Mr. Alexander Cuningham Robertson. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has published several original poems in the third volume of his collected Poetical and Dramatic Works. Mr. Bode, late student of Christ-church, has turned into spirited verse several of the early and delightful traditions of the Father of History, to which he gives the name of Ballads from Herodotus. Little volumes entitled Poems have also been published by Mr. Archer Gurney, and (once a formidable name in poetical literature) Mr. John Dennis. To turn from the poets to the travellers, Mr. Palliser's Solitary Rambles and Adventures of a Hunter in the Prairies takes us to the least frequented scene, and entertains us with more dangerous encounters than any since Mr. Cumming Bruce's, Commander Inglefield earries us on one more Summer Search for Sir John Franklin, Mr. Cayley takes us into Spain, and from his Saddle-bags (Las Alforjas, such is the title of his volumes) empties out upon us his observations on the country and people there. An underground traveller has explored Our Coaland our Coal-Pits. Colonel Churchill has described Mount Lebanon for us in three good-sized octavos, which contain the results of a ten years' residence among the tribes, from 1842 to last year. Finally we have to mention Mr. John Barrow's Towr on the Continent in 1852, and Miss Selina Banbury's Life in Sweden with Excursions in Norway and Denmark.

The subject of India still gives occasion for innumerable pamphlets, the most striking of which, since our last publication, have been Mr. Clark Marsham's Letter to Mr. Bright; the sixth, seventh, and eighth of the Tracts on India Reform; a criticism by a native on The Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency; a review by Mr. Kerr, of Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency from 1835 to 1851; and a larger treatise, by Major Hough, on India as it Ought to Be. The spirited writer on the Morality of Public Men has again discoursed on the same theme, enriched as it has been by several illustrations "since his last;" and the Registration of Assurances Bill has called forth several text of our great dramatic poet, A Few Words about letters both for and against the ministerial scheme.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 18th inst., £18,635,826.

TATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold. stand	ner oz.	£3	17	9	Silver bars,	per oz.	5	13
Do., dust,	,,,	3	16	0	Silver bars, Mexican dollars,	٠,,		115

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris	0:48 prem.	New York	0.05 disct
Hamburgh	0.12 ,,		

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jun., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	993 993 1024 515 230 8s. pm.	101 513 228 par.	983-7 993 102-24 2294 28. to 58. 1

RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
Brighton & S. Coast	105½	103	104-5	£245,377
Blackwall	92	83	87-9	27,788
Caledonian Eastern Counties	69½ 134	663 123	663 134	221,362 377,449
Edinb. and Glasgow	72	69	72	93,294
Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	112	110	110-12	107,800
Great Northern	90	85	86-72	352,508
Great Western	914	S71/2	893	451,841
Lancash. & Yorksh.	801	771	703	434,625
London & N. Westn.	1188	114		1,035,557
London & S. Westn. Midland	90± 75≩	$\frac{88\frac{1}{2}}{71\frac{1}{2}}$	90-1	256,114
Midland South-East, & Dover	76 76	703	72½ 71¾	557,223 348,372
York, Newe., & Ber.	721	684	69-704)	
& York & N. Midld.	65	59	60-1	552,325

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per cent., 100 Chilian 6 per cent., 104 Danish 2½ per cent., 85 Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 963 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French 4½ per cent., 102f. 50c. Mexican 5 per cent., 28½ Pernvian 5 p. cent. defd., 59 Portuguese 4 per cent., 30§ Russian 5 per cent., 1102 Spanish 3 per cent., $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ -Sardinian 5 per cent., $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$

RAILWAYS.

East Belgian Junet. 3 to 14 pm. Gd. Junet. of France, 1 tol pm. Luxembourg, 63 to 71/2 Northern of France, 353 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½ to 9 Paris and Orleans, 41 to 43 Paris and Lyons, 16 to 16 pm. Paris and Rouen, 39 to 41 Paris and Strasbourg, 36 to 365 Rouen and Havre, 18 to 191 South of France, 4 to 5 pm. West Flanders, 4 to 5 West of France, 81-3 pm.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

MINES.

BANKS.

Australasian Australian 3 to 3½ Do. Cordillera par. Do. Freehold \(\frac{1}{2}\) dis.
Brit. Australian \(\frac{1}{2}\) fun.
Colonial Gold \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\). Lake Bathurst § to ½ dis. Port Philip ½ prem. South Australian par.

Australasian 813 to 865 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 10% pm. Ind, Aust. and China 34 pm. Ludn. Aust. and India par.

East Indian .. $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ prem. Upper India . . . $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Ind. Peninsula . $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$,
Madras . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, Queb. and Richmond - 3-5 ,,

STEAM COMPANIES.

Australia Direct. Australian Royal Mail.... 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural 72-4 | NorthBrtishAustralian.14pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ts.	R	ye.	Bea	ins,	Pe	as.
ending-	.2.	d.	8.	đ.	s.	đ.	s.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.
May 21 — 28	43	11	30	11 6	18	8	35 33	8	36 36	7	32 32	7
June 4 — 11	43 43	3 11	29 23	6 10	18 18	10	34 34	9	36 38	9	33 34	8

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt. Town. Malting Barley ,, 20 - 24Oats, best, Flour-Town made, persk. 39-44 Country household 35—38
American, per barl, 23—25 Indian Corn, per qr. 32—35 CATTLE— s. d. s. d. Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 4 32 - 35Calves ..., 4 0-5 Sheep...., 3 4-4 Pigs ... , 3 10-4
WooL, per lb.—
South Downs 1 0-1
Kentish fleeces 1 2-1 3 10-4 Flannel wool.. 0 11 — 1 Australian 1 2—2 8 Cape 1 0—2 0 Spanish 1 0—1 10

METALS

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 135l, 10s. Iron, Pigs, 5l.; Rails, 7l, 15s. to 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig. 24l. 5s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 19l. 5s. to 20l. Tin, English block, 1111; Banca, 112l.; Spelter, 20l.; Zine, 271.

Provisions.

Bacon, per cwt.-Irish, 62s. American, 72s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Irish India, per cwt., 90s.; Hambro', 100s.; American, 86s. to 100s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 11d. to 1s, 2d.; Dorset, per ewt., 92s, to 108s; 1rish, 92s. to 98s.; Dutch, 34s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 52s. to 80s.; Dutch, 84s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 62s.

Hams-York, 76s. to 85s.; Irish, 76s, to 80s.; West-phalia, 50s, to 68s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to180s. Pork, per 8 lb., 3s. to 4s. 4d. VEAL, 2s. 4d. to 5s.

per qr. 59 to 63 | Hav.... per load 3 | 5 to 4 | 8 30-32 Clover.. , 4 0-5 Straw ...

 $1 - 8 \rightarrow 1 - 15$ Guano, Peruv., p. ton, 97. to 121. Linseedcake, perton, 8/. to 9l. Rape cake, ditto, 41. 10s. to 51.7s. Bones, ditto, 4l. 1s. Hops.—Kents, midd. 112s. to

11098.—Rents, midd. 1128. to 1688.; Sussex, 1128. to 1498. Poultry — Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 2s.—9s.; Chicks, 2s.9d.—3s.6d.; Ducks, 2s.6d.; Geese, 4s. 0d.—7s.; Turkeys, 4s. 0d.—8s.; Pigeons, 9d. Hipes, &c.—Market, 96 lbs.,

11058, &c.—sarract, 30 108., 2\frac{1}{2}d. -(\frac{1}{2}d.) do., do., 50 lbs., 2\frac{3}{2}d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lbs., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123 22s.—58s. Rough Tal., 23s. 6d'

Gallipol per ton, 70l.; Sperm, 86l.; Pale Seal, 39l.; Rape, 36l. to 38l.; Cocoa-nut, 35l. to 38/.; Palm, 36l. 5s.; Linseed, 471. 3s.

Tallow — Australian, Sheep, 47l, 10s. to 48l, 10s.; Russia, 49l, to 49l, 10s.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 39s-to 45s.; Bahia, 25s. to 28s Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Na-tive, 46s. to 47s.; Do., Plantation, 54s. to 75s.; Mocha, 66s. to 84s.; Jamaica, 80s. to 86s.; Java, 41s. to 54s. Costa Rica, 50s. to 74s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s.; Bengal, 10s. to 12s.; Patna,

13s. to 16s. Sugar—Barbadoes, per ewt., 37s. to 38s.; Mauritius, 33s. to 38s; Bengal, 31s. to 36s.; Madras, 36s. to 42s. 6d,; Havannah, 34s. to 42s. 6d.

Refiner — Standard humps, 46s. to 48s.; Bastards, 25s. to 34s. 6d.; Crushed, 28s. to 29s. Tea, per lb.—Congou, 1s. 04d.

to 1s. 2½d.; Souchong, 1s. 7d, to 1s. 11d.; Hyson, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.

EMIGRATION RECORD

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colomes,	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To April 30 May	22,800 6680	8995 6077	75,747 25,203	599 147	108,141 38,197
To May 31	2,9480	15,072	101,040	746	146,338

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE Australian Ports per Sailing Vessel.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	£6 0 to £7
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15	5 0 — 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	4 10 — 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 10	5 0 — 0

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

FROM THE 27TH JUNE TO THE 27TH JULY.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, June 27, Lord Lyndhurst moved for a copy of the State Paper published in the "Gazette" of St. Petersburg, and having reference to the Eastern question. "As," said his lordship, "I am not in any way connected with her Majesty's government, I may venture, without creating any embarrassment, to state that if the copy of that document which I have seen be correct, it is one of the most fallacious—one of the most illogical—one of the most offensive—and one of the most illuming documents of that description that I have ever had the misfortune to read."—The Earl of Aperdeen said that it would not be convenient to lay a copy of this note on the table of the house just at the present moment, but he might not be indisposed to do so in the course of a few days.

On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, their lordships agreed to the address of the House of Commons for a commission to inquire into the Corrupt Practices at Elections at Barnstaple and Tynemouth. The former was agreed to unanimously; the latter was earried, after a division, by a majority of 33 to 13.

The third reading of the Income-Tax Bill was agreed to after some opposition from Lord Brougham, and the bill was passed after a long discussion, in which amendments, severally proposed by the Earl of Wicklow and the Earl of Lucan, were negatived after a division.

On Thursday, June 30, the Duke of NEWCASTLE called attention to the unfortunate dissensions which have arisen between the governor and the assembly of the Island of Jamaica. Having claborately traced the constitutional history of the colony, and shown the anomalous condition to which it was now reduced, the noble duke observed that the quarrels between the executive and the assembly had reached such a point that the latter body had refused to pass the necessary measures for the collection of the revenue, and that by the cessation of the import duties and rum duties acts, 1000l. per day was being lost to the revenue of the In this emergency Sir Charles Grey, the governor, had promised to issue a commission similar to that of 1830, which should be empowered to enact such peremptory ordinances as might be required. But her Majesty's government were first determined to appoint a new governor, and try whether a pacific solution of the difficulty which had arisen might not be possible. For this purpose the choice of her Majesty's government had rested upon Mr. Barkly, the late governor of Guiana. It was further the intention of the government to introduce some changes in the composition of the executive council, and other financial reforms which would tend to the prosperity of the island.—The Earl of Derby expressed his approval of the course which her Majesty's government had proposed to adopt.-After a few remarks from Earl GREY, in which he warned the house that the blacks would soon possess an ascendancy in the assembly of Jamaica, the subject dropped.

On Friday, July 1, the Earl of ALBEMARLE presented petitions from the corporation of Birmingham, and the Manchester Commercial Association, praying for modifications of the India Bill, and for substantial improvements in the tenure of land in that country. Both petitions were referred to the select committee on Indian territories.

On the report of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill an amendment was moved by Lord St. LEONARDS, limiting the duration of the act to one year. This amendment, upon a division, was negatived by a majority of 9.

On Monday, July 4, the Earl of HARROWBY moved that their lordships should go into committee on the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill. The Earl of Powis opposed the motion, and a discussion followed, in which the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Bath, and the Earl of Malmesbury joined, and ultimately the bill was considered in committee.

The third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill was moved. Lord MONTEAGLE opposed the motion, and the Earl of DERRY expressed his opinion that the government would find it necessary to retrace their steps.—Earl Granville replied, and the bill was read a third time.

On Tuesday, July 5, the Earl of Shaffesbury, in moving the re-commitment of the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, drew a powerful picture of the present state of mendicancy in the metropolis; showed its connection with crime; and especially urged the importance of checking it in its juvenile rather than in its matured form. For this object he considered the bill to be eminently adapted. In committee upon the bill, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Brougham, while cordially concurring in its object, made legal objections to its form, which they considered insuperable. A conversation took place, which resulted in the bill being reported pro formá, in order that it might be referred to a select committee, and the opinion of the poor-law board ascertained.

On Thursday, July 7, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, after some conversation, withdrew his motion on the subject of the Turkish and Russian Question.

On Monday, July 11, the Earl of Hardwick easiled the attention of the house to the order in council of the 25th June, 1851, bearing upon the Promotion and Retirement of Officers in the Navy. He had no wish to make any attack upon the government, because they had nothing to do with the order in question, but he hoped that the effect of his calling the attention of their lordships to the subject would be to cause a reform of the practice at present existing, and that justice would he done to the officers in her Majesty's naval service. He went on to explain the grievances he desired to have remedied.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he would, without giving any pledge, or expressing any opinions, engage that Sir James Graham should have the subject brought under his consideration; and no doubt he would make such regulations as would give satisfaction.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Transportation of Offenders Bill. His experience (he said) in criminal courts had convinced him that transportation answered the end of punishment better than anything else that could have been devised. It had all the main ingredients of secondary punishments; it had a maximum in apprehension and a minimum in endurance; it excited great terror, without, perhaps, eventually inflicting great pain, and he knew not what they could look to better. If the united kingdom alone were concerned, he should have deprecated the removal of transportation from the statute-hook, to any great degree, as a punishment for crime. But we were bound also to consider the interests of our numerous colonies. The opinion of these colonies having been, in an unmis-

takable manner, manifested against receiving any more convicts, we must sooner or later discontinue sending them to these dependencies. The question arose, what number could be sent to the only colony, Western Australia, which was still willing to receive them? That point ascertained, their only course was to determine which of those offenders whom they had been in the habit of transporting, should continue to be sent out. Treating transportation as the next to capital punishment, all they could do was to take off from the bottom, as it were, of the criminal class as large a number as the colony was willing or able to receive. It was impossible to ascertain that number with absolute accuracy, but it might be assumed at from 800 to 1000 annually. came the question-from which set of convicts the punishment of transportation should be removed? His lordship then went into details in reference to the proposed measure. He thought that we should only leave as subjects for transportation those who were now liable for fourteen years and upwards, including cases of receiving stolen goods, outrages, assaults on the person, attempts to do grievous hodily harm, house-breaking, burglary, cattle-stealing, and matters of that sort. The only remaining question was, what should be submitted as a punishment for the remainder? He thought that those who would have been transported for seven years should henceforth be kept in penal servitude for a term of four years; those transported for ten years undergo a penal servitude of six years; those for fifteen, one of eight: and those above fifteen, one of ten years.—Earl GREY declared that experience had proved that transportation, as formerly carried out, had proved one of the most effectual preventives of crime, and complained that the Lord Chancellor had not sufficiently developed the system of secondary punishments which it was proposed to substitute for transportation. -Lord Brougham regretted that transportation was about in any degree to be abolished. He thought infant training-schools and a good police the best preventives of crime.-The Duke of Newcastle expressed his entire acquiescence in the regrets expressed by Lord Grey and Lord Brougham at the cessation of transportation. The excuse, however, for that cessation was to be found in its absolute necessity, and, with a view to meet the altered circumstances of the times, the present measure had been introduced as a first step towards the improvement of our penal system .- Lord CAMPBELL supported the second reading, but said, when he agreed to this bill, it must be understood to be without prejudice to the government efforts still to continue trans-Western Australia, but he thought new places might be found. He was told by those conversant with the subject that there were other spots on the great continent of Australia to which they might advantageously send convicts, and it might be done to the Falkland Islands. He hoped the government would use their best efforts to continue transportation in that way .- The Marquis of CLANRICARDE hoped that there would be some clearer statement as to what was to be done with the convicts to whom promises had been made, because he understood that from 800 to 1200 would be let loose upon society in this country .- The bill was then read a second time.

On Tuesday, July 12, Lord LYNDHURST asked if the Earl of Clarendon had received a copy of Count Nessel-rode's Note, (to which attention had been called by his lordship on the 27th of June) in the Russian language, and if so, whether he would produce it. He understood that Lord John Russell had not interpreted a particular passage in that document as intimating that Russia would not withdraw from the Danubian principalities until her demands were satisfied, and the combined fleets had withdrawn from the Turkish waters. He himself did put that interpretation upon the passage, and he asked Lord Clarendon his opinion. The Earl of CLARENDON said :- "I believe that there are some differences between the Russian document issued for home consumption for the use of the Russian people, and the translation which has been sent abroad, more particularly I believe with respect to the word 'perfidious' as applied to the violation of the sultan's word. I believe that there is a Russian original of this docu-

ment at the Foreign-office, and I certainly see no objection to laving it on your lordships' table. With respect to the third question of my noble and learned friend, I believe that when Lord J. Russell answered the question put to him in the House of Commons yesterday, he had not had an opportunity of reading the note. I do not not had an opportunity of reading the note. entirely take the same view as my noble and learned friend appears to do of what is stated in that note, but I certainly can have no hesitation in saying that we do not consider that the presence of the British and French fleets in Besika Bay is at all similar, or that it can in any way be compared, to the occupation of the Danubian principalities, and certainly no condition with respect to the departure of the one or the evacuation of the other will be made."—A conversation then took place with regard to the particular wording of the passage in question. It was brought to a close by Lord CLARENDON, who said that certain expressions quoted by Lord Lyndhurst were founded upon incorrect statements.

On Thursday, July 14, Lord St. Leonards announced that it was not his intention to press the Criminal Law

Amendment Bill during the present session. The Church Building Acts Amendment Bill was

withdrawn by Lord HARROWBY. The report of the Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill

was brought up and received.
On Friday, July 15, Lord BROUGHAM complained of the delay which had taken place in the other house of parliament with regard to the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill. The bill had been permitted to remain sleeping in the House of Commons ever since the 5th of June,-The LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord CAMPBELL concurred in expressions of regret that the bill had not received earlier attention at the hands of the lower house.

The Earl of Ellenborough, in moving for certain returns connected with the Government of India, took occasion to urge the importance of increasing the Indian army rather by her Majesty's than the Company's troops. -The noble earl urged many arguments in support of his view upon the grounds of efficiency and economy.-Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, said that the government had acted in this matter, not only upon the advice of the Marquis of Dalhousie, but upon that of Lord Hardinge

On Monday, July 18, the Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether the government had returned any answer to the Circular Notes of the Russian Government, and if not, whether they intended to answer them in an equally public manner to that adopted by the French government? He expressed his apprehension that if that course was not taken by the government, their silence would be construed into an admission that they were either unable or afraid to act otherwise.-The Earl of CLARENDON, after an allusion to the different modes of diffusing information of the kind adopted by different countries, stated that the papers relating to the subject would shortly be laid on the table. With regard to any presumed inability to take any other than their present course, it was not for him to speak; but he could assure their lordships that no fear existed in the mind of any member of the government. The first note alluded principally to proceedings which originated with the French embassy. It had not been answered in form, though many parts of it had been replied to in substance. The second note had been answered immediately, and a copy of the answer had been sent to Constantinople. Its purport was, like that of all the proceedings on the subject, in entire conformity with the note of the French government.-The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that the circular notes in question were open to all Europe, and were meant to be read by everybody who could read-therefore they could not be considered as private correspondence; and he could not help thinking that the reply of this government should be equally public .-Lord BEAUMONT asked when Lord Clarendon expected to be able to lay the papers on the table? He contrasted the open proceedings of the Russian government with the secresy observed by that of England .- The Earl of CLARENDON replied that in a very few dayswhether the negotiations were successful or not-the papers respecting them would be laid before the house. On Tuesday, July 19, the Bankruptcy Law (Scotland) Bill was considered in committee, after some opposition of the Crown, it would become the interest of the people from Lord BROUGHAM, and the clauses agreed to .-

Several bills were advanced a stage.

On Friday, July 22, the Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Succession Duties Bill.—The Earl of Derby attacked the measure, as pressing unjustly upon real property in a variety of ways, which he described. He prophesied that if the government passed the measure, they would soon find it necessary to repeal it. In the meantime he did not oppose the second reading, but would content himself with opposing some of the worst features of the bill in committee; and he declared his intention especially to contest that portion of it which made the tax retrospective.-The Duke of ARGYLL answered the various objections in detail, but insisted upon considering the measure in its proper aspect-its relation to the general scheme of taxation; and in doing so made a comparison between the advantages offered by the respective budgets of the late and the present government.—The Earl of MALMESBURY attacked the measure on the same grounds as Lord Derby. The tax, he said, besides being unjust, was "cowardly, disgraceful, and absurd;" and he went so far as to say that it was based upon the encouragement of the worst vices of the community. He expressed his intention of opposing some of its most offensive portions in committee. - Earl GRANVILLE remarked, goodhumouredly, upon the strength of the epithets brought to bear against the tax, which he also defended against special objections. Alluding to a favourite subject of complaint-the necessity of subjecting title deeds for examination-he remarked, that it was a notorious fact that the aristocracy, when they wished to mortgage their estates, "did not care twopence to whom they showed their title deeds"—and made a point of showing them, indeed, to Jews, and persons of the worst character.-Lord St. Leonards urged some legal arguments against the measure, the Duke of Newcastle answered him, and the Earl of Harrowby followed, in objecting to the bill.—The bill was then read a second time.

On Monday, July 25, the house went into committee on the Succession Duties Bill. The Earl of Derby moved an amendment on the second clause, to the effect that the tax should be applicable only in the case of settlements made subsequent to the date of the act.—
The motion was opposed by the Earl of ABERDEEN, and after a debate of some length, negatived by 102 against 68. Several minor amendments were negatived without division, and the bill passed through the committee.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 27, the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill was resumed by Mr. Cobden, who declared the whole case to have been prejudged, and stated that from the period of the introduction of the bill he had declined to attend the Indian committee. If the amendment were carried, he should return to his place therein. Remarking that he had never treated this as a party question, he proceeded to consider the double government. He could not see that there existed any double government, for the act for the government of India gave no irresponsible power (except as to patronage) to the Court of Directors, and he could regard this court only as a screen behind which was the real government, and which he was anxious to remove. It was the John Doe and Richard Roe of government, shams of law which we had lately done away. If there were any hope for India, it was in that country being governed in the same way as the colonies, so that public opinion might reach it. That opinion would get rid of wars and annexations. After condemning the policy which actuated the authorities on this latter subject, he explained the character of the secret committee, and showed that, if the President of the Board of Control chose, he might order the annexation of China, against the will of that committee. The Court of Directors deserved all the taunts they met on the subject of misgovernment, for submitting to such a system. On the subject of patromage he contended that reform was needed, and dwelt upon the desirability of giving appointments to the natives, which the directors, paid by patronage for their deeds of Generals Nott and Pollock, Lord Hardinge, services, were not likely to bestow: and he urged that and others, in war, and to peaceful services yet more if the patronage were placed in the hands of a minister valuable, and he implored the house to pause before it

of England to see that it was distributed to the natives. He next observed upon the anomalous relations between the Queen's ships and the Indian government, and, by a sketch of the proceedings of Commodore Lambert at Rangoon, illustrated his position that the Governor-General of India could do no more than solicit the aid of the Royal Navy, not being able to direct its operations. No provision had been made in the bill in reference to this subject. Then, approaching the financial question, and remarking that it was impossible to separate the fate of English and Indian financis, he commented on the discrepancy of the statements of the various advocates of the Company; and, showing that during the last ninetcen years there had been a defalcation of twenty-eight millions, he urged that those who had proved that they could not take stock in a way which, in the case of the humblest trader, would satisfy a commissioner in bankruptcy, were not fit to be trusted with the financial administration of India. The mere increase of revenue, with an increased debt, was no answer to this charge. That debt had increased in proportion to the addition of territory, and Sattara, Scinde, and the Punjab were all admittedly governed at a loss. Believing that the public were as yet ignorant on the subject, but that public opinion would be formed upon it, he supported the amendment, which gave an additional two years for consideration.—Sir J. GRAHAM, said that the importance of the question could not be exaggerated, and he was glad to see that, though there was much difference of opinion on the subject, it had as 'yet taken no stain of party feeling. After remarking on the difficulties of the question, he replied to the objection that the government measure was not permanent, that if the measure were good, it would be legislation for the permanent government of India; if not, it would be open at all times to parliament to apply the corrective. Observing that Lord Stanley's candour rendered his propositions less effective, he proceeded to answer his objections seriatim, declaring that the government measure had been prepared with the utmost care, and that Lord Dalhousie's recommendation had not been made in answer to the representation of any member of the government. In reply to the objection that there was no danger of agitation in India, he reminded the house that there had never been a similar case of suspension to that now proposed. There had been but two or three objections to a bill which contained some forty-four clauses. Large changes and important checks were provided, to which no objection had been taken, and the points on which difficulties had been raised, being questions of degree, and not of principle, were proper for consideration in committee. The real questions were those of delay On the and of double or single government. first, after adverting to the state of Asia, he referred to the opinions of Lords Ellenhorough, Hardinge, Dalhousie, and Panmure, Sir J. Hobhouse, and Mr. Baring, in favour of immediate legislation. Our force in India was slender, our empire being mainly one of opinion. Government had felt compelled to propose immediate legislation, and nothing but a sense of duty would have induced them to take a step which caused a painful division among their friends, besides arousing opposition from their antagonists. On the second point, the double government question, he urged that a balance of power could not be distasteful in England, and that seventy years' experience had been in favour of the present He and other members of the government had shown that they were not afraid of innovation, but an innovator must show the necessity for what he proposed. This they had done in the present case, and it was incumbent on those who would go further to prove that what they demanded was necessary. The government of India had worked well, as was shown by the balance of testimony which had been obtained. He cited Mr. Mill in evidence that the best possible moral check on the minister of the Crown was afforded by the existing system, namely, the check of reason. To show what sort of men the system employed, he referred to the deeds of Generals Nott and Pollock, Lord Hardinge,

rejected what had produced such fruits. In answer to Mr. Cobden, he said the wars of which complaint had been made had been caused neither by the home government nor the court of directors-not by British policy, but by Indian necessity. It was also, he said, an inherent necessity with such an empire that the views of its governors, which were opposed to annexation, should occasionally change. Vindicating the conduct of those whom Mr. Cobden had assailed in reference to the Rangoon affair, he proceeded to say that government was about to re-introduce a valuable check, namely, an annual statement on the affairs of India. On the finance question he showed that, allowing for the balances in the Indian exchequer, there was only an increase of 8,400,000l, to the Indian debt after the four great wars, and also that the debt had increased forty per cent, and the revenue fifty-five per cent. in the same time, with no increase, but a diminution, of taxation. As regarded patronage, with every desire to prove malversation, no proof of it could be obtained, and the system might be changed, but no better men could be sent out. weight of evidence was against the canvass system, but the bill struck directly at the patronage which fed it. He characterised the suggested opening of the covenanted service as a wanton breaking down of a line of demarcation, reminding the house that it would be impossible to alter the rule in the civil and not also in the military service. But the desire of the government, here and in India, was to introduce the natives into the service of the state as they should become qualified for admission, and no consideration of fear should prevent justice being done them, while no fanciful notions of liberality should induce changes of an untried character. He hoped the house would consent to the second reading, as there was every disposition to meet discussion on its details, while he believed that the rejection of the bill, on the amendment, would, under the critical circumstances, be most dangerous .- Mr. BRIGHT was not sure that, even if the bill were less objectionable, it would not be advisable to delay it. There could be no doubt that, a short time ago, the house, the newspaper press, and, as he believed, the government, were in favour of postponing legislationas was the opinion of India. He did not like the bill better for having no fixed period mentioned in it; for, unstatesmanlike as it was, it might have as long a run as the act which it was to supplant. As regarded Lord Dalhousie's opinion, it was probable that Sir J. Hogg, or some one else, had told that nobleman what sort of a recommendation was desired. He did not believe any one, in or out of the house, was in favour of the measure. Of course, all who were connected with the Company were for immediate legislation, for they knew that, after two years' delay, public opinion would make a renewal of their power impossible. Delay, he declared, was wisdom. Remarking that previous speakers on the government side had not defended the bill, but had thought that in vindicating the Company's administration of the past they had done enough in support of a measure for the future, he entered into a prolonged argument to show that the Indian government had neither been correct in theory nor advantageous in practice. He dwelt on the misery of the peasantry and the internal violence which was permitted to take place, argued that our courts produced the perjury imputed to the natives, characterised the great trunk road as a merely military and not a commercial one, and showed how comparatively small was the annual sum laid out in works, observing that the town of Manchester alone had for years spent more in its own improvements than had been spentin India by a government drawing 29,000,000l. of taxes and ruling more than 100,000,000 of people. He hoped to hear from Mr. Macaulay all that could be said for the bill, and believed he had not been disappointed, and referring to Mr. Macaulay's description of the enormous and uncontrolled powers of a collector, he urged that these afforded an argument why a government which appointed such men should be theoretically correct. He demanded why, if soldiers and civil servants were ready to go out and labour in India for years, energetic commercial men were not, and the fault, he contended, must be caused by mal-administration. After some strictures on the financial condition

of India, he proceeded to examine the bill. Assailing the principle on which the Indian administration was founded, he urged that the proprietors had no control over the directors, the latter had none over the secret committee, and that again had none over the Board of Control, nor had the press or parliament any power over the Indian government, and no bill tending to continue this mask and subterfuge should receive anything but the condemnation he bestowed on the government and on the present measure. The government had certainly done much to degrade the Court of Directors by taking patronage from it, and by showing an opinion that its constituency was unfit to elect all its members, but no direct responsibility was created as regarded a minister in that house, and the President of the Board of Control would shuffle away from Indian questions as heretofore. He dwelt upon the popularity which a government direct from the Crown would enjoy in India. We were losing a great opportunity, and he was unhappy that the bill had fallen into the hands of a minister unable to comprehend the importance of the subject. By passing this bill, we should ignore our own constitution, and throw mud upon our representative institutions.—Mr. HARDINGE supported the second reading, because the bill continued a double government, and because it proposed immediate legislation.—Sir J Hogg repelled the attacks of Mr. Bright, and demanded why the papers containing the results of the inquiries of Mr. Mackay, the Manchester commissioner to India, were not published, a circumstance which he attributed to the fact that they did not bear out the desired case. He replied to several alleged mis-statements of detail by previous speakers in the debate, and proceeded to defend at great length, and amid much impatient interruption, the judicial system in India, which he con-tended had been unfairly described. He approved of all the changes proposed by the bill in regard to the government of India, but did not approve of the alterations in the home government, thinking them unnecessary, but the main principle of the bill was the preserving of the East India Company to protect India from party conflict .- The debate was the adjourned. The third reading of the Mulicious Injuries (Ireland)

The third reading of the Malicious Injuries (Ireland) Bill was moved and opposed by Mr. J. FITZGERALD, who entered at length into his objections to the bill.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland defended the bill, and ridiculed the extraneous grievances imported by Mr. Fitzgerald in his speech.—After further discussion the house divided, and the third reading was carried by 71 to 10, majority 61.—The bill was read a

third time and passed.

On Tuesday, June 28, Mr. WALPOLE put questions on the subject of National Education in Ireland. He inquired whether the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have rejected or expunged from the list of books to be used in the national schools "The Evidences of Christianity," by the Archbishop of Dublin; and whether they have determined that, if any child's parents should object to the use of any single book, it is a sufficient reason for excluding such book, not from that child only, but from the whole school .- Sir J. Young said, it was difficult to give explicit answers. There had been a good deal of misunderstanding upon this subject as to the practice and the opinions of the Board of National Education, the former being not altogether uniform, and the latter being divided. He read the rule established in 1812, respecting the construction of which doubts had arisen of late, and every one must draw his own conclusion from the wording of the rule. The general practice had apparently been not to insist upon the scripture lessons being read against the wish of parents. With regard to the "Evidences of Christianity," Roman Catholics and others had taken an objection to that book as of a polemical kind, and this work and the "Easy Lessons on Christianity." withdrawn. In reference to the second question, the practice had been, where an objection was made by the parent of a single child, that the reading of the book objected to was relegated to the period of separate religious instruction.

Mr. Bonham Carter moved a resolution to the effect that, when any commission should have issued for inquiry into the corrupt practices for

any election, the votes at the next two elections for the locality affected should be taken by Ballot. He should be happy to receive suggestions as to the mode of taking votes; but his own plan was to adhere as nearly as possible to the present practice, and that, when the voters had been duly identified, he should be presented with an officially is ued card, to be deposited in a box. He suggested this measure as a contribution towards settling a much agitated question. -Mr. F. Peel, in the absence of members of the government whose attendance was required elsewhere, said that the question had already been fully discussed The subject ought to be treated on this session. general grounds, and not in an exceptional way, and it was not fair to inflict the ballot on particular places as a warning to others, Nor would the ballot receive a fair trial unless it were taken universally .- Mr. H. Berkeley objected to the proposed home pathic treatment of the ballot. He could not vote against the motion, but should walk out of the house.—Mr. French, under the circumstances of the evening, moved that the house

should adjourn.—The motion was instantly agreed to.
On Wednesday, June 29, Mr. Vincent Scully, in moving the second reading of the Transfer of Land Bill, made a long speech on the whole subject of landtenure legislation; going back as far as 1830, when the attention of parliament was first seriously called to the subject. He said he had arrived at the conclusion that there should be complete free trade in land. To this the people of the Channel Islands attributed their prosperity; and it had received the assent of the French people. He was not, however, going to propose that we should imitate France by adopting their compulsory system. He simply wished for perfect freedom. By allow, upon the application of the owner of property to the land-tribunal constituted by the act, that the tribunal may direct a full investigation of the title to be made, and, if found good, may order that the land should be brought under the operation of the act. The second cause explains the effect of such proceeding to be, that no person should be at liberty to embarrass the land with any future settlement or new estate; but if the owner desire to raise money on the land, he may only do so by a land-debenture, though he may grant leases of the property. By the third section it is enacted, that after any land is brought under the operation of the act, the land-tribunal may, after a full investigation of title, make an order declaring all existing estates and interests in the land, and all encumbrances thereon, and cause such order to be entered in the books of the tribunal. Such entry will, as regards any estate, interest, or encumbrance appearing thereon, be conclusive evidence against all persons whomsoever; and the tribunal may grant to the person so entered as entitled to any such estate, interest, or encumbrance, a certificate of his title thereto. The fourth clause is one of the most important in the bill; it authorises any person entered as owner of any estate to transfer his estate by simple entry in the books of the tribunal; and that entry, without any deed or other assurance, will suffice to vest in the person named in the transfer all the estate and interest in respect of which the prior owner has been entered in the books of the tribunal. Mortgages and all other charges upon land will be conretted into one—land-debenture. The land-tribunal might charge an estate with land-debentures to a limited extent—they will bear a small interest, and form good securities. The debentures, in sums it may be of 100% each, will be registered in the books of the tribunal, and, being subject to a stamp-duty, will produce an enormous revenue to the country, and will be nego-tiable by simple delivery, like a promissory note payable to bearer. He did not expect to earry his bill this session, unless government would take it up; and he should rest content with having it referred to the select committee on the Registration of Assurances Bill, after the second reading .- Sir John Young made no objection to the second reading, and he thanked Mr. Scully for his speech. He announced that government intended to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole subject; and he hoped that next session, at any

expire, a general plan for a permanent settlement would be prepared .- The bill was read a second time, and referred to the select committee on the Registration of Assurances Bill.

On Thursday, June 30, the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill was resumed and concluded. In a very thin house, Mr. RICH made a speech not only against the bill, but against the past government of India under the East India Company, and gave his support to the amendment. The discussion, until near its close, had the same monotonous characteristics as preceding discussions; and following Mr. Rich, long speeches of the same character, on either side, were delivered.—Mr. Cumming BRUCE defended the Company; criticised the bill; but opposed the amendment. He also went into the details of a plan for the government of India, based on an independent constituency of persons in this country who have property in India; the disposal of patronage by the Governor-General, the Directors, and our academic institutions; and providing for government in the name of the Queen. Mr. Bruce strongly objected to the mode of disposing of patronage laid down in the bill. -Mr. MAJORIBANKS defended the Court of Proprietors, and opposed the amendment. Mr. NAPIER felt bound to give his honest support to the amendment: but he did not repudiate the bill-he only said that delay was necessary.—Mr. John Mac-GREGOR advocated the bill.—Mr. Digby SEYMOUR supported the amendment in a long discourse; which however, consisted of materials already used on previous nights, put into a new shape; closing with a sentimental allusion to the India of the future, coming up out of the wilderness "leaning on the arm of British sympathy and guided by the genius of British reform."--Sir C. Wood hoped they might be able to come to a decision on this important subject before the evening closed. The bill for the government of India expired at the beginning of next year, and it was incumbent on the house to provide a plan of future government. Agitation was not a proper mode of determining a question of this importance. The question of what the future government of India was to be was second in interest to none that could be discussed by the deliberate wisdom and calm judgment of the house, and he hoped the house would not abdicate its judgment on the subject, and be led away by popular opinion. The hon, member for Manchester (Mr Bright) wished to appeal to what he called public opinion, but by that he meant public opinion agitated by such speeches as he had delivered, not only where they could, but also where they could not, be refuted. Sir C. Wood proceeded to take a review of the debate, and answered in turn the objections of the hon, members for Manchester, the West Riding, Newcastle (Mr. Blackett), Montrose, and others who had expressed their intention of supporting the amendment. He fully admitted there were defects in the present system, but those defects the government had taken every means in their power to remedy, so far as could be done by home legislation; such questions, however, as land-tenure and improvements in public works, could not be dealt with here, and ought not to be attempted, as the best machinery for the purpose eould not be obtained,—Mr. DISRAELI assured the house that, in endeavouring to consider the allassured the important subject now before them, he hoped to imitate the temperate spirit which characterised the statesmanlike speech by which the amendment was introduced by Lord Stanley. They had been told frequently during the debate that the subject should not be treated in a party spirit; as if a question considered in a party spirit must necessarily be considered in a partial and unjust spirit. Now, they were all members of a house of party, which, if it were not a house of party, they might depend upon it would not be tolerated by the There had been some controversy as to the ect which was under discussion. But there exact subject which was under discussion. But there could be no mistake whatever as to the question before them. It was accurately, completely, and precisely expressed in the title of the bill which was on the table of the house:—"A bill to provide for the government of India;" and an amendment had been moved which in effect said this-that the ministerial rate before the Encumbered Estates Court should plan of providing for the government of India, while

it disturbed much, really settled nothing; and that, considering the late period of the session, and considering that a parliamentary committee had for two years been sitting to investigate the condition of India, and up to that moment had not fulfilled its office, they should wait for increased information, virtually continue the existing act for the government of India, and hesitate before passing a permanent measure which was not adequate to meet the necessities of the case. That was the question before the house, wanting for the course which Lord Stanley had proposed. In 1813 and 1833, periods respectively of continental war and domestic revolution, Lord Grey, Lord Grenville, and Mr Charles Wynn, had advocated a similar policy. In 1833 the five great grievances urged were precisely those now urged in 1853. And he asked why did we hear of these again? The fact of itself showed the necessity for deliberation. Nobody came forward to declare that those grievances do not now exist; and if Parliament did not feel an interest in India, India would soon be lost to the country. He denied that the house was indifferent on the question of India. Every speaker during the preceding four nights' debate had a local or administrative knowledge of Indian affairs. (Cries of dissent from the ministerial benches.) He was perhaps wrong. He would except himself and the first Lord of the Admiralty, and he would then say that all the members who had spoken in this debate were either connected with India, or had local experience in Indian affairs. It was remarkable that the highest authorities contradicted themselves, One gentleman, a director, said that it was a great mistake to suppose the Court of Directors did not exercise a bona fide authority; and another, of equal knowledge and experience, said it was nonsense to talk about the Indian Company, and that the real power lay with the President of the Board of Control. A third great authority, himself a former Secretary of the Board, and for some time a member of the Council in India, said it was wasting time and breath to talk either of the Board of Control or of the Court of Directors, because the Governor-General was alone the government of India. At a time when the state of India was most perilous, and when this country was governed by a strong ministry, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel selected as Governor-General of India, at the greatest personal sacrifice, one of their colleagues and sent him to the scene of imperial danger. That nobleman succeeded in everything he undertook, but in the very heart of his enterprise he was abruptly in the very heart of his enterprise he was auruphy recalled from his government, and by whom? By his sovereign? By her majesty's ministers? By the President of the Board of Control? Not at all—but by the Court of Directors. This was a startling fact. Lord Ellenborough, the selected minister of her Majesty's government, was recalled by the directors with every circumstance of shame, and the next day his sovereign elevated him in the peerage, and rewarded him with a red ribbon. Mr. Disraeli wanted to know, then, who were the real governors of India, and where was the responsibility? He objected to the system of nominees, which he would beg to remind the house was no new proposition. In 1833 the plan that certain members of the board should be named by the government was proposed, and met with the most strenuous opposition from the right hon. member for Edinburgh, who was as great an authority then as at present. The right hon, gentleman now as warmly supported the identical proposition. He (Mr. Disraeli) preferred the existing system on the whole to that proposed, which had all the former's defects and none of its advantages. The bill had received no real support from any member of the house who did not happen to be in office, the right hon, member for Edinburgh excepted; and he had never made a more agreeable speech or a feebler defence. Mr. Disraeli proceeded to satirise Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, levelling at the latter some sarcasms about his promised annual budget of the Indian finances. Addressing himself lastly to the question of delay, he declared the authorities against it to be worth nothing, and especially alluded to the mittee whether it was prepared to abolish all taxes of reason given for legislation in the present session, that that nature? If not, there was no argument for the

the Reform Bill is to be brought forward next Easter. He hoped the house would remember the circumstances under which this argument against delay was made. It was two years since the noble lord the member for the City of London had announced his readiness to prepare a measure of parliamentary reform. He did not know what would be the fate of the amendment, but in going into the lobby with his noble friend he should be supported with the consciousness that he was doing his duty to his constituents, as he would be thus connecting their names with a course of policy which he thought would be honourable to themselves and beneficial to the country.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not avoid remarking on the lesson which Mr. Disraeli seemed to give to his party at the commence-ment of his address. The right hon, gentleman having no clear view to set before his party, the more intelligent of that party had thought it necessary to act for themselves. He could not comprehend the meaning of the amendment, so fullacious were its terms and so false its intentions. He understood, however, that a continuance bill for two years was the ultimate object; and here he agreed with Mr. Bright that a determined agitation during the intervening time might everturn the government of the East India Company, but he (Lord John Russell) asked, would it not overturn British rule altegether? He thought the noble lord (Stanley) had not calculated the devastation which he might create if he was successful in a motion which was neither conservative nor reforming. He (Lord J. Russell) contended that it was fair to cite the authority of Lord Hardinge or Lord Dalhousie upon the subject. He came then to the question of double government. He did not pretend that a double government was in itself the most perfect form; but it was not wise and expedient now to abolish it. He showed how Mr. Disraeli had overlooked some important provision when he objected to the nomination of directors by the Crown, and the propositions generally relating to the board. The introduction of competitions instead of patronage was a strong recommendation of the measure. With regard to British rule in India, he pointed back to the history of the last seventy years, to show that it had not been in vain. He believed that the British government should be permanent in India, and in order not to place it in jeopardy, he should move against the amendment and support the bill. house then divided, when the numbers were :- For the amendment, 140; against it, 322; majority, 182. The bill was then read a second time.

On Friday, July 1, the house having gone into committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving That the Advertisement Duty should be Reduced to 6d., stated, that with respect to the stamp duty on supplements, the new duty on supplements should be irrespec-tive of whether they contained news or advertisements. He also should propose that the supplement should signify a single sheet, or, in other words, an enlarge-ment of 50 per cent. to newspaper space—Mr. M. Gusson moved as an amendment, "That all duties now chargeable on advertisements be repealed, in accordance with a resolution of that house of the 14th day of April last."—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER justified the sixpenny duty upon the ground that it was fair in principle and moderate in proportion to the services performed. He denied that any special boon was intended to the large monopolists, and be believed the smaller papers would prospectively profit by the reduction of the duty. With regard to the penny stamp upon newspapers, he had instituted inquiries at the Post-Office, and found that the 400,000?. so received, fairly paid for the actual labour created by the postal transmission of newspapers. The money, therefore, was fairly earned, although he would not say it was wise to levy it in that particular form. He admitted the impolicy of the paper duty, owing to the peculiar manner in which it pressed upon the manufacture of paper, and which, therefore, was a fit tax for repeal, if the house so willed. With the advertisement duty the case was altogether different. This was simply a tax upon trade and labour, and he asked the com-

total repeal of the advertisement duty. The motion, in fact, was simply meant as an attempt to subvert indirect taxation, and he warned hon, members that if they assented to the amendment, they would shortly find themselves called upon to go much further in the same direction, and that all the indirect taxes thus repealed must, of course, be re-levied upon the valued property of the country. The surplus now left upon the estimates of the year, amounted only to about 252,000%, per annum, and it would be dangerous to reduce it any further at a time when great financial changes were being carried out. The motion was, in fact, a trap for the substitution of direct in the place of indirect taxation, which he looked upon as "a delusion and a snare," and for which he had no desire to prepare the way, and against the consequences of which he warned the committee to be on their guard, if they sanctioned the amendment by their votes.—Mr. COBDEN accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having evaded and misrepresented the question. The right hon, gentleman had introduced various subjects for the purpose of mystifying the matter, and by threatening hon. members with further additions to direct taxation, in order to effect a repeal to the extent of 60,000l, a year, although he had boasted of having repealed 3,000,000% of taxation in his budget, and had himself occasioned the pecuniary difficulty in the way of the total repeal of the advertisement duty, for which there was a general demand, by making a change in the supplement duty which nobody asked for. The tax was something more than a tax upon trade and labour, since it struck at the very foundation of commercial transactions, and restricted the intercommunication of wants and wishes. It operated as a bar to free competition amongst newspapers, and was advocated only by the larger and most prosperous of the public journals. Mr. SPOONER would vote against both the resolution and the amendment, hoping to see the advertisement duty maintained without reduction, believing that it was neither oppressive as a tax, nor objected to by the country.—Mr. J. M'GREGOR supported the amendment.—The committee then divided, when there appeared:—For the amendment, 99; against it, 109; majority against the amendment, 10.-In answer to a question put by Mr. Milner Gibson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the tax would be levied only upon those advertisements which were at at present liable to it. The advertising van system was about to be suppressed, and placards would not be allowed to be carried through the public streets .- Mr. M. Gibson then moved that pamphlets and literary works be exempt from the operation of the tax.-Mr. Bright, in opposing the resolution, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer would receive more than his miserable "sixpence" from the letters passing through the Post-Office, which the advertisements would occasion. He hoped, when the report was brought up, that Mr. M. Gibson would again take the opinion of the house upon the subject, and ask for the total repeal of the tax. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer expressed his

acquiescence in Mr. Gibson's amendment relating to pamphlets and other literary works, provided they were not continued periodically.—Mr. Crawford moved that in place of "sixpence" in the resolution, the cypher "0" be substituted.—Mr. Hume, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Cobden, and other members recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to accede to the proposal without further opposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to adopt the suggestion .- Lord J.Rus-SELL thought that the proposal of his right honourable friend to repeal two-thirds of the advertisement duty ought to have saved him from the reproaches which had been showered upon him. The committee had decided in favour of that proposition, and the attempt to produce a second division was most untair, especially in the absence of those who had previously voted. Should the amendment be carried, it would be necessary to bring in a bill for the entire repeal of the duty. The immediate effect of the amendment would be to retain the 1s. 6d. duty instead of 6th., as proposed by the resolution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he would not alter the resolution .- The committee divided.

QUER then said that he would take the sense of the committee upon the amended resolution .- After a short discussion the committee again divided, when there appeared—for the amended resolution, 70; against it, 61; majority against ministers, 9.—Mr. Hume wished to know whether the committee was justified in adopting a resolution with a "nought" in place of 6d., the sum originally proposed.—The SPEAKER decided that there was no informality in the proceeding .- The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee on the Succession Tax Bill, Mr. Bouverie in the chair. The several clauses down to 29 were, with some verbal amendments, ordered to stand part of the bill, when the chairman reported progress, and the house resumed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Westminster Bridge Bill, Mr. FREWEN remarked that there was a strong objection to lowering the headway of the bridge from 52 feet to 20 feet, the effect of which would be to prevent vessels of large size from passing up and down the river.—Mr. Alcock said that to lower the bridge would be to inflict serious injury to wharfs on both sides of the river .- Sir W. Molesworth replied that the proposed alteration would be found to be highly advantageous as regarded land traffic, the ascent being rendered more easy, whilst arches of twenty feet high would be quite adequate to all the purposes of river navigation .- Mr. HENLEY said the promised bridge would be a permanent barrier across the river, for no other purpose than to afford a better view of the Houses of Parliament.-Mr. C. Burrell, after expressing his disapproval of the proposed bridge, moved that the debate be adjourned for a week .- The house divided :- for the adjournment, 29; against, 34; majority 5.—The house again divided on the same question in another form. The numbers were: -for the adjournment, 26; against, 34; majority, 8.-The bill was then read a third time.

On Monday, July 4, the Succession Duty Bill was discussed in committee, and several amendments were

carried upon divisions.

The second reading of the Assistant Judge of Middlesex Sessions Bill was moved by Mr. Lowe, who explained that its object was to increase the salary of the judge from 1200%, to 1500%, a year, an addition stated to be well merited on account of the great amount of duties discharged.—Lord D. STUART made some strictures upon the judicial conduct of the present holder of the office, and thought the public would be dissatisfied with an addition being made to the salary of that individual .- Mr. Bowver opposed the bill, and urged that the County Court judges, with more numerous and more difficult duties than an assistant judge, were content with a smaller amount than that proposed. -The ATTORNEY-GENERAL urged that this question ought not to be decided on personal ground, and he remarked upon Lord Stuart's detaining the house with idle gossip against an absent man. He defended the proposed addition on the ground of the important and numerous duties thrown upon the judge-duties which had been largely augmented since his acceptance of office.—After some further discussion the house divided, and there appeared-for the second reading, 61; against

On Tuesday, July 5, Mr. Collier moved for leave to bring in a bill to Transfer the Testamentary Jurisdic-tion of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Courts of tion of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Courts of Common Law and to the County Courts. He adverted to the great number of ceclesiastical courts, the uncertain nature of their jurisdiction, their increased expense their deficiency of machinery, their abuses, such as sinecurism, and their deficiencies as regarded the registration of wills and provision for their safe custody. His object was, that all wills with regard to which there is no dispute shall be proved in the County Courts, the circuit of each County Court judge being formed into a district for ecclesiastical purposes. The will to be proved within the district where the testator dies. The same courts shall provide registration, and custody shall take place in London. In cases of disputed wills he proposed that where the property does not exceed 3001., the dispute shall be settled in the County Court of the and the numbers were—for the amendment, 68; against it, 63; majority, 5.—The Chancellor of the Exchego to the common law courts. He also proposed that an appeal from the decisions of the inferior courts should be to the courts of common law. There could be no doubt as to the applicability of these courts to decide such matters, and the pecuniary advantages would be very great. The circumstance of the common law court being movable was another advantage. These courts at present decided questions of fact; and he now wished to extend that jurisdiction, leaving equitable questions to the Court of Chancery. He proposed to attach to each of the common law courts an officer to be called the clerk of probate, who would generally be an officer discharging similar duties in the ecclesiastical courts. With regard to compensation, he would limit it to those who actually hold office. As to proctors, they might be permitted to practise as attorneys in any court in the kingdom. For the purpose of probate, he would consolidate the metropolitan County Courts into one.—
After some remarks leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Cobbett moved for leave to bring in a bill to Limit the Hours of Labour of Females and Children in Factories. His object was practically to restore and extend the principle of the ten hours act of 1847. He entered into a long statement of the causes which had led to the passing of that act, its operation, and the effects of the compromise act of IS50, which he condemned as inflicting a serious injustice upon the employed, by imposing upon them an additional halfhour's labour per diem. He quoted a variety of evidence, in order to show the numerous violations of the present system, and the necessity for some further legislation. His proposition was to restrict the hours of labour of all persons employed in factories, including women and all young persons and children, to ten hours a day for the first five days in the week, and seven hours and a half on Saturdays. In order to ensure the working of this regulation, the bill provided that the motive power in all factories should be suspended from half-past five o'clock in the evening, on the first five days in the week, until six the next morning; and on Saturdays in a similar proportion. The objection made to this plan was the restriction on the motive power; but he maintained that the bill could not be made effective in any other manner, and that it was a course which had the support of distinguished authorities, whose evidence he cited. These, and a provision for a more efficient system of inspection, were the main features of the bill, which he described at considerable length to a very thin but still attentive house.—Lord PALMERSTON would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but reserved to himself the privilege of taking any course which he might think proper on the second reading. He intended to bring in a bill himself to limit the hours of labour as far as children were concerned, providing that children should not be employed before six in the morning or after six in the evening. It was difficult to say how far general interference was expedient between the employers and the employed, and the question required careful consideration.-After some discussion on the respective propositions of Mr. Cobbett and Lord Palmerston, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Keating moved a resolution Censuring the Board of Admiralty for their Conduct Relative to Dockyard Appointments. — Sir John Pakington defended the board. Several motions for the adjournment of the debate were put and lost. At length a motion for the adjournment of the house was carried at four o'clock in the morning.

On Thursday, July 7, Mr. LAYARD complained that his motion on the subject of *Turkey* had been postponed during his absence, and said that he should bring it forward on Monday unless satisfactory reasons were given him to the contrary.

given him to the contrary.

On Friday, July 8, Lord Palmerston applied to Mr. Layard to withdraw the above motion, on the ground that bringing it on would produce inconvenience and perhaps injury. After some conversation, Mr. Lavard withdrew the motion.

The house went into committee on the Indian Bill. Several amendments on various clauses were rejected upon divisions.

On Monday, July II, Lord John Russell in

answer to a question from Mr. Disraeli respecting the Circular Dispatch of Count Nesschode, which had appeared in the newspapers of that day, said that it was undoubtedly an authentic document, but he did not think that the Russian government could substantiate the allegation that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danubian principalities was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in the Turkish waters; neither did he know, from his reading of the document, that there was any declaration in it to the effect that matters would not be arranged between Russia and Turkey unless the English and French fleets first left the Turkish ports. He added, in answer to a further question, that her Majesty's government had not received any information of the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrian army, and that the Austrian ambassador in this country had expressed his disbelief of the report.

The house then went again into committee upon the Government of India Bill, commencing with the third elause, which enacts that her Majesty may, before April, 1854, appoint three persons, who shall have served ten years in India, to be, from that date, directors of the company for two, four, and six years, such persons having the same qualification in East India stock as is now required for a director. Mr. V. SMITH, condemning the principle of nomination by the Crown, moved to amend the clause by substituting election by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of her Majesty. He urged that, if nominees of the Crown were admitted, the independence of the Court of Directors would be destroyed, and the advantages of the check afforded by the mixed government would be lost,-Sir C. WOOD opposed the amendment. After very full consideration, he said, the government had adopted this mode of rendering the Court of Directors, as they believed, more efficient, without destroying the independence of that body.—Ultimately the amendment was negatived, upon a division, by 193 against Ill.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved another amendment of the clause, the effect of which was to direct that the fifteen directors appointed to act as the court, should prepare a list of twelve persons who shall nave been twenty years in the Indian service, out of whom her Majesty should be authorised to select the three nominated directors -Sir C. WOOD, on various grounds, resisted this amendment, which was negatived without a division. -Mr. RICH moved that the three nominees should be appointed for three, six, and nine years, instead of two, four, and six years.- In the debate which ensued, some remarks of Mr. Bright called forth a vindication of himself by Sir J. Hogg.—This amendment was negatived,—Mr. T. BARING moved, as an addition to the qualifications of the three nominees, that they should not have quitted the Indian service for more than five years; but, after a short discussion, he withdrew the motion.—Mr. BRIGHT proposed to expunge that part of the clause which required that the nominees should have the same qualification in the stock of the company as is now required for a director.—Sir C. Wood said, the object of this part of the elause was to place the nominated directors upon precisely the same footing as the elected.—Mr. Bright was of opinion that this was no valid reason for the possible exclusion of men otherwise well qualified; and Lord J. Russell consented to the omission of the words, which were accordingly expunged .- On reaching the third clause, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

On the motion of Mr. SEYMER, the Canterbury Writ was further suspended till the 29th of July.

The ATTOUNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Suppression of Betting-Houses, which would be done, he said, without interfering with the older species of betting, and thus put down a mischief which had repeatedly been denounced.

Lord W. Graham inquired whether any measures were in progress or under consideration for Altering the Dryss or diminishing the Weight of the Accourtements of the Infuntry Soldier?—Mr. S. Hernert stated, that the instructions to Lord Seaton called his attention to the subject, and that there was every reason to hope that improvements would be effected.

On Tuesday, July 12, Mr. E. BALL moved the house resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of con-

sidering the Duties on Malt, with a view to exempting from duty such malt as might be consumed by the farmer from whose barley it was produced. being an evident majority on the opposition side, Mr. Ball witnout prefacing his motion by any observations, moved that the house proceed to a division without further delay; upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been absent from the house, arrived just in time to deprecate the attempt of Mr. Ball, which he stigmatised as one instigated by party purposes. He called upon the house to remember that the motion attempted to deal with a large sum of money. He next drew a long and careful contrast between the properties of malt and barley, and declared that all evidence was against feeding cattle on malt. On fiscal grounds, also, he objected to this motion. It was too common a practice for individual members to bring forward motions directed against particular taxes, and this was one which would only give partial advantages to one class. The motion was negatived by 73 to 69.

Mr. MILES rose to call the attention of the house to the system of Poor-law Medical Relief in England and Wales. He thought that there were great abuses in the present system, which, if the government were not at present prepared to remedy, they might take into consideration during the recess. The medical officers were very ill-paid, and occasionally incompetent, and it would, among other reforms, be important to appoint medical inspectors. Statistics would clearly prove that numbers of the poor were driven into the poor-law unions to gain that medical attendance which is denied to them at home from their want of means .- Mr. Baines having been interrupted by an attempt to count out the house, expressed his belief that the poor did not lack medical relief. Whatever might be the faults of the present system, it was in this particular vastly superior to the former one. During the last few years there had been a large and gradual increase in the costs of medical relief, and a proportionate increase in the number of medical officers. The appointment of medical inspectors would only involve unnecessary expenditure without producing any adequate beneficial results. He must therefore oppose the motion should it go to a division, but would give to some of the suggestions which had been made his most careful consideration,-Sir J. TROLLOPE opposed the motion on the ground that it would destroy the co-operative clubs established for the purpose of medical relief, and would put the country to considerable expense. - Mr. MILES withdrew motion .- Mr. AGLIONBY was moving for the production of some papers, when the house was counted out.

On Wednesday, July 13, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. M. Gibson, who made an inquiry on the subject of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, said that though Mr. Gibson was good enough to invite his friends opposite to a conversazione every Wednesday morning on this bill, he would advise him to postpone these weekly meetings until further notice. prepared, on the part of government, to say that next session they would introduce a measure on the principle of popular representation in reference to the administration of county rates .- Sir J. PAKINGTON was glad that Mr. Gibson's measure was not to be proceeded with, and hoped that the government would approach the subject in a spirit of caution .- Mr. V. Scully hoped that the new bill would apply to Ireland. After some further observations, the bill was withdrawn.

Lord Goderich (in the absence of Mr. Phillimore) moved the second reading of the Simony Bill .- Mr. G. BUTT moved, as an amendment, that the second reading take place that day three months. He described the bill as calculated to do no good, and as being an attack upon the law of England .- Sir G. GREY, though concurring in the amendment, did not participate in the fear of danger to property from the passing of the bill. He thought the measure a trifling and insignificant change in the law, utterly unworthy of the consideration of the house. The bill aimed a blow at the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage by laymen, but he believed that patronage in lay hands was exercised as much for the good of the Church as that in clerical hands. It provided for an unfrequent and exceptional case, namely, that in which a layman purchased the

next presentation, with a view to present himself. He objected to disturb the law in this infinitesimal degree. -Lord Goderich would not divide, and the amendment was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

Mr. Adderley obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. The object of the bill (he said) was limited, being for the establishment of reformatory schools, to which very young offenders and vagrant children might be sent by the magistrates. It embodied a portion of the resolutions of the select committee on juvenile offenders.

On Thursday, July 14, on the order for the second reading of the Scotch Universities Bill, Sir R. INGLIS moved that it he deferred for three months, observing that this was nothing less than a measure to dissolve a solemn contract between the parliament of Scotland and that of England; and that the abrogation of a national compact, guaranteed by a fundamental article of the Act of Union, could only be sanctioned by the consent of both the parties; whereas, he insisted, and appealed to evidence to show, that Scotland was as inimical to this change now as the kingdom would have been in 1706. He then argued against the bill upon its own merits, urging its tendency to weaken the safeguards of Christianity, and that if the existing tests were unsuited to the present state of Scotland-which he deniedthere were other remedies besides the breaking of a solemn compact, the infraction of the oath of the Sovereign, and the hazarding the security of the Church of Scotland .- Lord Elcho, in the absence of the Lord Advocate, defended the measure as reasonable and just. It was, he said, as a friend to the Scottish Church, no less than as a friend to education, that he supported the bill, which had been introduced to remedy the anomalous state of the law, the existing tests being practically inoperative, by substituting a declaration in lieu of the tests for the lay chairs. He argued that this would be no violation of the Act of Security or of the oath of the Sovereign; that the universities of Scotland, were no appendages of the Church; and that if a majority of the people of Scotland, and further, if a majority of the Church of Scotland, were, as he maintained, in favour of the bill, parliament were not only justified but called upon to pass it. In doing this it would be legislating in the interests of the Church of Scotland, which had not the power of enforcing the existing tests. The measure, he said, was conceived in the true spirit of the age, its objects being the promotion of education by extending the field of choice of pro-fessors, and the removal of religious disqualifications. After some discussion the house divided, when the amendment was lost by 106 to 17.—The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned. Mr. DISRAELI called the attention of the house to

the State of Affairs in Turkey, and to the declaration of the Earl of Clarendon that the government would listen to no conditions that the allied fleets should leave the Turkish waters before Russia gave up the occupation of the Danubian provinces. And he asked whether, considering that the present negotiations were merely of a formal character, and that they had been brought to a dead lock, the government would have any objection to fix a day for the discussion of Mr. Layard's motion.—Lord J. Russell, while admitting that the words of Count Nesselrode's circular would admit of the interpretation placed upon them, could not believe that the government would make such a condition. Nor would the facts of the case warrant the assumption that Russia had occupied the Danubian provinces on account of the presence of the combined fleets in the waters of a friendly power, and for a friendly object. He denied also that the negotiations had arrived at a "dead lock." On the contrary, propositions were now under negotia-tion, which the English and French governments thought well calculated to preserve the peace. These negotiations would not be brought to a close for a short period, and in the meantime he thought it undesirable to have a discussion on the motion of Mr. Layard.

The Succession Duty Bill was considered as amended. Nearly all the amendments were rejected, and nothing agreed to of any importance. Several verbal alterations were made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who also added a proviso to the 50th clause, giving the right of appeal to the County Court in England, the Sheriff Court in Scotland, and the Assistant Barristers' Court in Ireland, in cases where the sum payable for duty on the assessments in question does not exceed fifty

pounds.

The consideration of the Government of India Bill was resumed in committee, commencing with the 5th clause,—Mr. Bright moved an amendment on clause 9, providing that six of the directors should be selected from persons who had resided ten years in India, without any specification of service to the Crown or the company .- Sir C. Wood consented to the amendment, which was adopted, after some discussion .- The clause was then agreed to, and, on the motion of Mr. Bright, the chairman reported progress.

Assistant Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill.—Sir J.

SHELLEY moved that this bill be committed that day three months, but withdrew his motion after some discussion, in the course of which the bill met with considerable support. The house accordingly went into committee. Sir J. SHELLEY moved the omission of the second clause relating to the retiring pension .- On a division, the amendment was rejected by 81 to 53, and

the clause agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Newspapers Stamp Duties bill, and explained its object, which was, while upholding the decision of the Court of Exchequer, to exempt monthly publications from the stamp, to establish the law, and make it uniform with regard to all newspapers without regard either to size or price. - After a short discussion, the bill was read

a second time.

On Friday, July 15, Mr. MILES demanded of Lord J. Russell whether it were intended by government to proceed against the priests Burke and Clune for their conduct at the Sixmile-bridge Affair, into the history of which he entered at considerable length, in order to prove the complicity of those persons in the outrages .-After some observations from Mr. MILNE, Lord PAL-MERSTON remarked that this subject had been frequently and amply discussed in both houses of parliament. government had originally intended to prosecute these priests, but the advisers of the Irish government had recommended differently, and it was not intended to order further proceedings. They were not necessary as examples, subsequent elections having gone off peaceably. He would state, however, that the government distinctly condemned the conduct of the priests in question, although it had not been so different from that of the Irish priesthood in general as to be made a subject for prosecution. He was bound to say that many of the Roman Catholic clergy, from the highest to the lowest, had conducted themselves at the elections in a way calculated to cause great pain to those who desired that ministers of religion should preserve the respect due to their office. Had Protestant clergymen acted in a similar manner, there would have been an outcry all over the kingdom. At the same time, allowances might be made for the circumstances of the political crisis at the last elections, and the apprehensions under which the Irish priesthood then laboured. Advising that a veil should be drawn over the past, he deprecated the continuance of the discussion .- Mr. HUME made the circumstances referred to a reason for recommending the ballot .- Colonel North denied that the priests had ceased to interfere in elections .- Serjeant SHEE protested against the charges which had been brought against the Irish priesthood, and said that there would he no peace in Ireland until her grievances should be redressed .- Mr. Malins considered that Burke and Clune ought to have been prosecuted, and he believed that conviction would have followed. The Catholic priests regarded every political event as a crisis. He urged that a country in subjection to such influences was unfit for the franchise, and he hoped that Lord J. Russell would take steps either to put down priestly intimidation or to disfranchise Ireland. Lord J. Russell expressed his hope that a discussion which would come to no result might now give way to important business,-Mr. MILES said that he had done his duty in bringing the subject forward .- Mr. LUCAS would not desire to screen priests who exceeded their elevate the natives, but did not consider that the legitimate limits, but said that they would fail in their amendment prescribed the best mode of accomplishing

duty if they did not warn their flocks against certain candidates as enemies of their religion, and the attempt to repress such an exercise of influence would be insane. Assailing the conduct of Irish landlords, he asserted that at the Sligo election a placard had been issued, stating that Lord Palmerston's tenants were free to vote as they pleased, and that in twenty-four hours his lordship's agent had contradicted the statement.-Lord PALMERSTON explained that he had written to his agent, stating for whom he would desire that his tenants should vote; but adding that they were to vote as they pleased, and that no consequences would arise to any man who might take his own course. But an application was made to his agent, on the part of many of his tenants, that they might be taken to Sligo, as otherwise, the priests and their adherents would fall upon them, and compel them to vote against their wishes, and the result was that forty of them had to be taken to Sligo, and locked up in a house, in order to be saved from the apprehended violence of the priests. A mob of 2000 men, headed by a priest armed with a gun, was stated to be in waiting for an obnoxious individual.

This discussion having terminated, the house went into committee on the Government of India Bill. The principal subject of consideration was the 10th clanse, which permits directors, including those nominated and removeable by the Crown, to sit in parliament .- Lord JOCELYN moved an amendment to strengthen the independence of the nominees, by making them irremovable except on the joint address of the two houses. This was negatived by 90 to 43 .- Mr. BRIGHT then moved the omission of the clause; in which he was supported by Mr. Cobden, Lord Stanley, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Rich, and Mr. Vernou Smith; the clause being defended by Sir Charles Wood, Lord John Russell, and Sir James Hogg. The amendment was negatived by 139 to 79.—On clause 12, Mr. Hume moved to substitute declaration for oath; an amendment, like a very similar one by Mr. J. B. Smith, negatived by a large majority. -Clause 13, which prohibited canvassing, was abandoned by Sir Charles Wood, at the instance of Mr. Bright, who regarded it as inoperative. Clause 14 Clause 14 was affirmed, and the house resumed,

On the report of the Election Expenses Bill some objections were made to the measure, in which Col. SIBTHORP was conspicuous. The bill, said the colonel, was "shabby, mean, low, dirty, and paltry." it was "slavish and degrading," and unbecoming a member of the house, who could be a "conservative"

only as far as his pockets were concerned to agree to it. He moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months. After some further pro-

ceedings the debate was adjourned.

On Monday, July 18, Mr. BRIGHT moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in petitions from Peterborough, complaining of the Interference of Earl Fitzwilliam at Elections. Mr. Bright read extracts from the petition, in order to show the extent to which the Fitzwilliam influence, by means of the Fitzwilliam property, had been maintained in the city. So paramount and crushing was that influence that the electors would be content to allow Earl Fitzwilliam to return one representative if they were permitted to return the other.—Mr. FITZWILLIAM seconded the motion, believing inquiry to be necessary for the vindication of Lord Fitzwilliam's character. The motion was agreed to after some further discussion.

The Succession Duty Bill, after a speech in opposition to it from Mr. Liddell, was read a third time. On the motion that it should pass, several amendments were moved and negatived on divisions; and ultimate-

ly the bill passed by 176 to 134.

The consideration of the Government of India Bill was then resumed in committee.—Mr. Hune moved an amendment on the 22nd clause, to allow two native gentlemen to be included in the legislative council .- Sir C. Wood was of opinion that instead of making the introduction of natives compulsory, the system which had been commenced of giving them increased power, should be left gradually to develop, as the natives themselves advanced in capacity .- Lord Stanley wished to

the object.—Lord Jocelyn agreed with Lord Stanley.
—Mr. Blackett gave his support to the amendment, which was opposed by Sir H. Willoughby as perilous to the stability of our Indian empire, and by Mr. Mangles because he conceived the natives to be unfit for legislative duties.—Mr. Danby Scymour condemned the course pursued by the government as calculated to alienate the natives from the government.—After some further discussion, the house divided, and the amendment was lost by 168 to 39. The clause was then agreed to; and the chairman reported progress.

On the third reading of the Assistant Judge (Middle-sex Sessions) Bill, Mr. ALCOCK moved that the third reading be postponed for three months.—Sir D. L. Evans supported the amendment, and related various anecdotes of the "eccentricities" of the present assistant-judge. On a division the bill was thrown out by

53 to 42.

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Closing of Burial-Grounds in Towns.

On Tuesday, July 19, at the morning sitting, the LORD-ADVOCATE moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill Its object, he observed, was to put an end to a vast deal of irritation in Edinburgh. The bill was founded upon the report of a select committee, and was almost identical with one which had been prepared by his predecessors in office. The tax was one of six per cent., levied upon the householders of Edinburgh for the support of ministers of the Church of Scotland in that city, who received salaries from it of about 600l. per annum. Since its first imposition in 1661 it had become so unpopular that it had been more than once found necessary to call out the military to enforce it. The present number of ministers was 18, and these the bill proposed to reduce to 15, and their salaries to 500l. per annum. It was also proposed to abolish the present impost, and to supply its place by a municipal tax of 3 per cent.-the balance to be supplied from the Consolidated Fund. To secure, however, that fund from loss, the bill provided that it should be reimbursed by the falling in of the Deaneries. Under these circumstances he asked the house to agree to the bill, as interfering in no way with the efficiency of the Church, and being in other respects extremely beneficial .- Mr. J. B. SMITH opposed the bill on account of the entire change of circumstances since the imposition of the tax. He moved that the second reading be postponed for three months .- After some discussion, the debate was interrupted by the speaker leaving the chair at four o'clock. At six o'clock the house re-assembled, and was immediately counted out.

On Wednesday, July 20, Sir J. PAKINGTON, in moving the second reading of the Vaccination Extension Bill (which had been sent from the House of Lords), stated its object, which was to render vaccination compulsory, under pecuniary penalties, and showed the unsatisfactory results of the voluntary system. The mortality from smallpox was greater in England than in almost any other country in Europe. A regard for the public welfare, therefore, demanded some improvement of the law; the machinery of this bill for earrying out the pecuniary penalties, he admitted, required alteration; but all that the house was now called upon to sanction was the principle of compulsion .- Lord PALMERSTON said that Sir John had produced irrefragable proof that some measure was necessary, the more so on account of circumstances inseparable from the subject. The object was to prevent a fearful disease by timely foresight and protection, and the classes most in need of this precaution were the poorest and most ignorant-those least likely, by their own impulse, to adopt precautions. He was prepared, therefore, to assent to the principle of the bill, agreeing with Sir J. Pakington that its machinery required considerable alterations.—Mr. Brady opposed the further progress of the bill, pointing out what he considered to be faults in its provisions.—Sir G. Strickland objected to the compulsory principle. The best course, in his opinion, was to allow vaccination to be voluntary, and education would in a short time overcome prejudice.—Mr. Frewen likewise opposed the bill, which was, how-

ever, read a second time.

On the order for the second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate Duty Bill, Lord R. GROS-VENOR, after adverting to the peculiar situation in which he was placed after the vote of the house since the first reading of this bill, and after the opinions expressed in favour of the budget as a whole, said that, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the present duty was retained merely for revenue purposes this year, and would promise to take the tax into con-sideration next year, he was willing to forego a division. -Mr. Murrough complained that he had been brought down to vote upon a political sham, and accused Lord R. Grosvenor of insincerity .- Mr. Hume appealed to the house whether, after what had passed since the introduction of this bill, it would be acting consistently and with justice to the government to proceed with it?-The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having defended Lord R. Grosvenor, whom he complimented upon his chivalrous perseverance on behalf of a feeble and unprotected class, said, the government could be at no time a party to a repeal of the certificate duty, leaving in an unmitigated state the enormous tax upon admissions; but he could not give a pledge that in any future year he would propose the repeal of this duty, since there was a long array of claims for relief from taxation, some of which were far more imperative. With respect to the state of the revenue on the 18th of April, he had calculated the surplus of the year at 495,000l. Looking at the existing circumstances of the country and to the prospects of the harvest, if he were to frame a new estimate for the year 1853-54, he could not make a more favourable one. After allowing for the ascertained gains and losses, and the probable charges upon this surplus, the amount would be reduced to less than 150,0007. Two demands were then made—one for the repeal of the advertisement duty, amounting to 80,0001., and another for the abolition of the certificate duty, producing an equal amount; and if both duties were repealed, the financial operations of the year would have to be carried on, not with a surplus, but with a deficiency. The government thought the most prudent course was to repeal neither duty; but if com-pelled to choose between the two, and if the house should press the repeal of the advertisement duty he had no hesitation in saying that he should prefer that alternative. He therefore declined to give any pledge on the subject of the certificate duty, and hoped the house would put a stop to the repeated discussions of this proposition, and express a definite and fiund opinion upon the subject of this duty. After some further discussion the bill was thrown out by 186 against 102. The debate on the second reading of the Recovery of

Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned on the 22d of June, was resumed .- The SPEAKER explained the state of the question before the house-namely, that the original question was "that the bill be now read a second time; and that upon an amendment being moved by Mr. Phinn to leave out all the words after "that," in order to insert other words, the house had decided that the words proposed to be left out should not stand part of the question; so the only part of the original question which remained was the word "that;" and the question now was, whether the words proposed by Mr. Phinnthat it be referred to a select committee to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of establishments of a conventual nature, and for the prevention of the exercise of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property "—or any other words, should be added thereto.

Mr. J. Ball, after congratulating the house upon the bill having been renounced and scouted by its own supporters, proceeded to argue against Mr. Phinn's amendment, which he characterised as unnecessary, un-precedented, and one of a series of measures intended to engage the legislature in a struggle against institutions which interested the deepest affections of a large number of her Majesty's subjects. He defended conventual establishments, and dwelt at some length upon the groundless aspersions which had been cast, he said, upon Roman Catholic institutions and upon the Roman Catholic creed.—Mr. E. Ball, though a Protestant dissenter, was bound to say that, although Roman

Catholics had called for facts, showing the evil consequences of these institutions as a justification of inquiry, none had been produced; and this consideration had very much influenced his mind upon this question. In religion he was the very antipodes of a Roman Catholic; but he knew that a change could not be effected by persecution or insult. He had visited nunneries, and the result of his inspection had led him to the conclusion that these were most useful establishments. - Mr. Whiteside recalled the house to the real question, whether an inquiry was expedient into these establishments, with reference to the alienation of the property of the inmates, and he referred to several cases, in recent times, before the courts in Ireland, in which instruments divesting such persons of their own property in favour of conventual establishments had been contested on the ground of coercion and influence. all these instances upon record, there was nothing unreasonable, he remarked, in asking for an inquiry into the influence alleged to be exerted over persons in convents, and, if the inquiry redounded to the honour of these institutions, they would have the benefit of it. After a strong denunciation of the anti-progressive spirit of the ultramontane Romish party, he expressed his firm conviction that, whatever might be the fate of this motion, there must ultimately be an inquiry into this subject .- Mr. DRUMMOND said, it had been his good fortune and happiness to number Roman Catholics among his private friends,-all his sympathies were, therefore, in their favour; but he took his stand upon the fact that the secular power assumed by the Roman Catholic clergy was never abandoned, never mitigated or mollified; they had declared their determination to carry out, and he was equally determined to expose, the object they aimed at, and the means by which they meant to accomplish it. He acknowledged the charitable labours of Roman Catholics, which put those of Protestants to shame; but this was not the question; the question was, whether the inmates of convents required protection. The legislature had found it necessary to protect children against the cruelty of their parents, which took different forms in different classes of society. The opponents of the inquiry talked of the liberty of these persons; but what liberty could there be where priests laid down the doctrine, that the very perfection of Christianity was to believe that black was white and white black, if Holy Church said so?—Mr. O'Brien opposed the motion, as did Mr. Roche, who contended that no cause had been shown for inquiry, and that the law was strong enough already .- Sir. J. TYRELL mentioned facts which he thought disproved the assertion that the inmates of convents had freedom of egress .- Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD stated and discussed the details of the cases cited by Mr. Whiteside, and observed that, old as these establishments were in Ireland. only four instances could be adduced of anything like coercion, and in every case the law had free scope. Inquiry was unnecessary upon that ground; and, with respect to personal liberty, the Habeas Corpus Act afforded a sufficient remedy. He considered this motion as more objectionable than the bill, and protested against inquiry, which, upon such a subject, would prolong and exasperate irritation .- On the motion of Lord Palmen-STON, the debate was adjourned until the 10th of August.

On Thursday, July 21, in the mid-day sitting, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer withdrew the Savings Bank Bill on account of the late period of the session, and stated that before the commencement of next session the bill should have further consideration. He observed that if the security of the country should be given to the depositor, it could be effected only under the most efficient control over the management and the

In the evening sitting Colonel BLAIR inquired whether any official report had reached the War-office that Sickness Prevailed at the Camp at Chobham. Sir John Shelley had read a "newspaper statement" to that effect on a previous evening, the truth of which Colonel Blair took that opportunity of denying.—The Secretary-at-WAR stated that all the reports which had been received concurred in testifying to the good humour and cheerfulness with which the troops had performed their duty. With regard to sickness, he was able to state that it

prevailed to a less extent than it would, probably, had the same number of men been in barracks.

Mr. BRIGHT asked a question with regard to the Case of Phillips the Cabman, sentenced by a police magistrate to a month's imprisonment, for not being able to pay 5s. deposit for the measurement of a disputed distance.—Lord PALMERSTON said that it should be inquired into. He added that a book of distances was in reconstituted. distances was in preparation.

The Government of India Bill was resumed in com-

mittee, and several clauses were agreed to.

On Friday, July 22, Mr. LAYARD asked a question with regard to the state of the Negotiations Pending between Russia and Turkey, and with regard to the production of papers. He denounced the conduct of Russia as altogether unprecedented and dangerous, not only to weak states, but to the peace of Europe itself. He considered that the house had a right to know the position assumed by the English government, in order to judge whether that position was worthy of the gravity of the circumstances and the honour of the country. Should the house consider that the protests or remonstrances made by the government were unequal to the necessities of the crisis, they could then express their opinion; and he hoped that Lord J. Russell would name a day for the discussion of the question.-Lord John RUSSELL described the present state of affairs as they are publicly known, and observed that the determination of the government to maintain the independence of Turkey had been marked by the sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles. Negotiations had also been instituted, for it was evident that until all such means had been tried, no minister was justified in hazarding so valuable a blessing as peace. While negotiations were in progress, it would be unadvisable to lay the papers relating to them before a popular assembly for the purpose of debate. On that ground he appealed to the house not to insist upon their production, especially as the negotiations, so far from having terminated, had scarcely commenced, owing to the length of time necessary for communicating with Constantinople and then with St. Petersburg. Lord John remarked in terms of high praise upon the reply of the French minister to the Russian note, and expressed the concurrence of the English government with the conduct of France in the affair. The two powers were united in the maintenance of the faith of treaties, and the preservation of the peace of Europe. Should all their efforts fail, then ministers would not hesitate to make an appeal to the patriotism of parliament. Under all circumstances, he could not name a day for the discussion of Mr. Layard's motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, alluding to the Case of the Cabman about which a question had been asked on the previous day, stated that he had received a letter from the magistrate, who said he decided that the cabman had made an overcharge, but gave him the option of having the ground measured, on making the usual deposit of 5s. The cabman declined the test without assigning the want of money as a reason. Upon this, sentence was pronounced for the overcharge, namely, a fine of 40s., which not being forthcoming, a month's imprisonment was substituted. Since then the fine had been paid, and the prisoner released.

The Government of India Bill was further considered in committee, and a number of clauses were agreed to, several amendments being negatived. A long incidental discussion took place, arising from charges which had been made by Mr. Bright against one of the directors,

but without any result.

On the motion for going into committee on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, Mr. WHITESIDE gave the measure his fierce opposition, in a long speech delivered at a late hour.—Mr. Keogh replied in a still longer speech, delivered at a still later hour, in favour of the bill.—Mr. Isaac Butt made a speech, not objecting to the committee, but pointing out defects in matters of detail .- Col. Dunne followed in determined opposition to the bill.-Lord Naas also supported Mr. Whiteside; and after a discussion, in which Mr. M'Cann and Mr. Macartney took part, the bill was committed pro forma.
On Monday, July 25, the house proceeded in com-

mittee with the Government of India Bill, when several amendments were moved and negatived.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after a long discussion and amendment postponing the second reading for three months, which

was negatived by 141 to 23.

In committee on the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, on the clause for altering the duty on newspaper supplements, Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the omission of the clause, as being calculated to benefit the rich newspapers at the expense of the poor ones. On a division, the clause was agreed to by $92\ {\rm to}\ 40$. The remainder of the clauses were then disposed of, and the bill passed through

On Tuesday, July 26, on the early sitting, the India Bill was further proceeded with in committee. In the evening the house met again, and was immediately counted out.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords .- June 27th .- Tyncmouth and Barnstaple, commissions of inquiry agreed to.—Income Tax Bill read a third time and passed.—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill read a second time.

30th, -Jamaica, Duke of Newcastle's statement. -Punishment of Transportation Bill read a first time.

July 4th.—Church Building Acts Amendment Bill committed.—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill passed.
5th.—East India Company's Forces Bill read a first time.—

5th.—East maia Company's Forces fire at a first line.— Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) Bill passed. 7th.—Russia and Turkey. Lord Clanricarde's motion post-poned.—Wilson's Estate Bill (Hampstead Heath) thrown out. —Scap Duties Bill passed.—East India Company's Forces Bill withdrawn.

8th.—Savings' Banks Annuities Bill read a second time.-

Prevention of Bribery Bill read a first time.

11th.—Convicted Prisoners' Removal and Confinement Bill read a second time.—Savings' Banks Annuities Bill committed.

12th.—Juvenile Mendicancy Bill committed.—Convicted Prisoners' Bill committed.—Savings' Banks Annuities Bill

14th.—Criminal Law Digest postponed till next session.— Church Building Acts Amendment Bill withdrawn.—Juvenile Mendicancy Bill reported.—Convicted Prisoners Bill passed.

15th .- Polling at Elections Bill withdrawn .- Juvenile Mendicancy Bill passed.

18th.—Transportation Bill committed.—Colonial Church Regulation Bill read a second time.

9th.—Scotch Bankruptcy Bill committed.—Battersea Park Bill committed.—Westminster Bridge Bill committed.—Suc-

Bill committed.—westminster Bruge bill committed.—seession Duty Bill read a first time.
21st.—Battersea Park Bill passed.—Colonial Church Regulation Bill committed.—Transportation Bill passed.
22nd.—Succession Duty Bill read a second time.—Colonial Church Regulation Bill reported with amendments.-Scotch

Bankruptcy Bill read a second time. 25th.—Succession Duties Bill passed through committee, Lord Derby's amendment negatived.—Colonial Church Regu-

lation Bill read a third time and passed.

26th.—General Health of Towns Bill passed through comittee.—Parish Vestries Bill read a second time.—Bankruptcy
Court (Scotland) and Public House (Scotland) Bill read a third time.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill read a second

House of Commons.—June 27th.—India Bill debate resumed and adjourned.—Stamp Duties Bill read a second time.

28th.—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill committed.—Ballot,

Mr. Carter's motion. 29th.-Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill read a second time.-Ballot, Lord D. Stuart's motion.

-India Bill, Lord Stanley's amendment negatived, and

30th.—India Bill, Lord Stabley's amendment negatived, and bill read a second time.—New with for Laverpool. July 1st.—Customs, &c., Acts in committee.—Resolution against Advertisement Duty carried.—Westminster Bridge Bill passed.—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill passed.

Bill passed.—Sherin Courts (Scotland) fall passed.
4th.—New writ for Cornwall.—Succession Duty Bill in committee.—Assistant Judge (Middlesex) Bill read a second time.—Savings Banks Annuities Bill passed.
5th.—New writ for North Derby.—Merchant Shipping Bill in committee.—Ecclesiastical Courts, leave given Mr. Collier to bring in a bill.—Limited labour in factorics, leave given Mr. Cobbett to bring in a bill.

7th.—Russia and Turkey, Mr. Layard's motion postponed.
—Succession Duties Bill passed through committee.—Landlerd and Tenant Bill (Treland) in committee.—Entry of Seamon Bill, and Naval Coast Volunteers' Bill read a first time.

Sth.—Landlord and Tenant (frehund) Bill in committee.— Russia and Turkey, Mr. Layard's motion again postponed.— India Bill in committee.

11th.-Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill in committee.

Attorney-General to bring a Bill for Suppression of Betting-houses.—Stamp Duties Bill passed.

12th .- Merchant Shipping Bill in committee .- Malt Tax,

Mr. Ball's motion.

13th.—County Rates and Expenditure Bill withdrawn.—
Probate of Wills Bill withdrawn.—Simony Bill withdrawn.—
Juvenile Oftenders' Bill read a first time.

14th.-Manchester and Salford Education Bill withdrawn. —Scotch Universities Bill read a second time.—Succession Duty Bill reported.—Government of Iudia Bill in committee. —Entry of Seamen Bill read a second time.—Naval Coast Volunteers' Bill read a second time.—Courts of Common Law

(Ireland) Bill passed.—Elections Bill passed. 18th.—Succession Duty Bill passed.—India Bill in committee.—Thames Embaukment Bill committed,—Metropolitan

Sewers Bill read a second time.

20th.-Vaccination Bill read a second time.-Attorneys' Certificate Duty Bill thrown out on second reading.—Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned debate on Mr. Phinn's amendment.

21st.—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill committed. Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill in committee.—Edinburgh Clergy Annuity Bill withdrawn.—India Bill in committee.— Charitable Trusts Bill read a second time.—Posthorse and Hackney Carriage Resolutions agreed to.—Newspaper Duties (No. 2) Bill recommitted and reported.

22nd.—Tenants' Compensation Bill committed.—Piletage Bill in committee.—India Bill in committee.—Encumbered Estates Continuance Bill committed pre formâ.—Thames Em-

bankment Bill passed.

25th.—Entry of Seam India Bill in committee. -Entry of Seamen Bill passed through committee .-

26th.-India Bill in committee.-Evening sitting, House counted out.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A SINGULAR case has arisen out of the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater. He died in 1823, and it was found that he had devised a great portion of his vast property to Lord Alford, son of Earl Brownlow, with remainder in succession to the Egertons of Tatton, Nulton and Malpas in Cheshire, and their heirs-male: hut he annexed to the possession of the estates the strange condition that the possessor under the will should obtain the marquisate or dukedom of Bridgewater within five years, or that the property should pass to the next heir. Lord Alford became possessed of the property, and assumed the name of Egerton, in 1849, on the death of the Countess of Bridgewater; but he died in 1851 without having fulfilled the condition in the will; and his son filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees, praying that he might be declared equitable tenant in tail-male in possession. To this Mr. Charles Henry Egerton, brother of the late Lord Alford, demorred; and Lord Cranworth decided, that as the late Lord Alford had not attained to the dignity of marquis or duke of Bridgewater, the estates passed to Mr. Charles Henry Egerton. Against this decree the son of the late Lord Alford, John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, has appealed to the House of Lords; and the case has been in part heard. A great array of counsel appeared on either side. The general arguments for the appellant were, that the condition was a condition subsequent, and therefore illegal; that it was against public policy thus to tie up the estate and embarrass the Crown; that Lord Alford could not comply with the proviso, for he could not make himself marquis or duke of Bridgewater; and that therefore the condition could not be performed. Counsel having been heard, the Lord Chancellor, on the 30th ult., submitted several questions to the judges for their opinion; and the judges requesting time, judgment was postponed.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mrs. Bowden, an elderly lady, obtained Damages (1501.) against the Great Western Railway Company. As Mrs. Bowden was crossing Southampton Street, Mornington Crescent, she was knocked down by a heavy p treel-eart belonging to the company; one of her legs was broken, she has suffered much, and will probably be a cripple for the remainder of her life. When the case was over, Lord Campbell said, he thought it right to state that these vehicles should not go at the pace they very often do as they turn the corners of streets. It is impossible to go along the streets of London without seeing her Majesty's subjects in fearful peril. Only a short time since, one of her Majesty's judges-Mr. Commissioner Phillipsmet with a very similar accident, and sustained most serious injuries, and was in great danger of his life, and the public might have been deprived of his valuable ser ices. It is not enough to shout out, for the very shouting might deprive a man or a woman of presence of mind.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 4th inst., a government prosecution was instituted against Messrs. Tressange, Moore, and others, for conspiring to Defraud Her Majesty's Government, by representing that certain bas-reliefs were of a given quantity and quality. It was proved on the trial that 19 cwt. of iron had been substituted for bronze in the 3½ tons of metal employed. The defendants were severally sentenced to imprison-

ment fer one and three months.

A young woman, named Emma Jane Papson, Destroyed herself and her Illegitimate Child, by throwing herself and it into the Thames, where their bodies were found. At the coroner's inquest, on the 4th inst., it appeared that she had been seduced by a man of the name of Metcalfe, who had ill-treated and descried her. She had been reduced to utter destitution, having been unable to earn enough, by working as a needle-woman, to support herself and her child. The coroner read three letters, which had been found in her room. The first ran thus :-- "James Metcalfe,-By the time you receive this, I hope to be no more. It is you that has brought me to this, you bad, wicked man. know that I was greatly in fault in giving way to you, and bitterly I have had reason to repent it, which I do from the bottom of my heart. But had you never have promised things which you did, it would never have happened; and then, as soon as you saw how things turned, because I would not leave my dear baby at some workhouse, nor to the mercy of the world, you thought proper to leave us to starve and die. Oh! you bad, bad, repent, before it is too late. I will say no more, for to night I hope, please the Lord, to be in heaven, and my baby as well, and may our blood rest upon your head, for it is you that is the cause of it; but my kind love, for as I look for forgiveness, so do I forgive you. Farewell, farewell.—Jane Papson." Two other letters were also read, written in the same incoherent manner, the one to the young woman's father and mother at Folkstone, and the other to a cousin at Finehley, praying that, should the buby be found alive, it might be taken care of. The jury returned a verdict that the crime had been committed in a state of mental derangement, brought on by destitution and want.

A frightful Suicide has been committed in Manchester by Mr. Frederick Cope, a young gentleman of that town. His sister had been married two days before, and among the company present was a young lady to whom he was engaged. Fancying, though without foundation, that he perceived some estrangement on her part, he became melancholy, and, going into his room, shot himself through the heart. The house being full of wedding-guests at the time, the scene which ensued may be better imagined than described.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 6th inst., Charles Cunningham, and James Thompson Currie, surgeons, and George Thomas, chemist, were indicted for having feloniously Assaulted Eliza Mardon, with the Intent to procure her Miscarriage. The indictment also charged the prisoners with administering to the prosecutrix a quantity of a noxious drug, with the like intent. It appeared that the prosecutrix, who was only twenty-two years of age, resided with her parents, who kept a boarding-house in Ely-place, Holborn; and that, in the year 1851, the Rev. George Campbell Gordon took up his abode in the house. He was at that time curate of St. Andrew's Holborn. An intimacy took place between him and the prosecutrix, and in January last the unfortunate girl discovered that she was enceinte. On this discovery, her seducer took the scandalous measures described in the evidence, for coneealing his guilt. He afterwards fled from justice; but the prisoners, as his agents in the affair, were appre-hended and brought to trial. The charge against Cunningham was fully established; but the evidence against the other prisoners was not conclusive. They were consequently acquitted while Cunningham was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

A curious instance of the Gullibility of a "Fast" Young Man was exhibited in an action tried in the Common Pleas on the 7th. Mr. Simmonds, a jew, sued Mr. Parkinson, a young man of fortune, on six bills of exchange, drawn by the plaintiff and accepted by the defendant, for the amounts of 157l. 10s., 1260l., 106l., 300l., 500l., and 848l. respectively. The defendant pleaded that the acceptances were obtained from him by fraud. It appeared that the defendant came of age last year, and the plaintiff being then the proprietor of a high trotting horse, called the Oneida Chief, the defendant purchased the animal for 500l. Subsequently the defendant, who whenever he saw a pretty face was scized with a strong passion for giving away jewellery, bought rings, bracelets, &c., of his acquaintance, Mr. Simmonds, and also improved on his purchase of the Oneida Chief by giving Mr. Simmonds, "a fancy price" that is to say 1260% for two chesnut horses from America. For these and other considerations Mr. Parkinson had given cash and bills, the latter of which he now protested against meeting, on the plea already stated. The plaintiff was examined: He said he had heard in 1852 that the defendant had come into "a werry great deal of money," 200,000l, or 300,000l. Became acquainted with him at Perry's livery stables in Horsemonger-lane. That was in December, 1852. Had a horse called Clickup, which he sold to the defendant then and there for 60%. Soon after he sold him another horse, called Reliance, for 2001. The plaintiff then went through a long list of horses and other property which he sold to the defendant, and the exorbitance of the sums charged drew from the Chief Justice the remark that he had never before found in combination such a fool and such a knave. The witness, on being cross-examined, said he carried on business in the "Exchange,"-he meant the Clothes' Exchange, Houndsditch. He was in partnership there with one Levy. Had been a publican as well as a clothes-merchant, and also a government contractor (having sold clothes to Millbank prison). An action had once been brought against him in the name of John Crocket. This was for fraud, connected with the horse Flying Cloud, which horse, under the new title of Oneida Chief, he had sold to defendant. Flying Cloud, alias Oneida Chief, had legs of a dark white, which meant a "dark drab." Had his legs painted to match his body when he ran at Liverpool. He won the race, but the stakes were not paid. A long confession of knavery was wrung from the plaintiff by the adroit questioning of the defendant's counsel, and it will be sufficient to add to the facts already stated that he had made use of a Miss Laura Graham as an instrument to pigeon the This young lady was called as a witness, defendant. and deposed to having received a great part, if not all, the jewellery bought of Simmonds. It was a curious circumstance about this jewellery that the intrinsic value, in the case of almost every item, was greatly enhanced by association with some distinguished personage or remarkable event. A ring, for instance, acquired factitious worth by its having belonged to Sir Robert Peel, who had received it from her Majesty; and a bracelet, sold for 660l., was severally valued, by dealers who gave their evidence, at 1001., 1501., and at most 2001., this last sum being named by a witness who had frequent dealings with the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, which was followed by loud applause from a crowded court.

In Leather Lane, Holborn, and Baldwin's Gardens, Serious Riots have taken place in consequence of quarrels between the Italian refugees, friends and partisans of the Padre Gavazzi, and the Irish, who are thickly located in that neighbourhood. It appears that the Italian refugees of 1848 adopted the above locality as their general rendezvous, and some time since they became most inveterate in their dislike to the Roman Catholic clergy who officiate in the district, and carried it to the extent of attempting to assassinate an Italian priest who had a mission there, he having been recognised by some of them as an "aristocrat," who had been inimical to the popular cause in Italy. The removal of this gentleman, it was imagined, would have created a better understanding; but such has not been the case, for the Irish clergymen who have taken his place, the Rev. Mr. Gilligan and the Lev. Mr. O'Connor,

have been on several occasions insulted by the Italians while passing through the streets. On the evening of Sunday the 10th inst, the Rev. Mr. Gilligan was assaulted in Baldwin's gardens, and the assailants retreating into a casa kept by an Italian named Tresoldi. This was followed up on the following evening by an assault on the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, who was knocked down and ill-treated by the same parties as he was passing the casa about six o'clock in the evening. The Irish who witnessed this unprovoked outrage, at once made an attack on the house, broke some of the windows, and but for the timely arrival of policemen, loss of life wight have ensued. O'der he since heen restored

might have ensued. Order has since been restored. The New Cab Law has given rise to a number of cases at the Police Courts. On the 11th., the day on which the act came into operation, a gentleman required a cabman whom he hired to drive to the Guildhall Justice-room to have a dispute settled before the magistrates. The complainant had hired a cab at the Euston-square station, and drove to Bedford-street in the Strand, where he stayed three-quarters of an hour, and then drove to the Union Bank in Princes-street, and, after a little further delay, inquired what was the fare? The cabman demanded 4s., and the complainant asked whether he charged by time or distance? when the cabman replied that under the new act he was entitled to charge by both, and he charged 2s. for the three miles and a fraction, and 2s. for the hour he was detained. On referring to the new act it was found that the cabman was allowed to charge 6d, for every mile or fraction of a mile, and if detained during the hiring by the fare, 6d, for every fifteen minutes completed, but not for any fraction of fifteen minutes. The cabman's charge of 2s, for distance and 2s, for the time was allowed to be correct. On the 12th, Mr. Bigg, fruiterer, of Covent-Garden, applied at Bow-street for a summons under the new hackney carriages act, with the view of testing the clause relative to the conveyance of luggage. The applicant stated that for a long time past he had been accustomed to employ cabs for the purpose of conveying pine-apples from Monument-yard to Covent-Garden market. For this accommodation he invariably paid 2s., which rather exceeded even the fare under the old act. On Monday morning he hailed a cab near London Bridge, as usual, and having put 130 pine-apples inside, under and upon the seats, the driver carried him to Covent-Garden, where the witness offered him 2s. The cabman, however, declined to take this sum, stating his fare was 3s., besides the luggage, for which he was empowered by the new act to charge 2d. per packet. He then reckoned up the loose pine-apples, regarding each as one packet, and said he could claim 11. Is. 8d. if he went to a police-court, that being the aggregate amount of 130 packets at 2d. each. He took the act of parliament out of his pocket and read the clause to witness; but he (Mr. Bigg) declined to take the cabman's interpretation of the new law, and, paying him the 3s., which he demanded for the fare, resolved to apply for a summons. The magistrate said that one of the objects of the new act is to provide the public with a better class of hackney carriages, and to have them kept in a cleanly and decent condition. It was never intended that they should be converted into market carts. It would not be very pleasant, for example, to the next person who engaged the cab in question, after it had been filled with pine-apples. If once the system prevailed of sending about merchandise of that kind in cabs, they might soon be employed to convey fish, meat, &c. However, as the cabman in the present instance did not object to carry the pine-apples, which he would be fully justified in doing, he had certainly no right to make a charge for them. The summons was then granted. On the 19th the cabman appeared to the summons. He admitted that he was in error as to charging 2d, each for the 120 pine-appies, although they nearly filled the inside of his cab. Still, he thought it was worth 3s. to take the lot, with Mr. Bigg, from Monument-yard to Covent garden market; but the gentleman refused to go to Bow-street at once to settle it. The magistrate (Mr. Henry) said that the cabman was entirely in the wrong, and sentenced him to pay the penalty of 40s., or be committed for a month. The defendant preferred the latter alternative, and was accordingly sent to prison. Mr.

Bigg tried hard to get the penalty mitigated, but Mr. Henry said that he sat there to enforce a principle, and would not listen to such appeals .- Another case occurred at Bow-street on the same day, when Mr. Henry gave a judgment which has excited much surprise. A gentleman named Bond attended with a cabman, named Thomas Phillips, to have a dispute settled by Mr. Henry. Mr. Bond stated that he was driven from his residence (opposite the cemetery) to the corner of Wellington-street, Strand. Several stoppages occurred, and the cab went round by Birdcage-walk, instead of the more direct road; but still witness was satisfied that the distance did not exceed three miles. There was no dispute about the stoppages, each party having estimated these at one hour, or 2s.; but there was an extra passenger, 6d.; making in all 4s. The defendant claimed 5s., on the ground that the distance exceeded four miles : and this was the question at issue. The cabman stated that he was engaged the previous night to call for Mr. Bond, and was consequently entitled to charge for the distance from his stand to Mr. Bond's house, which was three quarters of a mile. This, he contended, made the whole distance four miles and a half. Mr. Henry said, the official book of fares had not, unfortunately, yet appeared, but if the parties were disposed to have the ground measured, it could be done on payment of 5s. each into court. The complainant agreed to this proposal, but the cabman said he had not got 5s. in his pocket, for it was his first job that day. Mr. Henry :-Then, as you cannot pay the 5s. deposit, I shall take Mr. Bond's statement as evidence of the fact, and convict you of the overcharge, for which you must pay the penalty of 40s., or go to prison for a month.' Mr. Bond, who appeared rather startled at the suddenness and severity of the decision, said, he did not think the matter would have taken this turn. The cabman was very civil throughout the transaction, and he hoped that the penalty would not be inflicted. Mr. Henry refused to listen to this appeal. The object of the act, he said, in enabling passengers to go at once to the police court was not to dispense with the penalties, but to save the complainants the trouble of applying for summons. The eabman was committed to gaol in default of paying the fine, and his horse and cab were sent to the Green-yard.

At Winchester Assizes, William Wheeler Yelf pleaded guilty to several charges of Forgery and Embezziement. Yelf was actuary of the Isle of Wight savings-bank; and he took advantage of his position to appropriate to his own use, in the course of ten years, no less than 8000%. His counsel appealed for a merciful sentence, on the score that the prisoner had shown every contrition for his offence and had made all the amends he could. But Mr. Baron Martin said he must pass the most severe sentence the law allowed, for the crime was a most heinous one. Yelf was therefore

sentenced to be transported for life.

At the same assizes, Aaron Crawcour was convicted of Stealing forty-eight pounds of Gold on the High-Seas. The theft was committed at Rio, on board the Lady Flora, bound from Australia to London. Crawcour was a passenger, in a destitute condition. The chief witness was a prisoner, John Gore, formerly second mate of the Lady Flora. According to his statement, Crawcour, three other passengers, and himself, were engaged in the robbery; the gold was sold at Rio. Crawcour sold it, and he seems to have kept the largest share. His sentence was two years' imprisonment.

At Abingdon Assizes, a boy only nine years of age has been tried for Placing three plates of Iron on the Great Western Rails near Maidenhead, where the line runs on a high embankment. A train passed over one plate; fortunately, the weight of the locomotive cut it in two, and the train kept on the rails. It appeared that these plates were lying about the railway, for daily use. The prisoner's education had been greatly neglected. Mr. Justice Coleridge directed the jury, that unless it was clear to them that the boy had a "malicious" intent in putting the plates on the rails, they must acquit him. The verdict was "Not guilty;" which the Judge approved, but he gave the boy a caution before he liberated him.

At Chelmsford Assizes on the 14th, Mr. Samuel Tillett.

a conveyancer, was indicted for Perjury, alleged to have been committed before the judge of the Chelmsford County Court. It appeared that Mr. Tillett kept an account at the bank of Messrs. Mills, Bawtree, & Co., at Colchester, and that at the latter end of 1849 his account had been overdrawn to the amount of 9681. odd, and the bankers had communicated with him upon the subject, and insisted upon having the amount reduced; and it appeared that the defendant had promised to do this by the end of the year. The case for the prosecution was, that the defendant having received a cheque for 1600l., he sent it to the bank of Messrs. Mills & Co., accompanied by a memorandum to this effect, "Pay this at Mills's bank, and bring receipt, 1600!—Samuel Tillett," and the bankers accord-ingly placed the amount to his credit, and sent a receipt for the amount. The defendant subsequently became insolvent, and upon his being examined in reference to the sum of 1600., he declared that he did not intend it should have been placed to his private account, and said that the cheque had been taken to the bank of Messrs. Mills by mistake, instead of to that of the Messrs. Round, where a trust account in which he was concerned was kept, and that Messrs. Mills had insisted upon keeping it, and refused to hand it over to Messrs. Round, notwithstanding that he pressed them to do so. He likewise made a statement, to the effect that the memorandum which was represented to have accompanied the cheque was not sent by him on the day in question, and that it referred to another sum of 10001.; and he asserted that the first cipher had been altered while in the possession of the bankers to a 6, to make it tally with the cheque. In order to support the charge, every one of the gentlemen belonging to the firm of Mills & Co. were called as witnesses, and they stated most positively and distinctly that the memorandum was brought with the cheque in the ordinary course of business, and that credit was given to the defendant upon it, and that the memorandum was now in pre-cisely the same state it had ever been. They likewise said that there was no truth whatever in the statement of the prisoner that he had represented to them that the cheque had been paid into their bank by mistake, and that he requested them to hand it over to Messrs. Round, for whom it was intended. A variety of other facts were brought forward, all tending to establish the case against the prisoner in the most conclusive manner; and it also appeared that upon the final hearing before the judge of the county court, the prisoner was remanded for a period of two years for fraudulently disposing of the property he had been intrusted with, and the present indictment was subse-quently preferred against him.—The jnry, after a very short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. When the prisoner was brought up for judgment he asserted that he did not send the paper in question with the cheque, and that it in reality referred only to a sum of 1000l, and that it was taken from his office after he was in custody. The Lord Chief Baron, upon hearing this, said, with considerable warmth, that he was satisfied that the defendant had uttered a wicked and impudent falsehood. His offence was base enough in itself, without the aggravation of attempting to fix upon respectable gentlemen the crime of forgery, and he felt called upon to say that there was not the least ground for the assertion he had made, and he had now no hesitation in expressing his opinion that, upon the face of the document, it was evidently gennine; and there was not the slightest trace of any alteration having been made in it. The judge then ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned for one day, and then to be transported for seven years.

Kirwan, the artist, convicted of the Murder of his Wife at Ireland's Eye, near Dublin, has not been transported according to his sentence, but is still at

Spike Island.

At Huntingdon Assizes an action for Breach of Promise of Marriage was tried. Mr. Hart, a farmer in good circumstances, promised to marry Jane Jackson, the daughter of a farmer at Cockayne Hatley. At the time he proposed he was forty-one, and the lady only seventeen. He seduced her, and then married another woman. The Jury gave 500%. damages.

At York Assizes a verdict of 110l. damages was given against Mr. Wilkinson, a card-manufacturer, at Newton, for the Seduction of the daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, foreman to card-makers at Linley. The case was peculiarly painful. The couple were cousins; the young woman was seduced; a few weeks after her confinement she died; and it appeared that her death arose from a "broken heart"—from shame, and from sorrow at the defendant's desertion of her.

At Lewes Assizes, Miss Hannah Hore, of Draytor, near Bognor, has obtained 4002 damages from Mr. George Duke, for Breach of Promise of Marriage. Miss Hore's father is a man of property; and she has expectations of a fortune of some 90002. Mr. Duke is a gentleman-farmer, forty-five years old, a widower for the second time, and has three children. Miss Hore's father has shown an aversion to the match, but at length the couple were formally engaged. Mr. Duke then made inquiries about the lady's money prospects; and he found that the receipt of the 90002. was only contingent upon her surviving her mother for twenty-one years, with other qualifications. No substantial defence was offered by his counsel, who admitted that a verdict must go against his client.

admitted that a verdict must go against his client.
At the same assizes, John Broome was tried for defrauding Mr. Hamp of a large sum of money by Cheating him at Cards. It appeared, however, that Broome was asleep when two other men were cheating the prosecutor; so the Judge directed an acquital.

At York Assizes, Messrs. Thompson, Seymour, and Priestman, Directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company, were tried for Manslaughter. The grand jury had ignored the bill against them, and they were arraigned on the coroner's inquisition. It was alleged at the inquest, that the "accident" by which the men perished arose from the bad condition of the permanent way; and the coroner's jury held the directors to be responsible for this. Though the grand jury threw out the bill, they expressed an opinion that the "accident" arose from the defective state of the permanent way, and that further inquiry should be made into the matter. When the three gentlemen had pleaded "Not guilty," the connsel for the prosecution announced, that after the grand jury, under the judge's direction, had pronounced the directors not criminally responsible, he should not offer any evidence against them. They were then formally acquitted.

At Stafford Assizes Sarah Baker was convicted of the Murder of her Child, by throwing it down an old pit-shaft. The poor creature was seduced by a wretch who deserted her when it was apparent she would become a mother; he fied the country for a year, that he might avoid the liability of supporting his child; then returned, and married another woman. Sarah struggled hard to earn a living by cinder-washing. A vain attempt was made by her counsel to get an acquittal on the ground of insanity. The jury recommended her to mercy on account of her desponding state when she committed the crime, and all the distressing circumstances. Sentence of death was prononneed; but the Judge promised to forward the merciful recommendation to the proper

An unmarried woman, who calls herself Ann Brookes, living at Birmingham, Murdered her Troutittle Children, and attempted to destroy herself. At night she administered a narcotic poison to the children in milk; they were found dead in bed next morning. On that morning the woman herself swallowed laudanum; but by medical aid her life was preserved. The father of the children is reputed to be one Brookes, whose name the nother assumed.

whose name the mother assumed.

At York Assizes on the 23rd, Miss Tweddle obtained 3000L damages from Mr. Ramshay for Breach of Promise of Marriage. The plaintiff is the daughter of a respectable farmer in Cumberland, the defendant is steward to the Earl of Carlisle at Naworth Castle, and a man of large property. The gentleman is about forty-five, the ludy twenty-five years of age. He had paid his addresses to her since the year 1818; had made known to his friends his intention to marry her, and introduced her to the best society of the county as his intended wife. In 1850, however, he suddenly broke off the

ham. Miss Tweddle avoided pressing her claim till she found that Mr. Ramshay had married a Miss Lacy, who was not the young lady at Trentham, to whom he

had pretended he was previously engaged.

Another Breach of Promise case was tried at the same assizes. The plaintiff, Miss Halstead, is a milliner, who resides with her father at Bradford; the defendant, Mr. Toad, is between fifty and sixty, has retired from business with an ample fortune, and resides at Harrogate. The defendant used to visit the plaintiff's house, and about three years ago an intimacy sprung up between them. He promised her marriage, and she consented, but she did not wish it to take place until the defendant's daughter was joined in wedlock, the latter young lady being about to be married. At the latter end of last year it was discovered that the plaintiff was in the family The defendant was sent for, and was accused of being the cause of the plaintiff's state. He did not confess to the circumstance, and upon being questioned about marrying her, he, for the first time, declined to fulfil the engagement, saying that he was too old to marry, and that he would consider about it. From that time, in December last, the connection was broken off. The defendant's counsel contended that there was no affection between the parties, and that the plaintiff had lost nothing in losing a man old enough to be her father. The Jury, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 400l.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A SHOCKING Railway Accident took place on the London and North-western line, near Coventry, on the Ist instant. A young man named Ross was employed in removing some hav cut on the embankment of the railway. He had occasion to cross the permanent way, and was standing between the metals of the up line, watching the progress of a down luggage train, when the express for town came up at its usual speed of thirtyfive or forty miles an hour, and caught the unhappy lad. In an instant almost the whole of the carriages had passed over him, when his body was found to be most shockingly mutilated. His head, neck, arms, legs, and other portions of his remains, were smashed and almost cut to pieces. It being shown that the catastrophe was not the result of any neglect on the part of any of the company's servants, a verdict of accidental death was returned

In South Wales Inundations caused by the heavy Rains have produced disastrous consequences. At Brecon, the river Honddu, on the 9th instant rapidly rose, and tore up the foundations of the bridge crossing the stream at the bottom of Ship-street. The superstructure fell in with a loud crash, and the débris partially blocking up the course of the water, the neighbourhood in a few minutes became flooded to the depth of some feet, spreading terror throughout the town. The inhabitants of many houses only escaped by flight, or ascending to the upper stories of their dwellings. In Howev and Newbridge three lives were lost. At one o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and by four o'clock the river had risen to the height of 15 feet. A little before four a cottage gave way before it, and soon afterwards the bridge fell in with a fearful orash. In a short time two other cottages gave way, and two lives were lost. A poor bedridden man was swept out of one house, bed and all; his wife and a twin child belonging to another woman in the house were drowned. The mother, with the other child naked in her arms, stood for upwards of two hours upon the projecting point of an old-fashioned chimney-piece, whence she was rescued by her brother, who went to her assistance with a rope fastened round his body and held by persons who succeeded in getting them into an

connexion; alleging, in answer to Miss Tweddle's re-monstrance, that he had involved himself in a difficulty by making a previous promise to a young lady at Trent-daughters of her late son. There were also two servants -male and female-making six persons in the house. All retired safely to rest on the night of the 8th instant. but soon after midnight a waterspout burst on the Eppynt, and with an impulse rendered irresistible by the precipitous rocks among which the torrent rushed, it struck against Doalvach house, and the inmates, with the walls of the residence, joists, beams, and furniture, were washed down to the Wye. The body of Mrs. Lawrence was picked up in her nightclothes within two miles of Hay, on Sunday, near Mr. Watkins's farm at Fordyawr. The village of Dymock Watkins's farm, at Fordvawr. lies in a valley, and is passed several hundred yards on the north side by the Hereford and Gloucester canal on a lofty embankment, rising above the level of the village something like 100 feet. At three o'clock on the morning of the 8th, a black cloud discharged an immense volume of water over the village, the canal, and the adjoining country. The fields and houses were deluged to the depth of several feet: the level of the canal was simultaneously raised, and the water, topping the banks, swept over the adjoining country. On the south side of the canal several scattered cottages were submerged. In one of them, lying rather low, and built close to the bank of the canal, the water reached to the upper windows, from which a poor woman threw her child to the adjoining high ground, and then followed in the utmost peril, and escaped.

A Disastrous Fire broke out, on the evening of the 13th inst., in the silk manufactory of Mr. J. Davenport, in Albert-street, Derby. The fire was first discovered by passers-by in the street below, who gave the alarm to the inmates of the mill. A considerable delay necessarily took place before any water was procured, and the flames made such rapid progress that all chance of saving the top-story was gone before the water was brought effectually into play on the building. The fact that all the floors in the mill were fire-proof, caused a number of daring men to ascend to the top-story for the purpose of saving the silk, and also for conducting the water to those parts where the fire had gained the greatest head. The ceiling being above them, they felt confident of their safety; but suddenly the roof fell in, and, the weight of it falling on the first ceiling, cansed it to fall into the top-room, burying under it the poor fellows who were there. The attention of all was now directed to try to rescue them, if they were alive, and ladders were joined together, but, owing to the great height of the mill, a long time clapsed before they could be raised to the top-story. In the meantime a most agonising scene ensued. A poor fellow was seen at one of the top-windows with his cat and waistcoat off, and all in flames. He got one of his legs out of the window, and then the other; he then forced his body through, and at last hung suspended from the window-sill by his hands. A shrick from the crowd announced that he had thrown himself down. He came to the bottom, a distance of seventy feet with a tremendous force. His fall was broken by a bale of cotton that lay in the yard, from which he rebounded on to his back to the stones beneath. He was immediately taken up, and conveyed to the infirmary without hope of recovery. His name is Mead, twenty-two years of age. Among the men who were in the top-story at the time the roof fell in, was Mr. Thorpe, of the firm of Eyre & Thorpe, silk-throwsters, Full-street. Mr. Thorpe had been very active in trying to save the silk, when the roof fell in as he was walking along the top-room. He took refuge in the water-closet along with the man Mead, who jumped through the window. They were both enveloped in flames. Mead cried out for water to put the flames out that were blazing on his body, and Mr. Thorpe though burnt as badly as himself, went again into the room and found a jug with a small quantity of water in it, which he threw on to Mead, which made the pain excruciating, and his cries were most piteous. Mr. Thorpe then lett him to try and save his own life. He took his coat and waistcoat off, and tying a handadjoining garden. About a mile above its junction kerchief round his mouth to prevent suffocation, he with the Wye, the Dehonw passes Doalvach where made his way to the window at the Tenant-street end, recently stood the villa residence of Mrs. Lawrence—a where, a ladder being raised, he broke through the

window, and came down without the assistance of any one, amid the cheers of those below. His finger-ends were very much burnt, and his head was cut open through a piece of timber falling upon it. Another young man, named Bennett, was in the room, but, not daring to jump down, he walked through the room in the midst of the flames, and was taken down stairs. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, when it was found that he, too, was injured beyond recovery. A third man who was in the room made his escape down the chimney. The fire was subdued in about three hours, without penetrating any of the lower stories, but a great quantity of silk and machinery was damaged through the body of water that was sent on to the building.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

A VERY interesting parliamentary return respecting the Post-Office has appeared this week, which shows the gigantic advance of the system. In the year 1839, the estimated number of chargeable letters and franks which passed through the Post-Offices of the United Kingdom was \$2,470,597; the next year the total was doubled; and it has constantly increased, till, in 1852, the aggregate had swelled to 379,501,499. For the year ending 5th January, 1840, the gross revenue was 2,330,7361; the next, 1,589,4861. On the reduction of the postage there was a great falling off; but in the year ending 5th January, 1822, the gross revenue had increased to more than it was under the whole system—2,434,3261.; while the net receipts, in 1841 only 410,0284, have advanced to 965,4421. In 1837 the Post-Office paid 17431. to railways; in 1852, 329,9631. In 1839, 188,921 money-orders, for 313,1241, were issued; in 1852 the totals were 4,947,825 orders, for 9,488,2771. In 1833 the loss on the money-order system was 57451.; in 1852 the profit was 11,6641, the commission received having been \$2,3331, while the expenses were 70,6691.

The ninth annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes was held at the London Tavern on the 25th June. Among the persons present were Lord Radstock, Lord Ebrington, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, and other gentlemen active in the cause. Dr. Southwood Smith, in moving the adoption of the report, gave an interesting sketch of the objects accomplished by the society, which had exceeded all expectation. In the Metropolitan Buildings, Old Pancras Road, for example, containing a population of 680, the deaths during the last year had been 9, being in the proportion of 13 and a fraction out of 1000 living. The total population, taking together the whole of the Society's establishments, amounted to 1343, out of which number there had been only 10 deaths, being at the rate of 7 and a fraction in 1000. The total deaths in the whole of the metropolis had reached, during the same period, 22 and a fraction in 1000; so that the total mortality in London had been three times greater in proportion than in these establishments. It appeared further, that of the total population, (1343,) 490 were children under ten years of age; of these, 5 had died, being an infant mortality of 10 in 1000, whereas on an average of seven years the infant mortality in the whole of London had been 52 in 1000; so that the infant mortality in these establishments had been not so much as one-fifth that in London generally. Another circumstance deserving special attention was, that in London the average deaths from typhus and other forms of fever amount to about 12 per cent. of the total deaths. This disease has its source in no want of food or clothing, in no condition natural to this climate. in no habits peculiar to the people; it arises solely from filth. These establishments have been provided with efficient drainage, a good supply of water, and the cesspool has been removed; and the result is, that there has not been a single death from fever in any one of them since they were first opened. The same result has followed the working of the Common Lodginghouses Act. That act imposes on lodginghouse-keepers the necessity of maintaining certain conditions of cleanliness, forbids overcrowding, and directs the police to

enforce the law. The town of Wigan may be taken as an example of the result. In this town there were 25 lodginghouses, which have received during the past year 29,655 lodgers. The superintendent of police reports-"There has not been a single case of fever in any one of these houses since the act has been in force." The town of Wolverhampton is a still more striking example. In this town there are 200 lodginghouses, which have received during the year the incredible number of 511,000 lodgers. The superintendent of police reports-"There has not been a single case of fever in these houses since the Lodginghouses Act has been in force, in July 1852." Similar returns have been received from other towns, as well as from the metropolis also. Before these houses were under regulation, twenty cases had been received into the London Fever Hospital from single houses in the course of a few weeks.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was celebrated on the 6th inst. by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Buccleuch presided; and 5201. was subscribed.

The first anniversary dinner of the National Orphan Home was celebrated at Richmond on the 2nd; Mr. Cowan in the chair. Lord John Russell, engaged to preside, was unavoidably absent; but he sent a handsome donation. This asylum was founded by the exertions of a London clergyman, aided by one philanthropist whose name is well known, chiefly for the orphan children of the poor. It is situate at Ham, near Richmond.

Two new Parish Baths have just been opened—the St. Giles's and Lambeth. The former, in Endell-street, consist of single baths and plunge-baths, with laundries attached. The Lambeth establishment is formed of two large swimming-baths in the Westminster-road, previously a private speculation. Single baths and laundries are to be added, with an infant-school, where the women can leave their children while they wash their clothes.

Another Educational Conversazione took place at the Mansion House on the evening of the 7th. These meetings have been set on foot by the Lord Mayor, for the promotion of social intelligence, and the furthering of art and knowledge in all their divers developments and departments. This conversazione was of a purely educational character, and a very great number of teachers of schools, and others connected with education, were present. The number of maps was immense, and models of steam-engines and machines for reducing the lines of beauty and the sounds of music to mathematical form and certainty were not the least interesting articles in the exhibition. The quantity of excellent educational works sent by the various publishers was also great.

The New Hackney Carriage Act came into operation on the 11th inst. Every driver of a hackney-carriage (including cabs) within the limits of the metropolitan and city police district is required, on each occasion when such carriage is bired, to deliver to the hirer a card, on which must be printed "hackney-carriage," and the number of the stamp-office plate, &c. When required, a driver is to produce a book of fares. There is no back-carriage fare. For any distance within, and not exceeding one mile, the fare is 6d.; and for any time within and not exceeding one hour, 2s. When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of 6d. is to be paid for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age are to be counted as one adult person. In case of a disputed fare, the passenger can insist on being driven to the nearest police-station, where the dispute can be instantly settled. Lamps are to be provided for omnibuses, and to be kept lighted by the conductors. The advertising-van nuisance is entirely got rid of by this act, as it is declared that it shall not be lawful for such vehicles to be exhibited, to the obstruction or annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers, within the limits of the act.

A large building, called *The Boys' Refuge*, has been erected in Commercial-street, Whiteehapel. It consists of a ground-floor; is built on land bought from the Woods and Forests for 1050*l*., and cost 1200*l*.; and is

intended as a refuge for boys between the ages of seven and fifteen, who are idle houseless wanderers, and destitute of means of instruction. It will contain workshops, dormitories, and schoolroom; and will be completed in September. The funds were provided by subscription. The building was inaugurated on the 13th instant by Lord Shaftesbury. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird M.P., spoke warmly of the exertions of Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., in behalf of the institution. A donation of 30% was received from the Bishop of London, and subscriptions from the company to the amount of 400l.

The Royal Agricultural Society has had its annual show of cattle and implements at Gloucester. is described as above the average in regard to implements, under it in stock; but a notable improvement is recorded in the show-yard. Excessively fat cattle were rare: this is attributed to the stringency of the rules devised by the late Earl of Ducie. There were some, however, disqualified on the score of over-fatness. Some, however, disquanties on the score of over-tainess. The annual dinner took place on the 13th inst. Some eight-hundred persons sat down, and Lord Ashburton presided. The noticeable names are those of Lord Harrowby, Mr. Slaney, the American minister, General Arista, Sir John Shelley, M.P., Mr. Mechi, and Judge Halliburton. Mr. Philip Pusey was prevented by indisposition from taking the vice-chair; which was filled by the Honourable R. H. Chve, M. P. Onc of the early toasts after dinner was the health of Mr. Ingersoll. In his acknowledgment, Mr. Ingersoll praised the father of the chairman as having been the minister of good-will and the harbinger of perpetual friendship between England and America. He spoke of agriculture as "not only the most ancient but the most honourable and useful employment of our race;" and he pointed to the 150,000,000 acres of unappropriated waste lands in the United States as a home for the British population should it grow excessive. Lord Ashburton made an eloquent speech. France, he observed, produced better silks, Switzerland more beautiful cottons, America equals us in shipbuilding; but there is one produce which no other country can approach in excellence, "and that produce is the produce of the British farmer." While foreigners assist our manufacturers, "the inhabitants of the world come to us to learn farming." The British farmer has raised agriculture from being "a mere empirical pursuit to a master science." Like the steamer, agriculturists have almost learned to defy the elements. But the days of the lagging farmers who "still live in darkness" are numbered; they cannot be exempted from their doom. Lord Harrowby proposed, "The Labourers." Referring to the use of machinery, he mentioned an instance where, in the place of ten, thirty men are employed on a farm, since the introduction of machinery. He exhorted the farmers not to be jealous of the labourer, but to encourage his education. Improved implements would lead to a higher order of labourers. Following up a remark of the chairman, he urged on landlords the necessity of providing better accommodation and more comforts for their labourers. Sir Roderick Murchison proposed, "Agricultural Societies all over the world," coupling with the toast the name of Judge Halliburton, who replied in a lively speech. He noticed the vast improvement in the lower classes; and, as an instance, quoted the notice in St. James's Park: it does not speak of "man-traps and spring-guns," but says "The public are requested to protect the gardens and trees in this place." | Hall, near Andover, on the 14th inst., at the age of eighty-six.

Messrs. Bielfeld have commenced the manufacture of Papier-maché Houses. The framework, the flooring, and the doors, are of wood; but the rest is constructed of paper. A number of cottages, stores, and villas, have been erected at Messrs. Bielfeld's works at Staines : and a gentleman has purchased them as an investment for Australia, whither he is going. These buildings can be readily taken down, and re-erected in a few hours. They have hollow walls, so that damp is excluded; and tropical insects will not attack the paper, from the poisonous ingredients it contains.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The Queen's infant son was christened on the 28th of June, the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation. The sponsors were the King of Hanover, the Princess of Prussia, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Princess of Hohenloc Langenburg. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the service; and the King of Hanover gave the name of the child-Leopold George Duncan Albert. An anthem and chorus closed the ceremony.

Nearly all the royal family have had the measles. The Prince of Wales was first attacked, next Prince Albert, then the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and lastly, the Queen herself. Her Mujesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, went to Osborne on the 16th, symptoms of the disease having appeared before she left town. In every case the disease has been mild, and the royal patients have recovered.

The King and Queen of Hanover left England on the 4th ult. Before his departure the King settled a pension of 201, a year on an artilleryman named Moffat, who had lost his arm by the premature firing of a gun at a field-day at Woolwich. The piece was fired before the ramrod had been withdrawn, and the man's arm being shattered by the stick, amputation became necessary. The accident occurred within a few yards of his Majesty. Since the arrival of the royal family at Hanover, the Crown Prince has had an attack of measles, caught in England.

Mr. Barkly, the new Governor of Jamaica, has received the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Mr. R. H. Reynolds, Chief Commissioner of the

Insolvent Court, has resigned after thirty-five years service. He is succeeded by Mr. Serjeant Murphy, member for Cork. The salary is 1500l. a year.

The Rev. Mr. Barker, the rector of Beaton, has been so affected in his mind by the murder of his

housekeeper, Mrs. Steggall, that it has been deemed necessary to place him in a private asylum.

Obituary of Dotable Bersons.

MR. E. W. WYNNE PENDARVES, M.P. for West Cornwall,

died on the 26th ult., at his seat, near Camborne, Cornwall.
The Rev. Gopprey Faussert, D.D., the Margaret Professor
of Divinity at Oxford University, and Camon of Christ Church,
died on the 28th ult., in the seventy-second year of his age.
ADMERA Sir C. BULLER died at Southampton on the

5th inst., aged eighty-five. The MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY died on the 8th inst., after

a very brief illness. The GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR died at Weimar on the

8th inst. The EARL of Portsmouth died at his seat, Hurstbourne

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Calcutta to the 3rd of June. The negotiations with Ava have been terminated by the Burmese Envoys refusing to sign the treaty proposed to them by the British, and declaring that they would not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese dominions. They any part whatever of the Burmese dominions. They than defend the frontier. The river is now again were ordered to reconsider their answer, or to leave our available; and our post at Meaday has been reinforced. new territory within twenty-four hours. They left it It is believed that General Godwin has been ordered to

THE Overland Mail has brought intelligence from in ten hours. It is stated, however, that on the alcutta to the 3rd of June. The negotiations with departure of the Burmesc Commissioners, General Godwin was for going at once to Ava; but that Lord Dalhousie, acting under the orders of the Board of Control, has forbidden the British General to do more

starve the Burmese into submission by intercepting the supplies of rice from the lower provinces.

There are accounts from Australia to the 5th of April. The news in the journals presents a striking picture of the progress of the country, especially of the colony of Victoria. To illustrate this, some figures may be quoted. In 1851 the population of Victoria had risen to 95,000, in 1852 it was 200,000; the shipping inwards in 1851 was 126,000 tons, in 1852 it was 408,000 tons; the revenue in 1851 was 380,000 l., in 1852 it was 1,577,0001.—342,0001. raised from customs duties. In 1851 the value of imports was 1,056,0001., in 1852 it was 4,044,000l.; exports in the former year were 1,424,000l., in the latter 7,452,000l. But, taking into the account gold carried out without being recorded, the exports were probably 15.000,000l., or 75l. per head for every man, woman, and child. The Legislature of Victoria has sanctioned three railways, and has voted 720,0001. for public works. The railways will connect Melbourne with the port, with Geelong, and with the gold-fields. The population of Melbourne has increased from 23,000 in 1851 to 80,000 in 1852; that of Geelong in the same period from 8000 to 20,000. But fodder and provisions have been very dear. Hay, weight for weight, is dearer than the best flour; oats twice as dear as the best oatmeal; eabbages are is. 6d. each; pears, lettuces, and turnips, are 6s. a dozen; potatoes, 24s. per hundredweight; ducks 12s. a pair; geese and turkies, 14s. each.

According to advices from Quebec to the 2nd inst., the Canadian Parliament has adjourned, after a session of considerable importance. A decimal currency has been established. The grand trunk railway has been organised, and on so sound a footing that the stock is at a premium in England. Four hundred miles of the road will probably be finished before the 1st of January, An Ocean Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated, and the two pioneer vessels have already made the voyage. An increase in the representation of the province, from which very salutary results are anticipated, has been carried. A law facilitating the settlement of wild lands has been added to the statute book. Increased security has been given to municipal debentures in Upper Canada by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act, A measure providing for the better treatment of lunatics has been adopted. religious sects have been placed on a footing of equality as regards the celebration of marriage. Finally, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, has been formally condemned, and the way paved for an elective

Intelligence has been received from Jamaica to the 27th of June. Affairs had not approached any nearer to a settlement. Public business was at a stand still, and the Treasury continued to be closed against all claimants. Governor Grey had carried out the inten-tions he expressed, and had liberated a considerable number of convicts. As may be imagined, the state of anarchy caused great public discontent. Much attention was paid to the alleged discoveries of copper-mines at Clarendon, St. Andrew, Metcalfe, and Portland. Yellow fever prevailed among the shipping at Kingston.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

On the 20th a dinner was given at Greenwich to Mr. Godley, the leader of the settlers to the New Colony of Canterbury in New Zealand, on his return from that settlement. Lord Wharnchife presided, and among the company were Lord Lyttelton, Sir J. Paking-ton, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Stafford, Mr. H Herbert, Captain Taylor, and other gentlemen noted for their exertions on the subject of emigration, Mr. Godley's health having been given, and warmly received, he addressed the company, giving an account of the present state and prospects of the colony, with a view to correct the impression that it has proved a failure. In the course of his remarks he said: "During my stay in

the proportion of the sexes duly preserved, and, generally speaking, of good character and industrious habits. I calculate that from three to four hundred people came to us from neighbouring colonies, and that the gold fever and other causes have deprived us temporarily of about five hundred. The present population, therefore, may be set down at 3300 Europeans, and they are, take them for all in all, as good materials, morally and physically, as any colony was ever composed of. Of the site of the colony there can be but one opinion, namely, that it was not only the best accessible to us in any part of the world, but that, by peculiar good fortune, it was the most advantageous, though the last selected, site for a settlement in New Zealand. The district consists of low hills and level prairies. It is not of uniform fertility, but the whole of it is admirably adapted for earrying stock. We calculate it to contain five or six millions of acres available for pasturage, which in the natural state will carry at a very low computation two million sheep. These will very low computation two million sheep. These will produce seven million pounds of wool, worth at present prices, say, 500,000l. Add 100,000l. for tallow, hides, and farm produce (a very low estimate), and you will have on the whole produce to the amount of 600,000l., necessarily exported from Lyttelton, and you will have on the other hand the supplies which the producing population will require, drawn either from the same place, so far as they are sea-borne, or from the agricultural district surrounding Christchurch. The number of sheep in the district which I have been describing is at this moment at least 100,000, which will yield, after the next shearing, exportable produce to the value of 25,000l., to which must be added a considerable sum as the value of cheese, which is now bringing fourteenpence a pound, for export to Melbourne, so that the exports of the district during the ensuing year, that is the third year after the foundation of the colony, will be not less than at the rate of 8%. per head of the population, or three times as much as the proportion of exports to population in the United Kingdom. The obstacles to cultivation in a new country are such as generally to extend longer than you would deem possible the period of imported subsistence. New South Wales did not feed itself for a great many years; Wellington does not feed itself now. Well, the people of Canterbury raised, last season, potatoes enough for their consumption. There were 500 acres under wheat, which will give about two-thirds of the consumption. After next harvest the settlement will cease to import the main articles of subsistence. This is a true picture of the state of the colony as regards its industry and its commerce. I ask you, does it look like failure?" Mr. Godley proceeded to describe the church-accommodation in the settlement and the provision made for education; and went on to say: "I do not wish to depict the colony as a Utopia, either physically or socially; but I say that, taking it as a new country, and comparing it with other new countries, it is, on the whole, the best and most desirable I have seen or heard of. It is always a misfortune to be obliged to emigrate, but if I were obliged to emigrate myself I would go to Canterbury, and it is the place to which I should always recommend any one in whom I had an interest to go if compelled to leave England. He will find a healthy, though not always a very pleasant climate; agreeable society; most, if not all, of the essential elements of civilisation; and I have no doubt whatever the best investment for a small capital now to be had in the world. I repeat that taking the rate of profit, and the absence of risk together, a capital of from 1500l. to 5000l. cannot in my opinion be so advantageously invested in any other way as in dairy-farming or sheep-keeping on the plains of New Zealand." In conclusion, Mr. Godley said, "Do not be afraid to leave your colonies to themselves; throw them into the water and they will swim. Depend upon it the greatest boon you can bestow upon colonies is what Burke calls 'a wise and salutary neglect.' To this rule the Canterbury colony is no exception. It is fortunate for it that the association's career has been brief as well as effective; now it must go alone. It has been called into existence, it has been given its the colony, 22 ships arrived there from England, opportunities, it has been started on its way; henceforth bringing about 3400 immigrants, well-selected, with it must work out its own destinies. The Canterbury

Association has done its work and passed away. Its work; they have raised to themselves a noble monumemory may be unhonoured, its members reviled; they ment—they have laid the foundations of a great and eare not; they have done their work—a great and heroic happy people."

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE chief object of interest connected with foreign affairs, is the question between Russia and Turkey. The Russian ultimatum was sent in by Prince Menschikoff on the 5th of May. He demanded that the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey be the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Inkey be conceded to the Emperor of Russia; and that the Russo-Greek Church should have accorded to it, specifically and by solemn treaty, all the rights and privileges, both in regard to the Holy Places and on other matters, that it had ever claimed. The second demand was, that the Greek Patriarch at Constanti-nople should be irremovable unless guilty of proved high treason or gross misconduct, and then only by the consent of the Czar. Hitherto the Patriarch has been removable at the pleasure of the Porte. After many deliberations, and by advice of Lord Stratford and M. de la Conr, the English and French ministers, the Saltan, on the 13th, sent a reply refusing to comply with the demands, and Prince Menschikoff immediately left Constantinople. This rupture of diplomatic relations was followed by a manifesto addressed by the Czar to the Russian people. This remarkable document is as follows:

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c., "Make known to our faithful and well-beloved

subjects, that from time immemorial our glorious predecessors took the vow to defend the orthodox faith.

" From the moment that it pleased Divine Providence to transmit to us the hereditary throne, the observation of those sacred duties which are inseparable from it has constantly been the object of our cares and solicitude. Based on the glorious treaty of Kainardje, confirmed by the solemn transactions concluded afterwards with the Ottoman Porte, those cares and solicitude have always had for object to guarantee the rights of the Orthodox Church.

"But, to our profound affliction, notwithstanding all our efforts to defend the integrity of the rights and privileges of our Orthodox Church, latterly numerous arbitrary acts of the Ottoman Government attacked those rights, and threatened finally to destroy entirely the whole order of things sanctioned by centuries, and so dear to the Orthodox faith.

"Our efforts to dissuade the Porte from such acts have been fruitless, and even the solemn word which the Sultan had given to us on the occasion has been

"Having exhausted all the means of persuasion, and all the means of obtaining in a friendly manner the satisfaction due to our just reclamations, we have deemed it indispensable to order our troops to enter the Danubian Principalities, to show the Porte to how far its obstinacy may lead it. Nevertheless, even now, it is not our intention to commence war: by the occupation of the Principalities we wish to have in our heart a pledge which will gnarantee to us in every respect the re-establishment of our rights.

"We do not seek conquests; Russia does not need em. We demand satisfaction for a legitimate right openly infringed. We are ready even now to stop the movement of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte engages to observe religiously the integrity of the privileges of the Orthodox Church. But if obstruction and blindness obstinately desire the contrary, then, invoking God to our aid, we will leave to His care to decide our difference; and, placing our fall hope in His all-powerful hand, we will march to the defence of the Orthodox faith.

"Given at Peterhoff, the 14th (26th) of the month of June, 1853, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS." The intention thus announced was immediately put

in execution; a large body of Russian troops passed the Pruth, and occupied the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. This hostile movement was made on the 2nd and 3rd ult.; the troops having passed the river in two divisions, one at Skeova, the other at Leova. The next step on the part of the Czar was to attempt to justify this step in the eyes of Europe. With this view the Russian minister, Count Nesselrode, addressed a circular note to the Russian envoys at foreign courts. This document, which is dated June 20 (July 2), contains a prolix review of the state of the question; but its principal object is to describe the passage of the Pruth as a consequence of the attitude taken by France and England. This is done in the following

"In placing our ultimatum before the Porte, we had given to the great cabinets particular explanations respecting our intentions. In particular, we had requested of France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude-not prematurely to take measures the effect of which would be, on the one hand, to enecurage the Porte in opposition, and on the other, to engage more than was already the case, the honour and dignity of the Emperor.

"I regret to have to announce to you to-day that this

twofold attempt has unhappily been in vain.

"The Porte, as you will see by the subjoined letter of Redschid Pasha, has just returned, in answer to that which I addressed to it, a negative, or at least an evasive response.

"On the other hand, the two maritime Powers have not thought fit to defer the considerations we recommended to their serious attention. Taking the initiative before us, they have considered it indispensable to precede immediately by an effective measure those which we had only announced to them as purely eventual, since we made them depend on the final resolutions of the Porte; and their execution has not commenced at the moment at which I write. They at once sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. They occupy already the seas and ports of the Ottoman empire at the entrance of the Dardanelles. By that advanced attitude, the two Powers have placed us under the weight of a threatening demonstration, which, as we forewarned them, has added new complications to the crisis.

"After the refusal of the Porte, supported by the manifestation of France and England, it became more than ever impossible to modify the resolutions which the Emperor had made contingent on that act.

"In consequence, his Imperial Majesty has just sent two corps of our troops stationed at Bessarabia orders to

pass the frontier and enter the Principalities.

"They enter these not to make an offensive war on the Porte, which, on the contrary, we shall avoid with all our power, as long as the Porte shall not force us to this step; but because the Porte, in persisting to refuse us the moral guarantee which we had a right to expect, obliges us to substitute for it a material guarantee; because the position which the two powers have taken up in the ports and waters of Turkey, and even within sight of its capital, being such as, under present circumstances, we cannot regard in any other light than that of maritime occupation, gives us an additional reason for re-establishing the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by taking a military position. But further than this we have no intention of holding this position longer than our honour and security require. It will be altogether temporary; it will only serve us for a pledge until better counsels prevail in the minds of the Sultan's ministers."

Count Nesselrode's circular note received a prompt answer from the French government, also in the form of a circular note, by M. Drouin de Lhuys, the

minister for foreign affairs, addressed to the various French diplomatic agents. M. Drouin de Lhuys exposes the fallacy of the attempt to ascribe the Russian occupation of the Turkish provinces to the conduct of France and England. After reviewing the negotiations down to the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople, M. Drouin de Lhuys proceeds thus:-

"It was at such a conjuncture, sir, that Prince Menschikoff quitted Constantinople, breaking off all diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte; and that it devolved upon the Powers, bound by their traditions and their interests to maintain the integrity of Turkey,

to trace out for themselves a line of conduct.

" His Imperial Majesty's government, in accord with that of her Britannic Majesty, thought the situation too menacing not to be narrowly watched; and the French and English squadrons speedily received orders to anchor in Besika Bay; where they arrived in the middle of the month of June.

"This measure, one entirely of precaution, had no character of hostility towards Russia. It was imperiously called for by the gravity of the circumstances, and amply justified by the preparations for war which for several months past had been making in Bessarabia

and the harbour of Sebastopol.

"The motive for the rupture between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Porte had, so to speak, disappeared. The question which might have been raised on the sudden at Constantinople, was that of the very was that of the very existence of the Ottoman empire; and his Imperial Majesty's government will never admit such vast interests to be mooted ('se trouver en jeu') without instantly claiming that share of influence and action which properly belongs to its power and its rank in the world. To the presence of a Russian army upon the land frontier of Turkey, the French government had the right and the duty to reply by the presence of its naval forces at Besika, in a bay freely open to the ships of all nations, and situated without those limits which

"For the rest, the Russian government was soon about to take upon itself to explain the necessity for the movement of the two squadrons. For on the 31st of May, when it was impossible to know at St. Petersburg, where the news only arrived on the 17th of June, the resolution that might be adopted by France and England, Count Nesselrode sent to the Porte, in the form of a letter to Redschid Pasha, a final ultimatum, with a brief delay, and which contained a very clearlyexpressed threat of an approaching occupation of the

Dânubian Principalities.

"When this decision had been come to with a solemnity which no longer permitted a government jealous of its dignity to modify it—when, by a circular dated June 11, his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas caused his resolution to be announced to Europe, as if to render its execution more irrevocable-our squadron was yet at Salamis, and that of England had not left the port of

"This simple comparison of dates suffices, sir, to show from what quarter proceeded that initiative now sought to be denied, while the responsibility of it is thrown upon France and England: it is also sufficient to prove that between the communication made to Paris and London of the 'proposition made directly to Constantinople by Count Nesselrode, and the rejection of that ultimatum, time was materially wanting for the governments of his Imperial Majesty and her Britannic Majesty to exercise their influence at Constantinople one way or the other. No, sir, I say it with all the force of conviction, the French government in this grave debate has nothing to reproach itself with: it repudiates from the depths of its conscience no less than before Europe the responsibility imputed to it; and, strong in its moderation, appeals in its turn, without fear, to the judgment of the cabinets. Setting aside the so different objects of the two demonstrations, there was perhaps a sort of analogy between the respective situations when the Russian army was on the left bank of the Pruth, and the English and French fleets cast their anchors at Besika. The analogy has disappeared since the passage

this when he supposes the squadron to be already within sight of Constantinople itself, and represents the military position taken up by the Russian troops on the banks of the Danube as a necessary compensation for what he calls our 'maritime occupation,'

"The English and French forces do not by their presence ontside the Dardanelles infringe existing treaties. The occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the contrary, constitutes a manifest violation of those treaties.

It appears, from replies made by our ministers to questions put to them in Parliament, that an answer by our government, similar in tenor to that of France, has

been sent to St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has agreed to take into consideration the propositions lately made by the Western Powers with the consent of Turkey. What these propositions are, remains unknown, nor is anything known with certainty as to their reception. In the meantime, it is stated that Russia continues to pour troops into the Turkish provinces, as if with the view of a permanent occupation; and that the French and English flects remain in Besika Bay.

Some agitation has been created in Paris by the alleged discovery of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and Empress. As they were going to the Opera Comique, on the 5th ult., the police observed a group of men whose vehement manner of applauding looked suspicious. On their watching narrowly, the hilt of a dagger was seen in the breast of one man, and the police arrested the whole group. A circular from the police reported the arrest next morning, loosely estimated the number at "ten or twelve," and declared them to be "members of the old societies."

The news from China is of a most striking character. The great rebellion continues to make progress, and it appears that the rebels are Christians. Sir George Bonham has visited their army near Nankin, and the tollowing details are given on his authority:-The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolators of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tae-ping-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict the application to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines receiving, on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules;" which on examination proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se men; who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hard-ships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are punishments and trials of their Heavenly Father; the successes they have achieved are instances of His grace. In conversation they constantly recur to that special attention of the Almighty, of which they believe themselves to be the objects. With proud humility and gratitude they point back to the fact, that at the beginning of their enterprise some four years ago, they numbered but 100 or 200; and that, except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father, they never could have done what they have done. "They, said one, speaking of the Imperialists, "spread all kind of lies about us. They say we employ magical arts. The only kind of magic we have used is prayer to God. In Kwang-se, when we occupied Yung Gnan, we were sorely pressed; there were then only some 2000 or 3000 of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers; we had no powder left, and our provisions were all gone; but our Heavenly Father of the river, which forms the limits of the Russian and came down and showed us the way to break out. So the Ottoman empires. Count Nesselrode seems to admit | we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forced a passage, but completely beat our enemies." After a short pause he added—"If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the Sovereign of China, he will be the Sovereign of China; if not, then we will die nere." Nankin was occupied by the insurgents, and well defended. The rebels were awaiting reinforcements from the south before marching on to Pekin. While returning from Nankin, Sir George's ship, the Hermes, was by mistake fired on from a fort. In all other respects these "Christians" treat foreigners with great friendliness. Mr. Interpreter Meadows met with no abuse in a ride of ten miles through the midst of the rebels at Nankin. They are described as regarding "foreign brethren" with a frank friendliness difficult to comprehend in a Chinese; and in their army moral duties are strictly enforced.

Advices from Havannah state that large numbers of slaves still continued to be landed on the island of The number of slaves imported during the present year were, in January, 640; February, 803; March, 1820; April, 997; May, 2007; and June (in fourteen days), 2732. The famous slaver, Lady Suffolk, had arrived and landed 1160 slaves on the south coast. She sailed from Africa with upwards of 1300 on board, but the vessel was so crowded that they were glad to throw the sickly and dead overboard. Upwards of 100 more died while marching from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zulieta's estate. Advices from Nassau, N.P., to the 28th of May, state that a slaver had been captured a few days previous near Key Sal by one of her Majesty's vessels. A Spanish slaver had landed a cargo of 600 slaves near Matanzas.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

AT ordinary times this would be the most active period of the publishing year, but, though a few important books have appeared during the past month, there has been no material interruption to the dulness so long prevalent in Paternoster Row and elsewhere. Indeed, the actual number of books issued has been

scantier than ever.

Mr. Forsyth has at last given to the world, in three large octavos, that History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena which has been for so many years aunounced as in preparation from the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, and of which the principal (if not the sole) object is, to clear the English Governor from undeserved abuse 18, to clear the Engissis Governor from undeserved abuse heaped upon him by friends and advocates of his world-famous captive. The defence comes somewhat late in the day, but if it does not entirely clear the reputation of Sir Hudson, it very convincingly exposes the worthlessness of his chief assailant. In three smaller volumes Mr. Tom Taylor has compiled and edited, with great care and tact, from a large autobiographical mass of papers, letters, and journals left behind him by the unfortunate painter, a Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon. Professor Browne of King's College has published, in a companion volume to his sketches of Greek authors, a History of Roman Classical Literature. Mr. Bankes, the member for Dorsetshire, has written a Story of Corfe Castle and of Many who have lived there. The daughter of the good Doctor Henry Bathurst has published a life and some letters of her father in one very unpretending but very interesting volume, entitled Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich, by Mrs. Thistlethwayte. Another lady's hiography, more ambitious in manner and less interesting in matter, but at least of reasonable length, claims mention, as the Life and Times of Madame de Stael, by Maria Norris. Dr. Madden has written a new Life of Saronarola, and Lord John Russell has given us a fourth edition of his admirable Life of William Lord Russell, in one compact and elegant volume, with a new letter from the Barillon correspondence; those Paris archives which were so resolutely closed to the noble biographer so long as the old Bourbon dynasty kept the throne, having been opened to him after the accession of Louis Philippe.

A good translation has appeared of the recent and very valuable Narrative of a Journey round the Dead Sea and in the Bible Lands, by M. de Sauley of the French Academy, who settles several disputed points in the localities of New Testament history. A very inte-resting selection has been made by Mr. Kaye from the papers of Henry St. George Tucker, to which he gives the title of Memorials of Indian Government. "A lady" has published her Adventures in Tartary, Thibet, China, and Kashmir; and "a gentleman" has published his Adventures in Search of the Church of England. A Railway Reader has put together a somewhat useful Companion to the Railway Edition of Lord Campbell's Life of Bacon, pointing out its extraordinary errors; and with a repetition of his former title of

Meliora; or, Better Times to Come, Lord Ingestre has collected a second series of papers on subjects of social and sanitary reform. Lieutenant Hooper has described the incidents of a very striking Arctic beat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, under the title of Ten Months among the Tents of the Tuski. Mr. Lockhart has contributed to Mr. Murray's Railway Reading a new edition of his admirable Ancient Spanish Ballads, and Mr. Robert Fergusson contributes to Messrs, Longman's Railway Library a lively little tract of travel on Swiss Men and Swiss Mountains. An enthusiast in family and national lore has undertaken to prove the Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington from Edward the First. An unauthorised edition of Macaulay's Specches has appeared in two octavo volumes. Mr. James Augustus St. John has expounded what he holds to be the true philosophy of travel, in a series of impressions derived from experiences in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, or, as he calls it, There and Back again in Search of Beauty. His son, Mr. Bayle St. John, has offered his solution of the Eastern question, in a descriptive disquisition on The Turks in Europe, of which the object is to show that they must shortly yield and make room for a new Greek empire; and the Rev. G. S. Faber has more decisively settled the matter by adducing what he holds to be the infallible authority of Scripture for The Downfall of Turkey and the Return of the Ten Tribes. Lady Louisa Tennyson has published in a handsome volume her experiences of travel in Castile and Andalucia, very charmingly illustrated with drawings in tinted lithography. Mr. Fitzgerald has translated Six Dramas of Calderon; Mr. Charles Macfarlane describes the Camnat Chooham; Mr. Csink has compiled a Complete Practical Grammar of the Hungarian Language, to which he prefixes an intelligent historical sketch of Hungarian literature; and Mr. Ruskin has treated of what he calls the "sea-stories" of Venetian history and architecture, in a second volume of his Stones of Venice.

A mention of the most recent works of fiction will complete our sketch of the leading publications of the past month. The mysterious "Lord B--" has written another social romance on the very fertile theme of Wealth and Labour. Mr. Felgate has translated the Marquis d'Azeglio's novel of the Maid of Florence. A niece of the late Duke of Wellington has written Lady Marion, or a Sister's Son. From Mr. D. T. Coulton we receive Fortune, a Romance of Life. To "a distinguished writer" we are indebted for Charles Delmer, a Story of the Day. The author of Rockingham gives us another "story of modern times" under that very ominous title of ancient times, Electra. Mr. Talbot Gwynne has published a third of his single-volume romances, calling it The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke. And (most welcome of our announcements) Mr. George Cruikshank has commenced, with a delightfully illustrated shilling edition of Hop o' my Thumb and the Seven League Boots, a new and complete FAIRY LIBRARY which is to profit by the best

exertions both of his pen and his pencil.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 16th inst., £18,023,348.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, per oz. 5 $1\frac{1}{8}$ Do., dust, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 4 1 Do., dust, "

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0.58 prem. | New York 0.12 diset. Hamburgh 1.05 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Anuntities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	99 994 1025 515 2292 5s. pm. 32s.pm.	97½ 983 1003 513 228 2s. dt. 21s.pm.	228-9 3s. pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest,	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	105	1031	1041-51	299,410
all	Blackwall	9	83	83-91	34,283
100	Caledonian	681	663	69	262,466
all	Eastern Counties	13 1	123	134	449,476
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	72	701	72-4	111,117
-	Gt. Su. & Wn. (1rel.)	118½	108	110-11	134,232
	Great Northern	87 2	841	871	416,188
100	Great Western	903	873	901-3	550,342
100	Laneash. & Yorksh.	78½	764	781	513,528
100	London & N. Westn.	1163	1133	$116\frac{1}{2}$	1,256,109
100	London & S. Westn.	901	883	901	324,891
100	Midland	724	693	724	659,405
100	South-East. & Dover	734	691	734	421,545
100	York, Newc., & Ber.	70	67½	69-70 }	665,449
100	York & N. Midland	61	573	60-1 5	000,440

FOREIGN LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per cent., 101; Chilian 6 per cent., $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ Danish 5 per cent., $103\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 973 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French 4½ per cent., 102f. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 27 Peruvian 3 p. c. defd., 58 to 60. Portuguese 4 per cent., 43\(\frac{3}{4}\) Russian 5 per cent., 117 Spanish 3 per cent., 47\(\frac{1}{2}\) Sardinian 5 per cent., 953-64

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junct. of France, 1½ to 2 East Belgian Junet, 1 to 1½ Luxembourg, 7½ to § Northern of France, 3 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 to 9½ Paris and Orleans, 44 to 46 Paris and Lyons, 17 to 174 Paris and Rouen, 43 to 45 Paris and Strasbourg, 37½ South of France, 5 to 6 West Flanders, 44 to 43 West of France, 91 to 93 Rouen and Havre, 19½ to 20

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

Australasian par. Lake Bathurst § dis Port Philip par. South Australian par.

Australasian 813 to 84 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 5 pm. Ind. Aust. and China 1 pm. London Aust, and India par. London Chart. of Aust. 3 pm. South Australian Union of Australia 79 to 80

RAILWAYS.

East Indian . . . 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ prem. Upper India $\frac{1}{2}$. . . Ind. Peninsula $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{3}{3}$. . Madras 2 to 2‡ ,, Queb. and Richmond 3 ,,

STEAM COMPANIES

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 35-7 | North Brtish Australian 3 pm. Van Diemen's Land, 46-7 | South Australian Land, 40-1 | Scott, Austr. Invest 24 . . .

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	Oats. Rye. Beans.		Beans.		Peas.		
June 18	8. 45 46 47 47 49	d. 0 11 3 8 8	29 29 29 29 29 28	d. 1 3 10 2 11	8. 18 20 20 20 20	d. 11 1 6 6 11	8. 30 32 32 35 34	d. 11 8 6 11 10	8. 38 39 40 40 40	J. 11 5 1 8 5	8. 34 34 35 35 36	d. 6 9 10 0 8

Malt, Pale, Malting Barley 30 - 32 ** Oats, best, Flour-Town made, per sk. 42 − 45 Country household 34 − 37 American, per barl. 23 − 28 adian Corn, per qr. 31 − 33 Indian Corn, per qr. s. d. s. d. CATTLE-Beasts, per st. 4 0 to 4 8 Beasts, per St. 4 0 to 4 8 Calves . , 4 0 - 5 0 Sheep. . , 4 2 - 5 0 Pigs . . , 3 4 - 4 0 Woot, per lb.—

South Downs 1 2 - 1 5 Kentish fleeces 1 4 - 1 6 German Elect. 3 5 - 5 6 Australian... 1 5-2 6 Cape 0 9-1 9

Spanish 1 2-2 1 METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 1071. 10s. Iron, Pigs, 4l.; Rails, 8l. 10s. to 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig, 22l. Stel, Swedish 1706, Figs, 4a., Edd., 5t. 10s. to 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig. 22l. Steel, Swedish Keg. 17l. to 20l. Tin, English block, 111l.; Banea, 109l.; Spetter, 28l.; Zinc, 297

Provisions.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 67s. American, 54s.

Beef-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 4s. to 4s. 8d.; Irish India, per tr., 145s.; Hambro', 145s.; American, 130s. to 145s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Dorset, per ewt., 94s. to 106s.; Irish, 84s. to 92s.; Dutch, 94s. to 98s.

Cheese-Cheshire, per cwt., 56s. to 75s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 70s.

Hams-York, 75s. to Irish, 66s. to 74s.; Westphalia, 60s. to 70s. MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per

8 lb., 4s. 2d. to 5s.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. VEAL, 4s. to 5s.

318.

1s. to 4s. 4d.

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

per qr. 54 to 60 | Hay.... per load 5 5 to 5 15 Clover.. ,, $5 \quad 0 - 6 \quad 0$ $1 \quad 10 - 1 \quad 13$ Straw. , 1 10 —1 13 Guano, Peruv., p. ton, 9*l*. to 12*l*. Linscedeakc, pr. tn., 8*l*. to 8*l*. 5*s*. Rape cake, ditto, 5*l*. to 5*l*. 5*s*. Bones, ditto, 41.

Hops.—Kents, 160s.; Sussex, 112s. to 120s.

Poultry — Capons, 4s. — 5s.; Fowls, 4s. — 6s.; Chicks, 4s. 6d. — 5s. 6d.; Ducks, 3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.—5s. od.; Pricks, 5s. os., Geese, 4s. 6d.—6s.; Turkeys, s. d.— s.; Pigeons, 9d.

Hides, &c.—Market, 96 lb., 34d.—63d.; do., do., 50 lb.,

34d.—63d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Ilorse-hides, 6a.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 21s.—63s. Rough Tal., 25s. 6d. Oils.

Gallipoli per ton, 67l.; Sperm, 80l.; Pale Scal, 33l.; Rape, 38l. to 39l.; Cocoa-nut, 59l. to 411.; Palm, 381. 10s.; Lin-

seed, 29l. 6s. TALLOW — Australian, Sheep, 50s. to 511.6s.; Russia, 511.3s. to 511. 6s.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 35s-to 41s.; Bahia, 26s. to 27s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ccylon Na-tive, 45s. 6d. to 47s.; Do., Plantation, 60s. to 82s.; Mocha, 74s. to 82s.; Jamaica, ena, 148. to 828.; Jamaica, 618. to 868.; Java, 508. to 548. Costa Rica, 538. to 788. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina(duty paid), 248.6d.; Bengal, 118. to

12s. 6d.; Patna, 13s, to 18s. Sugar—Barbadoes, per ewt., 33s. to 38s.; Mauritius, 35s. to 42s; Bengal, 37s. to 40s.;

Madras, 30s. to 34s.; Ha-vannah, 28s. to 31s.

o., REFINED — Standard lumps, 46s, to 49s.; Bastards, 27s. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed,

TEA, per 1b. (duty 1s. 10d.)-Congou, 11¹/₂d. to 11³/₃d.; Sou-chong, 1s.2d. to 1s. 7d.; Hy-son, 1s.4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam,

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1850.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
I	To May 31 June	29,480 4,665	15,072 5,417	101,040 19,745	746 223	146,338 30,050
	То	34,145	20,489	120,785	969	176,388

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE Australian Ports per Sailing Vessel.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Stecrage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	£6 0 to £7 5 0 - 6 4 10 - 5 5 0 - 0
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 10	10 — 15	
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 10	

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

FROM THE 27TH JULY TO THE 27TH AUGUST.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, July 28, the Earl of Amerdeen moved the third reading of the Succession Duty Bill.—The Earl of St. Leonards moved a series of amendments, not, however, with the intention of dividing upon them, but that the objections urged by the opponents of the measure may hereafter appear on the journals of the house.—The amendments were negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Brougham gave notice that he should not press the County Courts Further Extension Bill nor the Equitable Jurisdiction Bill this session; but he laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the Law of Arbitration, which he trusted would receive the serious attention of government before the next session.—The Lord Chancellor promised the question would be attentively considered in committee, which was about to inquire into the whole question.

On Friday, July 29, the Lord Chancellor, in reply to a question from Lord St. Leonards, said that in the course of eight or ten days a commission would be issued to inquire into the action of the Courty Courts, and also of the Court of Baukruptcy.

The Earl of ABERDEEN stated that it would be impossible to proceed with the Education Bill during the

present session.

In reply to a question from the Duke of Buceleuch, relative to the Schoolmasters in Scotland, the Earl of Additional stated that he did not think it necessary to introduce a bill for the purpose of securing their stipends for the year, when no doubt existed of their right to them. During the next session he hoped to be able to effect a change in their position, by connecting the question with the general measure for education which government were now obliged to postpone.

On Monday, August 1, the Case of the Baron de Bode was once more brought before the house by Lord LYNDnurst. So far as the facts were concerned, he contented himself with the briefest reference; his argument was, that, by agreeing to the select committee on the subject, and receiving the unanimous report of that committee, the house was pledged to take some further step: the facts of the case remain uncontested by government, the obstruction of justice having been effected entirely by technicalities. He dwelt somewhat on the question whether the original claimant was a British subject; and cited the authority of Sir Samuel Romilly, who gave a decided opinion in the affirmative. Lord Lyndhurst showed that the surplus fund had been disposed of to pay 250,000l. of claims not belonging to the original category, to which the Baron's did belong: and of that surplus there remains a balance of 68,000l. which has not been accounted for to this day. It would not be honest to meet the claim either by the Statute of Limitations or by the plea that we had appropriated the money to our own use.—The LORD CHANCELLOR recited his version of the facts, and disputed the conclusions of Lord Lyndhurst in toto. He denied that the Baron de Bode was more than legally a British subject; he was so because he was born in England; but he lived in Alsace, where his father had purchased property, and he could not speak a word of English. The claim of the Baron de Bode had been made and adjudicated; the French government had left us to decide such demands among ourselves; the disposition of the surplus had been pro-

vided for by act of Parliament; the act had been fulfilled, and the case could not be reopened. In passing, Lord Cranworth cited the opinion of Lord Stowell when giving the judgment of the Privy Council on the appeal -that " the complainant had completely faired in regard to proving the ownership of the property." With regard to the verdict of a jury in 1841, Lord Cranworth "doubted much the competency of the jury, or any jury in 1814, finding a verdict on the facts which occurred The claim was not alone in its rejection; many others also were disallowed; and Lord Cranworth deprecated the unprecedented course of an address from that house to recommend to the favourable consideration of the government a claim which would now amount to of the government a claim which would now amount to about 1,500,000t, sterling, and to pay which an act of Parliament would have to be passed to charge the same to the consolidated fund.—Lord Thuho strongly supported the motion. He recalled the fact, that the Baron had never shifted his ground, as his opponents had shifted theirs; but had always brought it forward on the same ground. He showed that other chains had here which each think form which had seemed found then been paid out of the fund, which had no such foundation in law or justice; that the misappropriation of the fund was a breach of faith towards the French government; and that to reject the claim now would be a disgrace both to the house and to the country .- The Earl of HARROWHY observed, that the only ground upon which the claim had originally been resisted was now abandoned, and the lapse of time was almost the only reason assigned. He thought it was a scandal to this country, and honestly believed that it was a seamon to this country, and nonestry believed that it was the amount of the injustice which prevented it from being remedied.—The Earl of ABER-DEEN asked what Lord Lyndhurst expected to result from the motion? [Lord Lyndhurst—"It rests with the noble Earl to say what the result shall be."] He thought it was not competent for him to deal with the matter, and he was convinced that no injustice had been committed towards the Baron de Bode. If this claim were admitted, not a single rejected claimant but might reopen his case. The select committee made their report in June last year; why did not Lord Lyndhurst press this claim upon Lord Derby while he was at the head of the government, as that nobleman had expressed in the House of Commons an opinion favourable to the Baron's claim? There is not the slightest ground for asking the present government to reverse the decision which all preceding governments have come to upon a case decided by competent tribunals.-In reply to a remark from Lord Lyndhurst across the table, Lord ABERDEEN said, he might have yielded if it were a case in which he had any discretion to show mercy; but he feared in cases of this kind justice must precede mercy. -The LORD CHANCELLOR inquired whether a division would be called for ?-Lord Lyndhurst-" Yes; I will divide, if I stand alone."—A division took place, and the motion was negatived by 16 to 6.

On Tuesday, August 2, in answer to questions by the Marquisof CLARRICARDE respecting the Turkish Question, the Earl of CLARRICARD and that government had received from our ambassador in Constantinople a despatch stating that the Russian authorities had signified to the Hospodar of Moldavia that his relations with the Porte were to cease, and that the tribute which Moldavia had hitherto transmitted to Constantinople was to be placed at the disposal of the Russian

government. The same authoritics had apprised the slow decay of every faculty. Several Peers bore a Ho-podar that this course was not taken for the purpose of altering the existing order of things, but that it had been deemed necessary that the sovereign power should he temporarily suspended during the military occupation of the provinces. His lordship said that he was also informed that a similar intimation would be given to the Hospodar of Wallachia, but such a course had not been taken up to the 22nd of July. In the event of such intimation being given, it was the intention of the Sultan to order the Hospodar of Wallachia to retire from that province and to abandon his functions. Under such circumstances, his lordship said that he should consider it highly improper for the British consuls to continue to exercise authority in those provinces, and he hal lost no time in communicating such opinion to Lord Strauford. He further informed their lordships that a messenger would leave London that night for St Petersburg, with instructions to Sir Hamilton Seymour to demand from the Russian government the explanations to which her Majesty's government were entitled.

Lord Torrington presented a petition from merchants and planters in Ceylon, complaining of the Treasury minute which permitted the Mixing Chicory with Coffee. He supported the prayer, and denounced the unwholesome mixture forced on the public.-The Earl of ABER-DEEN said that the minute had been rendered necessary by previous abuses, and he defended the mixture in question as harmless, and as generally preferred. Half the coffee in Europe was, he said, chicory; but as the mixture was compelled to be duly described, pure coffee

could be purchased by any one who desired it.

On Friday, August 5, the second reading of the Government of India Bill was moved by Earl GRANVILLE, who took a review of the discussions which had previously taken place .- Lord MALMESBURY complained of the delays in the preparation of a measure which had at length been thrust upon the house at the cluse of a session. He said that Lord Derby and his riends washed their hands of the consequences of this measure, which they left upon the shoulders of the ministry.—The Earl of ABERDEEN defended the conduct of members. As to delay, the bill could hardly have been prepared in less time; and there were important matters which necessarily preceded it. Instead of a slothful session, he believed public business had never been more forward.—The Earl of Ellenburgueur reminded Lord Malmesbury, that there had been ample opportunity for discussing almost every question connected with India in that house-Lord Ellenborough himself, as he had been reminded by Lord Granville, having spoken no fewer than sixteen times, and thus having already made his speech on the bill clause by clause. Lord Malmesbury was not justified in throwing off from himself all the responsibility which attaches to the passing of this measure. Lord Ellenborough compendiously described the system which the bill establishes, and partly renews, as containing something good and something bad. "But, at the same time, I think that the greatest part of what is bad is not new, and that what is new is not bad." Generally, it is an improvement on the present system. He made merry at the expense of the self-mutilation imposed on the Court of Directors, and objected to the continuance of the Court of Proprietors as a constituency. What would a farmer do in a similar case. "Would he, if he were in his senses, continue to breed from a stock which always gave a bad breed? Would be, if he were asked to sell instead of breeding, retain in his farmyard the three oldest, most diseased, and incapable beasts of the lot, such as ought to have no place in a farmer's establishment, and which certainly should have no place establishment, and which certainly should not be power in a government concern?" He touched on the power and the Governor-General. "The of the Directors to recal the Governor-General. Bible says, 'No man can serve two masters'; but the government says the Governor-General of India shall serve two masters, and that too without the condition which is said in the Scriptures to attach to the service of one of them-namely, that of despising him." He concluded with an impressive warning lest the change should gradually sap the constitution of India, and act like that Indian poison which gradually wastes away the body, but never betrays its presence but by the

part in the remainder of the debate. Lord Monteagle took up an Indian Reform position; the Duke of Argyll did duty in defence of the government; Lord Ashburton supported the East India Company; the Bishop of Oxford treated of the moral aspects of the measure; and Lord Wharuchffe looked upon it as temporary. Earl Granville replied, and the bill was read a second time without a division.

The Combination of Workmen Bill was withdrawn, on the motion for the second reading .- Lord TRURO denied that there was any difference of opinion as to the construction of the law; and the LORD CHANCEL-LOE thought the bill would only mislead the working men .- The Earl of HARDWICKE said, the very events of the time-the frequent strikes-showed that the bill was not needed; if it passed, masters must combine for their own protection. Under these circumstances, Lord Kinnaird withdrew the bill.

On Monday, August 8, ministers were again questioned by Lord Charricarde, Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Ellenborough, respecting the Turkish Question.—The Earl of CLARENDON said in reply that he could not give any answer materially different from that which he had given five days ago. He agreed in all that had been said as to the results of a permanent Russian occupation, but he had no official information on the subject. He was not prepared to deny that many acts which had been described had been committed by Russia, but he had only the same sources of information as Lord Clanricarde, and it was impossible for the government to act upon rumour. Negotiations were tending to peaceful results, but he did not consider that exciting debates in either house of parliament would tend to that issue. Such negotiations had taken the character all must desire, namely, a European character, and all the powers were acting together to check designs which they considered directed against the balance of power or the territorial distribution which was deemed desirable. He hoped not to be pressed to go into more details, but he would say that nothing had been done at Vienna without the consent of France and England, and that the latter powers would

consent to nothing which did not maintain the independence of Turkey .- He added, that he had no hesitation in saying at once that he regarded immediate and complete evacuation of the principalities as the sine qua non of any negotiations whatever. Government had never shrunk from discussion, and he thought it most desirable that the country should know everything. Nothing would prevent the government giving all information, except the reasons which had hitherto

availed-those of the public service.

The house then went into committee on the Government of India Bill. A number of amendments were moved, but none of any importance was carried, except that on the new clause introduced in the Ilouse of Commons relating to the salt monopoly .- Lord ELLEN-BOROUGH strongly condemned this novel interference with the financial system of India. He opposed it on principle, but also believed that it would not produce the benefits which were anticipated to the importer. He hoped that their lordships would strike the clause out of the bill. India ought to be treated as a perfectly independent country in matters of finance,-Lord ALBEMARLE cited statistics to show the deprivation sustained by the native of India in regard to salt, and hoped that the Indian authorities would be instructed by the home government to alleviate this state of things.-The clause was struck out of the bill, which then passed through committee.

On Tuesday, August 9, the Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenants Improvements Compensation (Ireland) Bill, and the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill. His grace suggested the advisability of the bills being his grace suggested the authanomy of the mis scale passed through that stage, in order to their full discussion in committee.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought that the bills had better be postponed till. next session, and he moved that they be referred to a select committee. The Earl of Malmesbury would not object to go into committee on the first two bills, which had been under the hand of the Irish Attorney-General of the late government, but he resisted the third, with which that gentleman had nothing to do.—The Earl of Roden and Lord St. Leonards objected to the bills, and the Earl of Wicklow advocated the going into committee on the first and third.—The Earl of ABERDEEN assented to the Marquis of Clandicarde's suggestion, and the bills were read

a second time and referred to a select committee. On Friday, August 12, the Earl of MALMESBURY moved for copies of two Russian manifestoes published in the St. Petersburg Gazette, and of any answers made to them by our government; prefacing this motion with a speech in which he entered at great length into the history of the Turkish Question. He blamed the government for not having sent the fleet in company with that of France, when the former was summoned by Colonel Rose, and also for not having advanced step by step with Russia and given instruction for the flect to enter the Dardanelles when the Russians crossed the Proth. He repeated his previous assertion, that the withholding of Lord Clarendon's answer to Count Nesselrode had created suspicions that all was not right, and that it had humiliated England .- The Earl of Clarendon replied at considerable length. As to the alleged mistake of not sending the fleet from Malta when summoned by Coloncl Rose, he explained, that Colonel Rose did not ask Admiral Dundas to come to Constantinople, but suggested that the usual summer cruise eastward should be hastened by eight or nine days. When the news that the English fleet had been sent for reached Paris by telegraph, the French government, without consultation with ours, believing the danger imminent, ordered the French fleet to go to Salamis. But this act did not throw a single shade of difference over our relations. Toulon is further west than Malta; it was felt that both would be more handy and come better together if wanted at Constantinople, if one remained at Malta and the other at Salamis. The result proved this; for both arrived at Besika Bay within a few hours of each other. Lord Clarendon described the recent steps by which the negotiations have arrived at their present stage. After the occupation of the principalities, an offer of Austrian mediation was made to Turkey, and acted upon. Austria proposed that such a note should be furnished as she might send to St. Petersburg, and support when there. Delay arose at Constantinople; and Austria, foreseeing its great dangers, called a conference of the other powers, and proposed that the note originating with the French government slightly modified, should be laid before the Emperor and the Sultan as a means of settlement. This was agreed to; and on the 2nd of August the note was sent to St. Petersburgh. But, in the mean time, the Russian minister at Vienna had transmitted the substance of the note to his court: on the 3rd a telegraphic message stated that the note met the Emperor's views; and Lord Clarendon had just heard that Count Nesselrode has made to Sir Hamilton Seymour an official communication that the note would be duly accepted by the Emperor.-Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Hardwicke, and the Earl of Ellenborough took part in the conversation which ensued .- The Earl ABERDEEN remarked, that we are not bound by any treaty to take part in hostilities in support of the Turkish empire; yet from a sense of our own national interests, and from a sense of what is due to the general interests of Europe and our own honour, we are bound to support the integrity of that empire: and, interested as the Great Powers are in the preservation of its independence, "so long as it can be upheld by foreign countenance and support, nothing will be sanctioned by them derogatory to the honour and essential interests of that empire."-Lord MALMESBURY said that, as government thought the production of the papers would be detrimental to the public service, he would withdraw his motion.

On Monday, Aug. 15, a number of bills were for-

warded a stage.

The Hackney Carriage Duties Bill was thrown out on the second reading, on the motion of Lord efficient remedy.

STANLEY of Alderley, who said that the Commons amendments destroyed the principle of the original commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies

measure. His lordship added, however, that another bill would be introduced the next day, on the same subject.

The Pilotage Bill passed through committee, after an attempt to exclude Liverpool from the operation of the 10th clause, a proviso for that purpose being re-

jected by fourteen to six.

The Thames Embankment Bill, Duties on Horses let for Hire Bill, and Dublin Carriage Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill passed through com-

mittee, after some objections from the opposition side, and explanations from Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Argyll of the objects of the hill, which were not only ineffective and unjust, but impossible to retain.
The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read

a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, August 16, the Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.

The Smoke Nuisance Bill passed through committee,

and was reported. On Thursday, August 18, the Hackney Carriages

Bill was read a first time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the report made to him by the gentlemen whom he had appointed

to Consolidate the Statute Law, and made some explanations on the subject.

The Commons reasons for disagreeing to the amendents made by the Lords on the Turnpike Acts ments made by the Lords on the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, were considered, and the amendments were confirmed, after a motion to the contrary effect by Lord STANLEY of Alderley, which was not pressed.

On Friday, August 19, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, the Earl of Clarendon stated that he had received no official report with respect to the conduct of the Consul-General at Cuba in departing from the stringent measures which he alleged he had adopted for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Hackney Carriage Duties Bill was passed through all its stages, as were also a great number of other bills. On Saturday, August 20, shortly after two o'clock, the Houses of Parliament were Proroqued by com-

mission. The Queen's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,-We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare. Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life. The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire. The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervales the great trading and producing classes, happily without even a partial exception, affords continued and increased evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people. The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's eastern dominions. Her Majesty regards with peculiar sati-faction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is per-suaded that in your wisdom you have now applied an

which you have granted for the service of the present | undertake such administration .- Mr. DISRAELI reyear, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country, both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,-Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The Emperor between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war. Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

"Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony, may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make provision for its future defence. are also commanded to congratulate you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been duly attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

"Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people."

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, July 27, Sir R. INGLIS drew the attention of the House to the Strike of the Cabmen .- Mr. WALPOLE said that the ground of complaint was, that the cabmen were not allowed to charge back fares, as had been proposed in committee; and he wished to know if the government were prepared to amend the bill in that respect .- Mr. FITZROY said he believed the charge of 6d. a mile to be fair and just; but that he had received a communication from the cab-drivers, stating that they had been greatly injured by the abolition of back fares. It was impossible to revert to the old system of back fares; but as under the existing act cab-drivers were liable to be imposed on, he proposed to provide by means of a bill or a new clause, that when a cab was taken beyond a certain radius, the driver should be entitled to some additional fare-the amount of which was to be settled by the house; also that the driver should not be compelled to go beyond a distance of five miles .- In answer to Mr. B. Denison, Mr. FITZROY said that he should be happy to communicate with the cab-proprietors on the subject, if he knew how to do so.

On Thursday, July 28, the house went into committee on the South Sea Annuities Dissentients Bill .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved three resolutions, the first of which was to provide out of the consolidated fund for paying off such holders of South Sea annuities, Bank annuities of 1726, and three per cent. annuities of 1751, as should not have signified their willingness to commute under the act of the present session, c. 23. The second was to enable the South Sca Company to commute certain shares, standing in the names of the Chancery and Bankruptey officials, and others, and to convert them into other stock, under the said act. And the third resolution was to enable the South Sea Company to commute any part of the annuity, or interest payable in respect of such further amount of their capital, as might be authorised by parliament to be invested as a guarantee-fund for the administration of

marked upon the real importance of these apparently limited resolutions, and stated that as the government proposition with regard to the greater part of the funds had failed, he objected to the introduction of new plans, He also objected to the proposals as entrusting the ministry with an unusual power; and he thought it unwise, at the end of a session, to putch up a scheme for new speculation.-The first resolution was agreed to, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that, for the convenience of the committee, he would not resume the discussion that night.

Sir De Lacy Evans made inquiry into the Case of Samuel James, a culprit who, at the Middlesex Sessions hurled a missile at the head of the Assistant-Judge, and in consequence had his sentence of ten years' transportation increased to fifteen. - Lord PALMERSTON defended the propriety of the increased sentence, declaring that, if our judges were not to be protected, we had better abolish our entire judicial system, and let every man go armed for his own defence against ruffianism. He would not, as Home Secretary, remit a single day of the sen-

tence in question.

The Government of India Bill, as amended, came on for consideration.—Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the insertion of a clause for putting an end to the manufacture of salt by the East India Company, from and after the 1st of May, 1856, after which the manufacture and sale of that article should be absolutely free. He stated that it had become the duty of parliament to put an end to this obnoxious monopoly, which prevented the operation of the usual rules of supply and demand. The Indian authorities were not to be trusted on the subject, and the remedy must be afforded by the British parliament. The company charged what they pleased for salt, and imposed a uniform duty of 300 or 400 per cent. The sterling price of the salt was 81. 5s. per English ton, which by various impositions rose to 251. per ton before it reached the consumer, and was then adulterated at the rate of from 25 to 30 per cent., with sand, dirt, and ashes. Salt, which was supplied in Worcestershire at 10s. per ton, was charged 1.400 per cent, at Calcutta, and the peasant bought it at 50 times the English price. In England the average consumption of salt was from 21 lb. to 55 lb. a year; in America, 27 lb.; in Russia, 23 lb.; in Austria, 20 lb.; in Frussia, 18 lb.; in France and Belgium, 21 lb.; and this was real salt; while in India, where the vegetable diet of the natives made salt far more indispensable, the consumption, even of this mixture of sand, dirt, and ashes, was but 12 lb. It took two months of the peasant's labour to purchase this. Sir J. Pakington then went into painful details to show the sufferings of the natives in consequence of this state of things. also showed how it interfered, with what might be the prosperous fisheries of India. The committee of 1836, of which the present Sir James Hogg had been a member, had emphatically pronounced for the extinction of the monopoly. Sir J. Pakington then said, there was no intention on the part of the Company to relax it, but they were straining every nerve to renew it. He hoped he should not appeal in vain to the followers of Sir R. Peel on the free-trade question. He would not treat this as a question of money. The company was not justified in the sight of God or man in retaining this duty on the food of the people, and he demanded its repeal in the name of the people of India .- Sir C. Wood said, that the hon, baronet had better have demanded it in the name of the people of Droitwich, and remarked on Sir J. Pakington's indignation against taxing the food of the people of India, he having all along contended for a tax on corn and other articles of food at home. Sir John wished to have a monopoly on the part of the manufacturers in this country-a monopoly with which the present arrangement certainly interfered. There had been a monopoly in India in former times; but the recommendations of 1836 had been fairly carried out. There was no monopoly of the sale of salt as far as the consumer was concerned. There were five different competing supplies of the article, all exposed to an equal duty. There was no evidence to show that the people of India complained of the want of salt. The salt sold private trusts, should parliament authorise them to by the government was pure, the Bengal rather less so

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than the imported, and any adulteration took place after to do away with an anomaly.—Sir C. Wood also assented it had left the government warehouses. Thousands of people had been thrown out of employment by the importation of salt from England. The company had within the last seven years reduced the duty 25 per cent. The general tenour of the evidence before the committee was, that the duty was not a grievance; the duty produced about 1,500,000/. The principle of the house had been of late years to remit small taxes at home, and to rest the revenue on a few large ones. India was before us in this respect, and the salt duty was the only Indian tax on a consumable article; consequently the consumer was the better able to pay this one tax of 9d, per head per annum. He urged that it ought to be left to the Indian government to decide the best means in which they could collect the revenue of the country, and we ought not to legislate for English interest against those of the people of India .- Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE denounced the conduct of the company on this question, and urged the government, even if deaf to the cries of India, to listen to the voice of our own manufacturers.-Sir J. Hogg admitted that there was just ground of complaint prior to 1836, before which the company had a monopoly both of production and of sale, by which foreign salt was practically excluded. He contended that, under the circumstances of the native, the twelve pounds which had been spoken of, was a fair average, because there were a variety of other condiments and spices which the inhabitants of India could obtain at the lowest possible price. He stated that the duty had been reduced, and a further reduction would take place when circumstances allowed. Declaring that the trade in salt was entirely free, he opposed the amendment of Sir J. Pakington .-Mr. Hume was desirous to see the salt monopoly abolished, believing that it operated unfavourably for the health of the natives, and he also wished to see the trading character of the company at an end .- Mr. Lowe admitted that the company had a monopoly, but not one to which an odious sense attached. It was only a restriction, necessitated because the company had to raise a certain revenue. The company gained nothing by the restriction, but stood impartial between the importer, the manufacturer, and the consumer, and had no interest in what had been assailed with so many hard names. The proposed clause would not serve the interest of the British manufacturers .- Lord J. Russell observed that though Sir J. Pakington's speech had been against the salt tax, his clause did not touch the question. Indian government had thought that the best mode of raising a part of the Indian revenue was by means of a salt tax, and if this clause was agreed to, and a deficiency in the revenue occurred, the Indian government would, for the first time, be able to say with justice, that such deficiency had been occasioned by the British House of Commons, and might refuse to lay any new tax upon the people of India,—Mr. DISRAELI said that Sir J. Pakington's efforts had been in the first place to destroy a monopoly. He combated the view he imputed to Lord J. Russell, that there was no identity between the revenues of India and of England. Such had not been Sir R. Peel's view. If there were embarrassment in Indian finances, England must ultimately deal with it, but such a consideration could not weigh in discussing the topic before them. He had heard nothing which met the case advanced by Sir J. Pakington. They had to consider whether those whom they entrusted with power in India were willing and able to deal with the grievance in question, and, if not, whether it was not the proper time for interference. The house would decide upon the broad merits of the case, remembering that if this opportunity should be lost another might not occur for remedving this great evil .- The house then divided, and the numbers were—for the clause, 117; against it, 107: majority for Sir J. Pakington's clause, 10.—The clause was added to the bill.—Mr. WIGRAM moved a clause to the effect that no law made by the Governor-General in Council should be invalid only by reason of its affecting a prerogative of the Crown, provided such a law should have received the previous sanction of the Crown.—Sir. C. Wood assented to the clause, which was agreed to .- Mr. WIGRAM moved another clause for disposing of fines and penalties incurred by judicial sentence in India. It was intended

to this clause which was agreed to.—Sir C. Wood brought up clauses for fixing the qualification and salaries of directors. The former he proposed to fix at 1,000l. instead of 2,000l., and the latter at 1,000l. instead of 500%. The chairman and deputy-chairman were to have 1,500% each. The first of these clauses was agreed to, but the second was resisted by Mr. Blackett and other members; and Lord J. Russell after defending the proposition itself, assented to its being brought up on the third reading.

The house went into committee on the Hackney Carriages Duties Bill.-Mr. Lowe, for Mr. Fitzroy, brought up a clause for altering the recent cab act, so far as to make 6d, payable for each person, in excess of the number of two, who should employ a cab.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was desirable that the legislature should put itself entirely in the right upon this subject; but intimated that there should be no submission to those who were now seeking to practise upon the public.—Sir J. SHELLEY thought that the rash act of the cab-drivers had put them entirely out of court; and that they ought not to be listened to until they brought back their cabs and petitioned the house .- Lord D. STUART said that there ought to be no concession to clamour, though he thought that the carriage act had been hastily passed. He considered that the strike had been ill-advised .-After a long discussion, the clause was carried by 88 to 9 .- Other clauses were proposed, one in reference to back fare, which it was proposed should be charged beyond four miles from Charing cross.—These were agreed to.

On Friday, July 29th, the discussion on the South Sea Annuities Bill was resumed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the object was to offer to such stock-holders as were legally disqualified from accepting the option offered to others by the act of the early part of the session, the terms declined by the latter. Admitting his disappointment with the result of the communication projected by that act, he attri-buted that result partly to the delay in passing the act, and also to the events which had taken place both in the political and the natural world, events which could not be foreseen. He denied, however, that the plan had entirely failed, stating that advantage had actually accrued to the exchequer, and he defended the policy of the act.—Sir F. Kelly opposed the resolutions, which he considered to be both unjust and unnecessary, and urged that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should rather seek to remedy than to extend the mischief which had been effected .- Mr. J. B. Smith also opposed the resolutions, as did Sir H. Willoughby.

-Mr. G GLYN supported them, as likely to work advantageously.—After further discussion, Mr. Dis-RAELI protested against the reasons which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assigned for the non-success of his scheme, a result which had been foreseen from the first by all who understood the subject .- On a division, the second reading was carried by 117 to 67, and the third resolution was agreed to.

The Government of India Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, amendments were proposed—chiefly previous amendments in another shape; and they were discussed at much length. Mr. J. G. Phillimore moved a clause to enable natives of India to lay their cases of appeal before the Lords Justices, who should be empowered to refer Lords Justices, who should be empowered to refer them to the judicial committee of the privy council: rejected by 99 to 48.—Mr. Bright proposed a clause renewing the plan for a building in Westminster: rejected by 100 to 72.—Sir Charles Wood moved a clause fixing the salaries of the chairman and deputy shallower at the Fact. Y. 100. chairman of the East India Company at 1500l. a year, and those of the directors at 1000l.; an increase in conformity with the expressed desire of the house. The house went into committee to fill up blanks as proposed. It appeared on a division that Sir Charles Wood had mistaken the feeling of the house; for the proposition was negatived by 99 to 83; and the blanks were filled up with the original lower figures, 10007. and 5007.— The house resumed.—In reply to Mr. Bright, Sir Charles Wood said he believed the law would oblige

any member of the house nominated to the directorate to be re-elected before he could sit again in the house.

The bill passed.

On Monday, August 1st, Mr. ADDERLEY, on moving the second reading of the Juvenile Offenders Bill, which he did not propose to press forward this session, stated that its sole object was to sanction the permissive establishment of reformatory schools to which young criminals might be sent, and the adoption of a new system of treatment, including industrial training, instead of imprisonment in ordinary gaols, which aggravated the evil it was intended to remedy, by stimulating, instead of subduing, the propensity to crime.—Mr. BAINES expressed his perfect concurrence in the object of the bill, which embodied the principal recommendations of the committee. By the existing law no sufficient provision was made for the treatment of young off nders, who, if sent to prison, generally came out worse than when they entered it. He had the greatest difficulty in assenting to the proposition that a workhouse should be converted into a prison, though the treatment of juvenile criminals should be of an industrial kind, and it was essential to insist upon parental responsibility. The evidence showed that well-directed efforts had been attended with eminent success, and he had no doubt that if legislation next session were well devised, and the machinery properly adapted to the purpose, the most sanguine hopes might be entertained.
-Lord PALMERSTON assented to the second reading of the bill, with a full understanding that it should stand over till the next session. The objects of the legislature in dealing with criminals, he observed, were threefoldin some cases, example; in others, example coupled with reformation; and in others, purely reformation. With regard to children, reformation must be considered the prime object, and example a matter of secondary importance. The machinery of this bill, he thought, would require very mature consideration, and it might be combined with the bill which had come down from the house of lords. The best course, in his opinion, was to read during the recess the evidence taken before the committee, and to come prepared to discuss the question as to a practical remedy next session,-Mr. Hume objected to reading the bill a second time, and thereby affirming a principle which he thought wrong.-Sir J. GRAHAM said, the house might well affirm the principle of a bill "for the better care and treatment of juvenile offenders." It would not be thereby pledged to the details or the machinery .- The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day three months.

The house then went into committee on the Naval Coast Volunteers Bill, when Sir J. Graham gave a general outline of the measure, the object of which was to raise a volunteer force for the naval defence of the coast, limited to 10,000 men, to be trained twenty-eight days in the year, the period of enlistment not exceeding five years, her Majesty being empowered, in case of invasion, to require the services of the men affoat for a period not exceeding a year, except under special cireumstances .- The clauses of the hill were agreed to by

the committee, without amendments.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Lord Monck moved the omission of the words in the seventyfirst clause which gave to landlords the power of distraining growing crops.-The motion, though opposed by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, was carried, on a division, by 94 to 70.—Sir W. Verner expressed his regret that Lord Monck had lent himself to propose the omission of the only words in the bill that were calculated to protect the landlords of Ireland .- The bill then passed.

The Tenant's Compensation (Ireland) Bill was also read a third time.—On the question that it do pass, a series of discussions and of divisions took place upon amendments proposed on the part of the government, all of which were agreed to.—The bill then passed.

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, various new clauses were moved by Sir J. Graham, Mr. Hutt, Captain Scobell, and Mr. Horsfall, and certain amendments by Mr. Cairns, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Ingham, each of which underwent discussion, most of them being negatived.

The bill then passed.

On the report upon the Hackney Carriage Bill Mr. Lowe moved a clause which provided that, when the driver was hired by time, and was detained longer than an hour, he should be entitled only to 6d. for every fifteen minutes .- This clause was agreed to and added to the bill.-Mr. F. Scully moved a clause empowering the commissioners of police to prevent the withdrawal of carriages from public use, by the infliction of a penalty for the offence and forfeiture of the license, which was not objected to on the part of the government, but he consented to defer the motion until the third reading of the bill .- The back-fare clause gave rise to much desultory discussion, and various suggestions were offered for a new radiating point of the circumference, instead of Charing Cross. At length, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, Temple Bar was substituted for Charing cross.

On Tuesday, August 2, before going into committee on the *Charitable Trusts Bill*, Lord J. Russell reminded the house that, at an early period of the session, in announcing the general views of the government with respect to education, he had urged the necessity of establishing a better management and an approved application of the funds of charitable trusts-a subject which had for more than fifty years engaged the attention of parliament. He had stated that it was proposed, as many of these charities had reference to education, that the body intrusted with the direction and super-intendence of their administration should be the committee of privy council for education, with the necessary legal assistance. This bill, which had passed the other house, had been there referred to a select committee. who had paid very great attention to the subject, and they had recommended, in order to separate the questions of administration and superintendence from politics and party, that there should be persons named by the Crown, and holding office during good behaviour, to whom the general administration should be confided; in which suggestion the government had concurred. He should propose, he said, a few alterations of the bill in the committee. One was that, as the services of the three persons named in the bill, who were to receive salaries, might not, probably, after a time be required. one of the appointments should, at a certain period, cease. Another related to Roman Catholic charities, the placing of which under this body, without special provisions, he was sorry to find, might lead to questions affecting the very existence of some of them, unless great care were taken. He proposed, therefore, that Roman Catholic charities should be excluded from the operation of this bill, not, however, with a view of omitting them permanently. He thought it would be a great advantage that they should be brought under a body of this kind, to prevent their being diverted from their proper objects; but this would require a separate bill and very special provisions.—The house then went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after much discussion, the amendment of the sixtieth clause, exempting Roman Catholic charities, being deferred by Loid J. Russell until the report.

In answer to questions by Lord D. Stuart regarding the Turkish Question, Lord J. Russell said he could not fix a day for the discussion of that question, but was willing to give every information in his power. then explained the diplomatic measures that had been adopted in concert with Austria as follows:-" When the ambassador of the Emperor of Russia left Constantinople, it appeared to her Majesty's government that it was desirable that there should be a conference of the representatives of all the great powers of Europe, in order to arrive at the terms which might put an amicable termination to the difference between Russia and the Sublime Porte. It was the opinion of the government of Austria that it was not desirable to have any such conference while the matter remained in the state of diplomatic relations, and that it would not be desirable to have such a conference unless the Emperor of Russia by invading the principalities should for a time, indeed, have disturbed the status quo of Europe. When that event occurred, the government of the Emperor of Austria, in conformity with its previous declaration, declared its willingness to hold a conference at Vienna, and it summoned the representatives of the four other

great powers of Europe to attend, for the purpose of a was the case under the existing system; and all that he conference on the affairs of Russia and Turkey. The now called upon the house to do was to affirm this princonference on the affairs of Russia and Turkey. minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia did not attend; but the minister of England, of France, and of Prussia attended that conference. Certain terms were then agreed upon, which, in the opinion of the representatives of the four powers, might be accepted with honour by the two governments of Turkey and of Russia. Those terms have been assented to by the governments of England and France; and, according to our belief, have been transmitted from Vicnna to Petersburg and Constantinople. . . (In reply to a question, Lord John added): The proposition, in fact, was an Austrian proposition, although it came originally from the government of France."

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called attention to the defcetive state of the law for the trial of Controverted Election Petitions, as illustrated in the case of the inquiry into the withdrawal of the Norwich petitions. He urged upon the government the necessity of remedying the evil.—Lord J. Russell admitted, without any special reference to the Norwieh case, that the state of the law was defective. He assured Mr. Duncombe that the necessity for a remedy should not be lost sight of; adding that some progress had been made in drawing up a

bill on the subject.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved an address, praying that the Case of the Parsee Merchants Jevanjee Merjee and Pestonjee Merjee might be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council. The two Parsees had lent money to the Nizam to enable him to pay up his contingent; and he had secured the debt on a mortgage of land, placed in the possession of the merchants. But when the Nizam thought they had paid themselves, he drove them out; and the land is now in the hands of the East India company, who have accepted it in payment of the debt due to them from the Nizam. It was argued that the British Resident virtually guaranteed the loan; and that the Company was morally bound to see it repaid .- Mr. J. B. SMITH seconded the motion, and enforced the same views. - Sir Charles Wood looked at the matter in a different light. It was solely a question between the merchants and the Nizam-an ordinary mercantile transaction; and so far from giving a guarantee, the British Resident had especially and formally refused to do anything of the kind. The formally refused to do anything of the kind. assignment of the land was simply deposited at the house of the Resident. Lord Hardinge and Lord Dalhousie had both decided against this claim; and it Daniousle had both decided against this claim; and it is contrary to our policy to interfere with the debts of the native princes.—A long discussion followed. Mr. H. Liddell, Mr. Digby Seymour, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ingram, and Mr. Hume, supported the motion for inquiry; Sir James Hogg and Mr. Mangles resisted. On a division, the motion was negatived by 111 to 69.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the second reading of the Colonial Church Regulation Bill until Monday, on which Mr. KINNAIRD moved the postponement of the bill for three months.-On this question a long discussion arose, resulting in Mr. Kinnaird's proposition being adopted, Mr. GLADSTONE intimating the acquicscence

of the government.

On Wednesday, August 3rd, on the motion for the second reading of the Capitular Estates Bill, Mr. WIGRAM moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—Sir R. INGLIS, in seconding the amend-ment, observed that all the capitular bodies in the country viewed the bill as a measure of injustice, and considering that a commission was now sitting upon this very subject, and also considering the late period of the session, he thought it by ter to reject the measure for the present.—Mr. S. HERBERT, while admitting that the question was one upon which parliament ought to legislate, was decidedly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to proceed with the bill until they were in possession of the report of the commission now sitting upon the subject. -The Marquis of BLANDFORD observed that he did not now propose to proceed further than to ask the house to affirm the principle of the bill by passing the second reading, and thus declare its opinion that ecclesiastical property ought to be placed under the management of laymen. The salaries of the clergy should be made fixed instead of fluctuating, as now called upon the house to do was to affirm this principle -Sir B. Hall supported the second reading of the bill -Lord J. Russell advised Lord Blandford to postpone the bill to a future session. He would not say that the principle of the bill was one which parliament might not hereafter adopt; but, for the reasons which others had already stated, he should be compelled to vote against the second reading, if the noble lord pressed the question to a division.—The Marquis of BLAND-FORD, in deference to the strong feeling which the house had expressed, withdrew the bill. He had, however, the permission of the government to lay the same bill on the table next year without opposition.

The house then went into committee upon the Expenses at Elections Bill, after a violent opposition from Col. SIBTHORP. On clause 1, disqualifying candidates for employing bands, bell-ringers, or flagmen, Mr. Cowper moved that the penalty should be 1001, instead of disqualification. -On this there was much talk; during which Sir James GRAHAM suggested that the best course would be to give up the bill, and go on with the next order on the paper-the Lunatics Care and Treatment bill .- This suggestion provoked the indignation of Mr. Henry BERKELEY; who complained, that in the face of the majorities on previous stages of the bill, an attempt should be made to pick it to pieces by the first lord of the admiralty in command of a minority. After two divisions, the amendment was adopted by 73 to 48 — Mr. LIDDELL then moved that the penalty be 100s. Upon this there was more debate. Mr. W. F. HUME moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave Carried, by 66 to 45. to sit again on that day month. Thus the bill is virtually defeated.

On Thursday, August 4th, the Charitable Trusts Bill, as amended in committee, was considered.—Lord John Russell moved a clause providing that Roman Catholic trusts should be entrusted to persons of that persuasion. He thought that there was foundation for the suspicion on the part of the Roman Catholics, that the bill might be directed against their charities-many of which are asserted to be illegal. He would have no objection to take the same course with regard to Jews and Quakers, if they demanded it .- Mr. HEADLAM supported it; but moved a proviso, limiting its operation to two years, in order that time might be allowed for the consideration of a more permanent arrangement.—The clause, as amended by Mr. Headlam, was agreed to by 87 to 86; and the bill was ordered to

be read a third time on Monday.

A discussion took place as to the duties of the Speaker of the House, in consequence of resolutions moved by Sir R. INGLIS having the object of enabling the chairman of ways and means to preside over the discussions of the house whenever the Speaker might be unavoidably absent. - Mr. Hume and Sir J. Pakington strongly urged the necessity of considering some means of improving the mode of conducting the business of the house. The former denounced the late sittings, and the latter was in favour of a different arrangement of the session, and the reappointment of the committee on public business to take the question into consideration. The resolutions were agreed to.

Lord J. Russell took occasion to state the intentions of the government respecting the Colony of Jamaica. He referred, in the first instance, to the dispute between the House of Assembly and the Council on the subject of the bills passed by the former, and to the important changes which had taken place in our West Indian colonies, by the total abolition of slavery and the competition they had to encounter with foreign sugars, and which had produced much discontent on the part of the colonists. There had been a distinction, however, in the effect which these changes had produced upon three of the most important of the colonies—British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica. In the two former the exports of sugar, which in 1840 were 824,000 cwt., in 1852 amounted to 1,321,000 cwt., showing an increase of more than 50 per cent. In Jamaica exports of sugar, which in 1840 were 517,000 cwt., in 1852 were only 511,000 cwt. There was a similar difference in regard to immigrants, of whom British Guiana imported, between 1840 and 1853, 49,000, and Trinidad 24,000,

whereas Jamaica imported in that period only 14,000. These material differences had no reference to imperial legislation. There were circumstances, he proceeded to observe, connected with the constitution of Jamaica which had always been a source of difficulty, and in late years had led to the stoppage of the action of the colonial legislature. Among these peculiarities was the payment of public officers by votes from year to year. He read the suggestions of Governor Sir Charles Grey, who recommended the assimilation of the powers of the House of Assembly to those of the House of Commons, and he said the government did not propose to suspend the representative constitution in the colony. but to induce, if possible, the assembly and the council to act in harmony. They proposed, in the first place, that there should be a permanent act, containing grants for those officers to whom it was deemed fit that permanent salaries should be given; secondly, that the assembly should make no grant of money except upon the initiative of a representative of the Crown, and that the officers of the Crown should be responsible for the expenditure of the money. On the other hand, it proposed to endeavour to place the finances of Jamaica upon a sounder footing. The public debt of the colony amounted to 500,000*t*, upon which an interest of six per cent. was paid; and it was proposed that the imperial government should give a guarantee for the interest of the debt, a sinking fund being provided for its extinction. Another guarantee was proposed. The House of Assembly had insisted upon their right to make a reduction of salaries, which the council had regarded as a breach of faith. It appeared to the government that this quarrel might be settled by the grant of a compensation, which might induce the present holders to relinquish their offices, which could be filled by other persons at reduced salaries. This would require 50,000L, which sum the government proposed should also be guaranteed by this country, making the aggregate sum of 550,000l. There was one other point. Sir Charles Grey had already held his office as governor for the full term, which he had discharged with signal ability, and the Duke of Newcastle was of opinion that Sir H. Barkly, who had been many years Governor of Guiana, would be the best person to succeed him, and he had accordingly recommended her Majesty to appoint Sir Henry to that office. A question would arise as to his salary, which the government considered should not be less than 5,000l., and to avoid dispute, they proposed to vote 3,500l. towards making up that sum for three years.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, after commenting upon the policy adopted by the government of the noble lord in 1846, and upon the effect it had wrought upon this colony, observed, that one of the most important of the proposed alterations was that relating to the financial functions of the House of Assembly, and that the late government had come to the conclusion that, whatever concessions might be made, a reformation of that portion of the constitution of Jamaica should be an indispensable preliminary. He doubted whether the government could have adopted a more effectual mode of giving the colony relief than by guaranteeing the public debt, the interest of which would be reduced from 6 per cent. to probably $3\frac{1}{2}$. It was the intention of the late government to send out a commission to Jamaica; but as the present government had preferred to make a change of governors, he had no doubt of the wisdom of their choice of Sir H. Barkly. In one respect he dissented from the course of the government, namely, the delay in announcing their intentions, which might have been done in January.

The house then went into Committee of Supply, and

engaged in the discussion of the remaining civil service

and other estimates.

The second reading of the Education Bill was deferred for three months; in other words, the bill was abandoned. The Poor Relief Act Continuance Lill having been

read a third time, was passed.

On the order for committing the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill, Lord PALMERSTON stated the alterations he proposed to make in the bill, and the house having gone into committee on the bill, the amendments were adopted, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

On Friday, August 5th, the motion to read the South Sea Company's Arrangement and Trusts Bill a third time gave rise to considerable discussion, but the motion

was ultimately adopted.

On the question that the South Sea and other Annuities Bill, be considered in committee, Sir F. Kelly urged the objections enunciated on former occasions, and contended that the house ought not to sanction a scheme which might induce persons who relied on the professions of the government to accept proposals sure to entail on them serious loss .- Sir H. WILLOUGHBY thought the scheme struck at the root of the national credit,-Mr. J. B. Smith and Mr. Willoughby having made a few remarks, the house went into committee. After considerable discussion, the clauses were agreed to, and Monday was named for bringing up the report.

The house then went into Committee of Supply. -Considerable opposition was offered on both sides of the house to the vote of 35,000% for the embankment between Vauxhall and Battersea bridges, on the ground that the country generally should not be called upon to defray the expense of improvements for the benefit of the richest community in the world. The answer urged on behalf of the government was, that the works were too far advanced to be stopped, and that the like expenditure would not again be undertaken. On a

division, the vote was carried by 94 to 27.

The issue of the Writ for Canterbury was postponed till next session.

On Monday, August S, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to questions respecting the Turkish Question, said that, before the prorogation of parliament, he woold give as full information upon the subject as was consistent with his public duty, but declined to fix a day for the discussion of the question.

A discussion took place relative to the Business of the House.—Lord J. Russell moved that the orders of the day have precedence on Wednesday next till three

o'elock.

In a committee of supply, sums were voted for the expense of the Caffre War and for the Militia .- Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. SPOONER complained that it was an attempt on the part of the government to usurp the functions of the house, and that the immediate result would be to defeat the very desirable object of ascertaining the opinion of the house on the nunnery question, which stood for Wednesday .- On the other side it was maintained that to continue the discussion of the nunnery question was merely to waste time, -Mr. Lucas and Mr. Maguine declared that, so far from being desirous that the debate should be brought to a premature close, their wishes were all the other way .- The motion was carried by 105 to 52.

On Tuesday, August 9, the house went into committee on the Transportation Bill .- Lord PALMERSTON gave a general view of the plan adopted by the government. When a prisoner has undergone a preliminary or separate confinement, he will not be sent out to a colony and there get a ticket-of-leave as heretofore; but will get his ticket-of-leave in this country, and be liable on bad behaviour, to be remanded back to punishment. The persons so released will be employed upon public works, separate from convicts, and at suitable wages; a state of transition from which they may easily slide into the avocations of ordinary industry. This detention of so many convicts in this country is not to entail additional expense on the counties-the expense will fall on the public in the first instance; but ultimately the plan will be attended with a considerable saving of public money. -Mr. Walpole concurred in the scheme as a whole,

but differed on two points. By the second clause, transportation for a shorter period than fourteen years is abolished: it would be better to give the Crown power to commute all sentences of transportation for periods of penal servitude. As the bill stands, no convicts but those who have committed the gravest offences can be sent to the colonies: but some colonists might desire our convicts, and if the bill were altered as he suggested, that would enable the Crown to send convicts to any colony desiring it. He also suggested, that where a man, after remission, again commits an offence similar to that for which he has already been punished, he should receive the next higher punishment. If they looked (he said) to the reports upon the subject, they would find that the system of employing criminals upon public works has not only proved highly beneficial to the criminals themselves, but has also contributed to the lasting advantage of the country. The cost of transportation is little short of 200,000l. a-year, including the expenses incurred in the colonies; the cost of the prisoners at home is also very great: but the works at Portland pay themselves at the present moment, besides producing a noble harbour; and he was satisfied that is similar works were prosecuted in other parts of the kingdom, great public good would accrue to the country, and great progress would be made in the improvement and reformation of criminals. In the year 1840, the profitable labour at the works at Portland produced upwards of 17,000%; in 1850, it produced 14,000%; in 1851, 20,5411.; during the past year the earnings of the convicts have exceeded the cost of the establishment; and there is no reason to doubt that, wherever the same facilities exist for the employment of offenders, the same results will follow. - Sir John Pakington complained of the course taken by the government in bringing forward this measure at a time when it could not be discussed. There should have been a full discussion. hoped ministers had not been too precipitate in abolishing transportation: he had intended to continue it until The bill bore evident marks of haste; but on the whole he agreed with its provisions, and should offer no opposition .- Mr. ADDERLEY approved of the plan; condemned transportation as a punishment; and expressed his preference for the present proposition over that of Sir John Pakington.—Several other members approved of the plan; and the bill passed through the committee.

Before going into committee on the Metropolitan Sewers Bill, Lord PALMERSTON moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision therein as to moneys borrowed under the acts. motion was carried, on division, by 71 to 32, and subsequently Lord Palmerston declared that no plan of sewerage would be satisfactory which did not relieve the river Thames from its present condition of a sewer, instead of an ornament, to the metropolis.

then passed through committee.

On the third reading of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, Mr. F. Scully moved a clause, inflicting a pecuniary penalty and the suspension of license upon any proprietor of a vehicle who should withdraw his carriage from hire for two consecutive days without just cause, of which the magistrates were to judge.—Mr. Lowe thought that the public ought to be protected against such conduct as that of the cab-owners, and that threatened by the omnibus-owners, and on Mr. Fitzroy's part he assented to the clause, which was agreed to and added to the bill .- A clause was also added, to the effect that an additional sixpence shall be paid for every mile beyond the four mile circle from Temple Bar .-The hill was read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, August 10, the Customs Bill, which either repeals or consolidates from one thousand to fifteen hundred acts of parliament, passed through committee, after complimentary speeches from commercial members, thanking Mr. Wilson, on whom chiefly the responsibility of preparing the bill had fallen. On Thursday, August 11, the house met at eleven

o'clock at night, the members having gone to witness the naval review at Spithead. When the Speaker took

the chair, about forty members were assembled.

The Consolidated Fund (10,634,087l. 2s. 4d.) Bill

passed through committee.

The Crown Suits Bill, which stood for a third reading, was withdrawn.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: -Friendly Societies' Bill, Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill, Copyhold Commission Continuance Bill, and Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill.

On Friday, August 12, a number of measures were

forwarded a stage.

On the motion for the third reading of the Transportation Bill in the House of Commons, several members started objections, but no change was made in the bill. -Mr. Wortley expressed a hope that greater unifor- of that island, and the crown advisers of Malta had

mity and certainty would be effected in carrying out sentences under the new system than under the old .-Mr. KEATING suggested that the clauses enabling the Secretary of State to grant tickets-of-leave should be expunged: they introduced a novel system, and before their enactment, they ought to be well considered and discussed. This view was taken by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore. - Mr. WAL-POLE declined to press his suggested amendments, as government ought to be responsible.—Mr. Ewart and Hume looked upon the measure as an experiment that should be fairly tried. - Mr. Thomas Chambers and Mr. Barrow approved of the bill. Sir John Pakington thought the transportation still retained ought to be regarded as an intermediate sentence.-The bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Walpole, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day fortnight, in spite of the opposition of Colonel Sibthorp, who denounced

the bill as a trumpery and low, dirty measure.

On Monday, August 15, the amendments made by the Lords in the Government of India Bill were considered and agreed to. Upon that by which the fortyfourth clause, relating to the salt tax, was struck out of the bill, Sir J. FITZGERALD, observing that the salt sold to the natives of India was not only dear, but adulterated by the agents of the government, expressed a hope that something would be done to remedy this evil.—Mr. Greegon complained of the injustice and cruelty of enhancing the price of salt, which was a necessary of life, to men receiving very trifling wages, and recommended a great reduction of the duty.-Sir C. Wood said, he had never justified the maintenance of a high duty upon this article, and he was ready to concur in a reduction of the duty, which the Indian government were prepared to make as soon as the state of the revenue warranted the sacrifice. He had only contended that it was contrary to all sound principles for that house to take upon itself to interfere with the financial arrangements of India; and the vote to which that house had come upon this question was not for a reduction of the duty upon salt, but that the present mode of levying it was objectionable, and that an excise duty was preferable.—Sir De Lacy Evans hoped that Sir Charles would not content himself with expressing a readiness to concur with the Indian government in putting the salt duty upon a proper footing, but would strongly recommend that government to do so .- After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, protesting against the omission of the clause, the amendment was agreed to. Mr. CRAUFURD moved an address for the production of

certain papers referred to in the minutes of evidence taken by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of Corrupt Practices in the City of Canterbury, but not printed with their report. He argued that this was a case in which the house ought to interpose and require the production of these papers, which contained nothing relating to private affairs, or any privileged communications.—Mr. Lowe opposed the motion. Parliament, he observed, had armed the commissioners with very extraordinary powers, the exercise of which was left to their discretion, and, as they had not thought it fit to bring these papers before the public eye, it would not be wise in that house to take this discretion out of their hands, and compel the publication of papers which could be of no public service.-Mr. Williams supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. I. Butt.-Lord J. Russell said, the house would not be justified in supposing that the commissioners had withheld information which it was proper for the house to know; it would not be wise, therefore, to require the production of these papers, and, if otherwise, the right course was not to address the Crown, which could exert constitutionally no control over the commissioners, but to send for and examine the parties themselves. He regretted that the commissioners had not kept more closely to the general rules of evidence .- Mr. Craufurd ultimately withdrew his motion.

Mr. KINNAIRD called the attention of the house to the Amended Criminal Code of Malta, which, he said, had given just offence to the Protestant inhabitants

proposed an amendment, which the governor had refused to adopt. It had been said, he observed, that this code was the necessary result of a guarantee given to the Maltese; but he could discover no other guarantee than that of 1815, when Sir T. Maitland, on taking possession of the island, promised the Maltese, in the fullest man-ner, the free exercise of their religion. These alterations of the code, however, went far heyond this pledge, containing enactments which he characterised as iniquitous, monstrous, arbitrary, persecuting, and contrary to the whole spirit of British law. He moved a resolution condemnatory of the amended code, and an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will take the facts into consideration, and withhold her sanetion from the amended code until the subject should have received the mature consideration of parliament.-Mr. T. Chambers seconded the motion.-Mr. F. PEEL thought the speech of Mr. Kinnaird was in some respects injudicious, since it was calculated to awaken religious differences that were subsiding. He had likewise fallen into several inaccuracies. The code of 1837, which he had eulogised (but which had never been acted upon), was marked by much more narrow and illiberal features than the present. Mr. Peel explained the circumstances which had led to the preparation of this ordinance. The state of the criminal law rendered imperative the attempt to codify it, and the opportunity was taken to mitigate the provisions of the existing law, and bring it more into harmony with that of England. The code had been prepared not without great consideration, and, although he admitted that it was severe, its distinguishing characteristic was that it recognised, if not toleration, at least the principal of perfect impartiality and equality towards all denominations in the island. Malta was a Roman Catholic country; elected members had been admitted into the legislative council, and religious excitement was in a fair way of being allayed; under these circumstances, he thought the best course was for the government to allow the code, which might be in some degree modified, to come into operation.—Mr. I. Butt contended and endeavoured to show, that the government were not aware of the full effect of certain parts of the code, some of which, he said, appeared to have been insidiously introduced, and he strongly recommended the suspension of the amended code until next session. -The motion was likewise supported by Mr. Pellatt, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Warner, and opposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. J. Fitzgerald, who replied to the object ons of Mr. Butt .- Lord J. Russell observed, that as Malta, when it came into our possession, was a Roman Catholic country, and as we had promised that the religion of the Maltese should be maintained and respected, punishment must be awarded against those who openly insult that religion. Some of the objections alleged against the code he thought were not well-founded; there were others, however, which, in his opinion, deserved the consideration not only of her Majesty's government, but of the law officers of the crown in this country. Believing, therefore, that this code required further consideration, he promised that the whole matter should be reconsidered, with a view to secure every respect for the Roman Catholic religion in Malta, and, at the same time, full civil and religious liberty to all her Majesty's subjects.—Mr. Kinnaird thereupon withdrew his motion.

On Tuesday, Aug. 16th, Lord J. Russell made his promised explanation respecting the state of the Negotiations on the Subject of the Difference between Russia and Turkey. He should not enter, he said, upon the defence of the government, which had not been attacked, that house having considerately left in the hands of the government the conduct of these negotiations. respect to the production of papers, he had not found that it had been usual in such cases to lay papers on the table while the negotiations were still pending, nor until they were brought to some issue. He then proceeded to give an outline of the transactions as they had occurred, without referring to documents which were of the nature of secret papers, but glancing at incidents generally known to the house and the public. When the present government entered upon office, his attention had been called to the question of the Holy Places, and he wrote to Lord Cowley, our ambassador at Paris;

but at a later period he had been informed by the Russian minister in England, that the Emperor of Russia was satisfied with the concession made to him upon that matter, and he felt satisfied that nothing would happen to disturb the relations between Russia and Turkey. Lord John then adverted to the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, in March, and to the incident between him and Fuad Effendi, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs; to the request of Colonel Rose, that the British fleet should proceed from Malta to the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and to his withdrawal of that request. On the arrival of Lord Stratford at that capital, in April, he was informed by the Turkish minister that certain demands had been made by the Russian ambassador, a compliance with which, the Sultan's government considered, would not be compatible with its independence; at the same time, the Turkish minister had sent in reply not a simple negative, but a note calculated to put an end to the dispute. Prince Menschikoff, instead of treating this note as a basis for further negotiations, withdrew from Constantinople, a step which he (Lord John) considered was to be regretted. It appeared to him that the withdrawal of the Russian mission, aided by the preparations made by Russia—a strong naval and military force having been advanced to the frontiers of Turkey—was a most unfortunate step, calculated to create great alarm. Her Majesty's government had, in consequence, thought it necessary to give directions that the British fleet should proceed from Malta to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and a French fleet took the same course, the two governments of England and France having acted entirely in concert, in order to obtain a solution of this question compatible with the independence and integrity of the Porte, and not derogatory to The next step was that the Emperor of Russia Russia. directed his army to occupy the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, issuing a declaration, that this was not to be considered an invasion of the principalities or an act of war, but only as a guarantee of peace, and a pressure upon the Turkish government to obtain those securities to which Russia was entitled. It was considered by both England and France that, looking at the interests at stake, it was desirable that the Turkish government should forego its right to regard the act as a casus belli, and that it should not decline to enterinto further negotiations, of which the ambassadors of the two powers endeavoured to gather up the threads. When the Russian government had occupied the principalities Austria changed her views upon the subject, and with reference to the treaty of 1841, deemed it necessary that there should be a conference of the powers; and the Austrian minister for foreign affairs having adopted a proposition of the French government as the groundwork of a proposal to Russia, the note containing it was finally arranged and settled to the satisfaction of the four powers on the 31st of July. To this note the Emperor of Russia had given his adhesion. Supposing the matter of this note to be fully arranged, there would still remain the evacuation of the principalities; and it was quite evident that no settlement could be satisfactory that did not include their immediate evacuation, which, according to the declaration of Prince Gortschakoff, was to follow the satisfaction ob-tained from Turkey. He must ask the permission of the house to say nothing more upon this head, and request that the mode of obtaining the end in view might be left in the hands of the executive government. He thought there was now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey-which he had always said was a main object of her Majesty's government—would be secured. That object was one which required the vigilant attention of the government, and it could only be secured by the union of England and France, and a constant and friendly communication between them .-Mr LAYARD considered that there had been a want of that energy and decision in these transactions which would have been intused into our proceedings by Lord Talmerston—the transactions, in his opinion, involving a great principle. Ile dwelt in much detail upon the indications of artifice on the part of Russia in her conduet towards Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and

denounced the proceedings of her ambassador at Constantinople. He deprecated the attempt to erect an independent Greek empire in Turkey, which, divided as Turkey was into antagonistical portions, would be broken up, like the Byzantine empire, by similar causes. The very moment that Constantinople passed from the hands of the Turks, British India would be in jeopardy. Mere assurances by Russia were not enough; she should have been called upon to disarm, and precautions should have been taken against her movements. Had she been told that if she entered the Turkish territories it would have been considered a casus belli, she would not have dured to cross the Pruth. Russia had now gained what she wanted; she had shown that she could enter Moldavia and Wallachia whenever she choosed with impunity, whereas those principalities ought to be made, with Bessarabia, a barrier between her and Turkey. He believed that, without having fired a single shot, Russia had gained advantages which would have repaid a fierce campaign, while we had lowered ourselves in the eyes of all nations. The note prepared by Austria had been jumped at by Russia; if Turkey refused the terms, we must now join Russia against her, and if Turkey, under this terrible pressure, did accept them, we saictioned the interference of Russia on behalf of 12,000,000 Greeks, not Greeks by nation only, but by religion. Had the cases been reversed, and Turkey had invaded the principalities, she would have been required not merely to evacuate them, but to pay all expenses and make an ample apology; and nothing less would satisfy the ends of justice.—Sir J. PAKINGTON said that Lord J. Russell's statement was unsatisfactory.—Lord D. STUART disapproved of the conduct of the government in these transactions and censured with asperity the proceedings of Russia.—Mr. MILNES thought Lord D. Stuart had borne too hardly upon the government, though he could not but say that they would have improved their position if they had shown a little more confidence in parliament.—Mr. MUNTZ was of opinion that if we had had a different government a Russian army would never have marched into the territory. The country felt, he said that all sense of national honour was lost, and that we were governed by pounds, shillings, and pence.—Mr. Corden said, every body seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the occurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France. The opinions expressed by Lord J. Russell were those of the people of England, for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time a gruwing conviction in men's minds that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, as a maxim of policy, had become an empty phrase and nothing more. It was considered that the Turks in Europe were intruders, that their home was Asia; and that the progress of events had demonstrated that a Mahommedan power could not be maintained in Europe. The independence of a country that could not maintain itself could not be upheld, and a fact had now become prominent, that for every Turk in European Turkey there were three Christians. And what was the feeling of the Christian population of Turkey towards their rulers? He believed that, in the interior, it was not favourable, and, if he were a rayah subject of the Porte, he should say, "Give me any Christian government rather than a Mahommedan." This feeling of the Christian part of the population in Turkey would become an important part of the subject, and we should have to address our minds to the question hereafter what we were going to do with Turkey, for we must not think that we could keep Turkey as it is. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the notion of going to war for tariffs, the futility of which policy experience had proved, and he contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated. He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachments there. What could a country like Turkey without roads, contribute to the commerce of the world? The balance of power night be all very well, but he protested against its being argued that we were bound,

in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. good deal was said about the Russian power; but how absurd to talk of a Russian army invading England! Why, she could not move her forces across her own frontier without a loan. If England engaged in war, it would be attended with consequences which the present generation had not reflected upon, or they would not talk so glibly about war. The government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men and resisting the cry for war, and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey -Lord PALMERSTON replied to Mr. Cobden .-That gentleman, he said, had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russia he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. Mr. Cobden had forgotten the principles of free trade, of which he had been so staunch a defender. Did he not know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr. Cobden, again, was a great advocate of non-interference, and what was the matter which he specially recommended to the government? "What shall we do with the Turkish empire?" Mr. Cobden regarded it as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we got rid of the Mahommedans, But he (Lord Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey, so far from having gone back in the last thirty years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns and in religious tolerance than any other country. "So far, therefore," (continued Lord Palmerston,) "from going with the hon, gentleman in that sort of political slang which is the fashion among those who want to partition and devour Turkey-se far from talking of Turkey as a dead body, an expiring body, or something that cannot be kept alive-1 am satisfied that if you will only keep out of it those who want to get into it-if you will only leave those that are in it to deal with it in the way in which they are now dealing with it, there are countries in Europe to which the hon, gentleman has referred, that are in much more danger of sudden dissolution from internal causes than Turkey. Turkey, it is certain, has no Puland and no Siberia. I must say that I never heard a speech more likely than that of the hon. gentleman to discourage a government from pursuing the course of policy which he estensibly recommends, or more likely to damp the proper feeling of the country in support of that government. I am happy to say, however, that it is the only speech of such a nature that we have heard to-night, and I trust that it will not mislead any persons beyond the limits of this country who might be misled by such statements. I trust that the great preponderance of proper feeling and of proper sentiment upon the subject which the discussion of this evening has elicited, will prove to all Europe what are the sentiments of the British parliament, and what is tine fixed determination of the British nation. This discussion will show that the policy of her Majesty's government has the support of parliament, and the consent and approval of the country; and that, although there may be persons who may wish to see Russia extend her conquests over Turkey, such is not the wish of the British nation; but that the government of England, supported by the people of England, are determined to maintain the independence of a country which we think it essential to maintain independent both for political and commercial reasons. We do not mean to go with the hon, gentleman into a re-arrangement of the Turkish empire; we do not attempt to dictate to barbarians, or slaves, or Greeks, or Mussulmans, who shall be their governors, or what shall be their form of government. It has been the policy of her Majesty's government to give such advice to the

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Turkish government, with a view to the internal improvement of that country, as, while it may on the one hand add to the strength of the Turkish empire, may, on the other hand, contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the people under the rule of the Sultan. I am glad to say that those endcavours have been attended with most beneficial consequences, and that wherever our consular arrangements have been extended in the Turkish empire we have seen tranquillity increased, iustice better administered, oppression cease, and those benefits conferred which it must be the anxious object of the English government to promote in every country where its advice may be considered worthy of attention. I am convinced that if that system be pursued, and if England, united with France, shall say that Turkey shall not be molested by any other power, their dictum will be enforced. I am satisfied that Turkey has within itself the clements of life and prosperity, and I believe that the course adopted by her Majesty's government is a sound policy, deserving the approbation of the country, and which it will be the duty of every British government to pursue." The debate was closed by Mr. H. D. Shymour, who expressed his satisfaction with the proper spirit shown by Lord Palmerston.

On Friday, August 19, Mr. AGLIONBY drew the attention of the Home Secretary to the reports which had recently appeared of Outrages upon Women, and expressed a hope that the necessity which existed for the adoption of Mr. Phillimore's recommendation of corporal punishments for such offences would be fully recognised next session.—Lord PALMERSTON replied generally that it would be the duty of government, if the measure passed during the present session had not the effect anticipated, to see what further steps could be taken to check these outrages, which he had read of with great

regret.

In reply to a question from Lord D. Stuart, Lord J. RUSSELL could hold out no hopes of a further mitigation in the sentence of Edward Murray, who was now con-

fined in the vicinity of Rome.

In reply to another question from Lord D. Stuart, Lord Palmerston stated that Phillips, the Cabman who was fined by Mr. Henry, had had his fine of 40s, returned to him, with another 40s, for the inconvenience to which he had been exposed.

The lords' amendments to a number of bills were agreed to.

On Saturday, August 20, the house met at one o'clock. Many notices of motions for next session were made, and returns answered. Various questions were asked and answered. Among others, Sir De L. EVANS inquired Whether the Materials at the Camp at Chobham would be set apart for the Use of Militia Regiments? The militia being dispersed in public-houses were a great interference with their improvement and discipline. Lord PALMERSTON said he was quite aware that inconvenience had been experienced in the metropolis by the present mode of billetting the militia, and the attention of government would be directed to the subject.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bull respecting Post Office Arrangements in Ireland, Mr. J. Wilson took the opportunity of stating some facts relating to the Post Office which are interesting to the public. informed the house that, compared with 1816 which was five or six years after the penny postage had come into full operation, the daily number of letters at present passing through the general Post Office was 146,000 additional, and of newspapers upwards of 40,000 more, daily. Taking the three periods of 1811, 1816, and 1853, the number of letters which passed through the Post Office in the last week in June in each of those years was: In 1841, 3,773,000; in 1846, 5,053,000; and in 1853, they had increased to 7,700,000; so that since 1846 the number of letters had increased 2,200,000 a week. Then take the registered letters, which required no less than four separate entries for each letter, and the signature of two clerks. In 1816, the number was 27,000; in the present year 61,000. Then there was another department, the money-order department, upon which there was a great pressure. In 1841 the whole amount which passed through that department was 960,000%; in 1852 it was 9,400,000%; and this year it would be upwards of 10,000,000% if it went on at its

present rate.—The house was then summoned to the House of Lords, and parliament was prorouged in the usual manner.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords,—July 26th.—Bankruptey (Scotland) Bill passed.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill read a second time.—Customs Duties Bill read a second time.—Missionary Bishops' Bill committed.

28th. - County Courts Bill read a first time. — Succession Duty Bill passed. — Missionary Bishops Bill passed. — Stamp Duties Bill read a second time.

29th.—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill read a second time, Elections Bill read a second time.—Customs Duties Bill passed.

August I.—Baron de Bode's ease.—Entails (Scotland) Bill passed.—Stamp Duties Bill passed.—Sheriff Conrts (Scotland) Bill committed.—India Bill read a first time.

2nd,—Entry of Scamen Bill read a second time.—Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill passed.

4th.—Royal Assent by Commission to a number of Bills.

4th.—Royal Assent by commission to a number of Bins.—
Sheriff Contris (Scotland) Bill passed.
5th.—Combination of Workmen Bill withdrawn.—India
Bill read a second time.—Entry of Scamen Bill read a third

-Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill committed. Naval Coast Volunteers Bill read a second time. -- India Bill committed.

9th.—Irish Tenure Bills read a second time.—Naval Coast Volunteers Bill committed,—Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill passed.

11th.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) reported.—Assessed Taxes Bill read a second time.—Naval Coast Volunteers Bill passed.

12th.—Pilotage Bill read a second time.—Merehant Shipping Bill committed.—Government of India Bill passed.—Univer sities (Scotland) Bill read a second time.—Hired Horses Duty

Bill committed.—Assessed Taxes Bill committed.

15th.—Royal Assent to a number of Bills.—Pilotage Bill committed.—Thames Embankment Bill passed.—Universities committed.—Thames Embankment Bill passed.—Universities (Seotland) Bill committed.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) (Seotland) Bill committed.—Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill passed.—Assessed Taxes Bill passed.—Transportation Bill, Commons Amendments, agreed to.—Vaccination Bill, Commons Amendments, agreed to.—Vaccination Bill, Commons Amendments agreed to.—10th.—Lunatic Bills, Commons Amendments agreed to.—South Sea Dissentients Bill read a second time.—Betting Houses Bill read a second time.—Merchant Shipping Bill passed.—Universities (Seotland) Bill passed.—Snoke Nuisance

Bill committed.

18th.—Counsildated Fund Appropriation Bill passed.— South Sca Dissentients Bill committed.—Betting Houses Bill committed.—Piotage Bill passed.—Smoke Nusance Bill passed.—Customs Tariff Act Bill passed.

19th.—South Sea Dissentients Bill passed.—Metropolitau

Sewers Bill passed.

20th.—Prorogation of Parliament.

House of Commons.—July 27th.—Lunacy Regulation Bill committed.—Lunatic Asylums Bill committed.—India Bill committed.

28th.—South Sea Annuitants, Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions. India Bil considered as amended.—Entry of Seamen Bill passed.—Duties on Horses Bill committed.—Hackney Carriages Duties Bill committed.—Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill committed.—Customs Bill committed.

29th.—South Sea Anunitants Bill, Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions.—India Bill passed.—Stamp Duties Bill passed.—Scotch Universities Bill committed.—Transportation Bill read August 1st.—Juvenile Offenders Bill read a second time.

Naval Coast Volunteers Bill committed, - Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed.—Merchant Shipping Bill passed.— Hackney Carriage Duties Bill considered as amended.— Missionary Bishops' Bill postponed for three months.—Duties on Horses Bill passed.

2nd.—Charitable Trusts Bill committed,—Case of Parsee Merchants.-Universities of Scotland Bill passed.-Colonial

Church Regulation Bill order for second reading discharged.

3rd.—Capitular Estates Bill withdrawn.—Expenses of Elections Bill thrown out.—Lunatics Bill committed.—Naval

Coast Volunteers Bill passed. 4th.—New Writ for South Staffordshire.—Charitable Funds

Hill considered as amended.—Office of Speaker, Sir R. Inglis' Resolutions.—Jamaica, Statement by Lord J. Russell.—Committee of Supply.—Education Bill, order for second reading discharged.—Betting Houses Bill committed.—South Ser Annuitants Bill read a second time.—Smoke Nuisance Bill committed. Bill committed.

5th.—Pilotage Bill committed.—South Sea Annuitants Bill committed.—Committee of Supply.—Assessed Taxes Bill passed.—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill passed.

—Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill withdrawn.—Smoko Nuisance Bill committed.—Lunatics Bill committed.—New withdrawn.-Smoke Writ for Cork.

9th.—South Sea Dissentients Bill passed.—Transportation Bill committed.—Metropolitan Sewers Bill committed.—Hackney Carriage Duties Bill passed.

10th.—Customs Bill passed.—Recovery of Personal Liberty, order for adjourned debate discharged.—Smoke Nuisance Eill passed.—Betting Houses Bill passed.

11th.—Metropolitan Sewers Bill passed.—Lunatics Bill passed.

12th.—Transportation Bill passed.—Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill read a second time.—Vaccination Extension Bill committed.

13th.—Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill passed.— Vaccination Extension Bill passed.—Passengers' Act Amendment Bill committed.

15th.—New Writs for Dungarvon and Stamford.—India

Bills, Lords Amendments agreed to.—Passengers Act Amendment Bill passed.—New Wirt for Clitheroe.

16th.—Russia and Turkey, Lord J. Russell's Statement.—Charitable Trusts Bill, Lords Amendment agreed to.—Courts of Common Law Bills, Lords Amendments agreed to.

19th.—Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, Lords Amendments

agreed to.

20th.—Prorogation.

The Convocation of the Clergy was prorogued from February last to the 18th instant, On that day, accordingly, nineteen members of the lower house met in the Jerusalem Chamber, between ten and eleven o'clock, the customary time of commencing sittings. But the archbishop did not appear, neither did Dr. Pea-cock, the prolocutor. The Reverend Canon Wordsworth entered the chamber and made an unofficial explanation, Dr. Peacock was staying at his house; he could not attend the meeting because the archbishop was not there to constitute a House of Convocation. Dr. Peacock had on the 17th sent a request to Mr. Dyke, the registrar, that he would name the hour of meeting. A verbal message stated that Mr. Dyke was not in town; but, from a private letter addressed by Mr. Dyke to the abbey porter, they learned that the archbishop would not be there until three o'clock. Considering this a want of courtesy, the reverend gentlemen went in a body, on the invitation of Dr. Wordsworth, to call on the prolocutor. At three o'clock these gentlemen again met in the Jerusalem Chamber; and soon after, the Archbishop of Canterbury appeared with his functionaries. Dr. Peacock, in the name of the members of the Lower House there assembled, respectfully represented to his grace, that no intimation had been given to him, as prolocutor, nor to the members of convocation generally, that the proceedings would not commence at the usual hour; and he prayed that such orders might be given as may prevent a similar occurrence in future. The archbishop said, he thought that at the time of the last adjournment, it was so fully understood the present meeting would be only for the purpose of prorogation, that there could not possibly have been any misunderstanding on the subject. He was not aware that there had been any expectation that business would be transacted; and he thought that was sufficiently evidenced by the fact that no members of the Upper House were now present. He must, however, express his regret that any misunderstanding had occurred, which might have subjected some of the clergy present to inconvenience. The usual writ was read, and Convocation stood prorogued until the 10th November. No hour was mentioned.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Corrupt Practices at Elections for the Borough of Canteroury have issued a detailed report. They find, that direct money bribery was practised at the election in 1847; that it was practised with the consent of Mr. George Henry Smythe, but that there is no evidence to show that the same was done with the consent or knowledge of Lord Albert Conyngham, the other burgess elected, or of Mr. Vance and Lord Pelham Clinton, the unsuccessful candidates; that in 1850, Alderman Brent gave a sum of 371. 10s. to Charles Goodwin for his vote in behalf of Colonel Romilly, without the consent or knowledge of Colonel Romilly; that direct money bribery procured the return of Mr. Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone in 1852, with the consent of Mr. Gipps, but without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Johnstone. Finally, they "find that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed in the city of Canterbury at the last election of members, to serve in parliament for the said city and at previous elections."

The new act on the future Government of India has been printed. It is to take effect on the 30th of April next year, when the act now in force will terminate. By this new statute, until parliament shall otherwise provide, the British territories in India, are to be continued under the government of the East India Company, subject to the conditions now imposed. After the second Wednesday in April the authority of the present directors is to cease, and there are to be eighteen directors of the company. Her Majesty is to appoint three of the first directors for two, four, and six years, and they must have served three years in India. ordinary term of office of a director is to be six years, and directors are to be eligible for re-election. qualification for a director is to be the holder of 1000%. East India Stock. The directors appointed by her Majesty may sit in parliament. Legislative councillors are to be added to the council of India for making laws and regulations. All appointments of members of the council are to be subject to the approbation of her Majesty. The other provisions have reference to the India Board, the salaries to be paid, and to other matters connected with the future government of India.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A most appalling Suicide occurred on Sunday morning, the 31st ult., at the house of Mrs. Burnes, fruiterer, London-strect, Greenwich. The unfortunate deceased, Lavinia Mary Cuthbert, was a married woman, who, with her husband, for some time past, had been in the employ of Mr. Shove, corn-dealer, but had been lately discharged. It appears that she went to her bedroom, and, after a short time was discovered to have ripped open her stomach with her husband's razor, and before medical assistance could be brought to her aid, she had expired. An inquest was held next day, when the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

In the Rolls Court, on the 1st inst., judgment was given in the case of the Hospital of St. Cross, which has been for some time before the court, on an information to obtain a decree for the regulation and future management of two charities, the one the Hospital of St. Cross, at Winchester, and the other the Alushouses of Noble Poverty at Winchester practically united in the same charity. Sir John Romilly took a review of its history. The Hospital was founded in the twelfth century, by Henry de Blois; the Almshouse in 1446, by Cardinal Beaufort; and they were intended for the support of thirteen poor men, and the giving of a dinner every day to one hundred poor men, with other benefits for the indigent. Three several times the Master of the Hospital had attempted to obtain the revenues for his own use: once in the fourteenth century, when William of Wykeham successfully resisted the attempt; again in the reign of Elizabeth, when an act of Parliament was passed to confirm the original trust; and yet again in 1696. In this year the brethren and two chaplains agreed to a document called a "consuctudinarium," or settlement of the custom of administering the funds of the hospital, making over the revenues to the master. This the Bishop of Winchester, the visitor, sanctioued. A more barefaced document than this (said the jodge) could not be imagined, nor a more manifest and wilful breach of trust. Nevertheless it had subsisted for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, though not without warnings. The present master is the Reverend the Earl of Guildford, and the estates are very valuable. Sir John Romilly decreed, that there must be an injunction to restrain future grants by lease, and a reference to inquire if the leases now in existence were granted by fine. With respect to the Earl of Guildford, he must account for monies received from the date of the information, and be held answerable to keep the buildings in a state of repair.

An important Railway Case was tried at the Croydon ssizes on the 1st inst. The Honourable Francis Scott, Assizes on the 1st inst. The Honourable Francis Scott, chairman of the South Western Railway Company, and Mr. Joseph Beattie, superintendent of the locomotive department, surrendered to take their trial for the man-

slaughter of Charles Cannon. ignored the bill, and the gentlemen were arraigned on the coroner's inquisition. Cannon was a porter at Farnham; he heard a train approaching, and evidently thought it was one that stopped at the station; but it was a survey train, containing Mr. Scott and Mr. Beattie. Cannon tried to cross the line, but before he could mount a low wall on the further side the train struck The railway from Ash to Alton is merely a single line; it was permitted to be opened by the government inspector on the understanding that not more than one engine should be upon it at the same moment. But on the evening when Cannon was killed there was a passenger-train closely following the survey-train. No notice had been sent forward that the survey-train was coming; and the passenger-train would have stopped short of the spot where Cannon was killed. The con-clusion which the coroner's jury had drawn from these facts was, that Mr. Scott and Mr. Beattie, for whose use the survey-train proceeded from Guildford before the passenger-train, were answerable for the death of the porter. The Chief Baron in imated that he did not consider that the accused were responsible for matters which were not under their personal control; in his opinion, a railway chairman or director who engaged a special train was in exactly the same position as an ordinary traveller; he might reasonably suppose that all that was necessary to be done would be done by the persons in the employ of the railway, upon whom that duty devolved; and he would not be responsible unless it was shown that he had done some personal act or given some directions which led to the accident. The counsel for the prosecution said that it would be useless for him to call witnesses if the judge ruled thus upon the point of law. The Chief Baron then addressed the jury at some length. He said-"I intend to state distinctly the grounds on which it appears to me that that which the learned counsel opened to you cannot be made a crime. It is very true, as is stated, that one of these defendants is the Chairman of the Board in London, and the other of them, as is said, is the Superintendent of the Traffic Department in London: but when these gentlemen are remote, as we may call it, from the scene of their usual seat of business, that is, from London, I think it is a great deal too much to make it a matter either of presumption—certainly it is not legal presumption (I think it ought to be proved from evidence)-of any negligence on their part that this accident occurred; and I think if they, at Guildford, twenty or thirty miles from London, ordered a special train, they were just as little responsible as any entire stranger. It appears to me to be hardly justice to expect that the chairman, because he is chairman, and the superintendent of the traffic, (if the other defendant is so,) should be personally acquainted with the starting of every train-with the times at which it stops at this place, and where it stops, and with all the details of the railway from one end of it to the other. If these gentlemen could be made responsible, on this sort of evidence, for an accident which occurred between Guildford and Ash, or wherever the place was, the persons connected with a railway to Edinburgh, or persons connected with an entire system of travelling from Lordon to Paris, or from London to much more remote places-if the extension of railways should open con-veniences to more distant parts of the globe in one journey-would be also responsible. How monstrous it would be to make a man, because he is the chairman of a board in London, responsible for any accident that may happen at Edinburgh, or it were the means of making a criminal inquiry necessary on such a matter, and the party responsible for an accident happening some hundred miles off on the other side of the Channel! A man who orders a special train at a particular station expects that he is there merely as a passenger; expects those whose duty it is to take care that the traffic is there safely carried on, and that due attention be paid to the manner in which arrangements are made for the starting and the safe travelling of the special train. These are matters which are conducted by men of business; and, as I understood from the counsel, there is no mode of bringing home to either of these gentlemen any personal knowledge upon the subject of any indivi-

The grand jury had dual carelessness. But the argument seems to be thismen were arraigned on no was a porter at oaching, and evidently everything about the station at Guidlord, and to have known dat the station; but it taken care that everything was safe. I must say that taken care that everything aspecial train would have no more side the train struck to do with the arrangements than a mere stranger."

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty. At the Kingston Assizes a case of Seduction was tried, in which the plaintive was Mr. Atkinson, solicitor, of Peterborough; the defendant, Mr. Barry Baldwin, formerly member for Totnes. The allegations were, that Mr. Baldwin had taken advantage of a friendly intimacy with the family of Mr. Atkinson to seduce his wife. The evidence for the prosecution showed Mr. Baldwin was about sixty-five years of age, the lady under forty; that they lived together in the same house at Ramsgate, where Mrs. Atkinson was staying for the benefit of her health, with the consent of Mr. Atkinson, who had not the least suspicion of the intentions of Mr. Baldwin. Something, however, excited his attention; and when he was called away to Totnes on the election business of Mr. Baldwin, he left orders that all letters addressed to Mrs. Atkinson, in the handwriting of Mr. Baldwin, should be forwarded to him. One letter was intercepted; it led to inquiries; and the landlady and servants of the boarding-house at Ramsgate supplied direct evidence of improper intimacy. The defence was, that Mr. Atkinson had exposed his wife to temptation, and in other ways had behaved in a disgusting manner. The jury found a

verdict for the plaintiff; damages 40s.

The case of Constant Derra de Monroda versus
Dawson and others, known as the "Von Beck Affair,"
has been again tried at the Warwick Assizes. The trial rose out of the arrest of the soi-disant Baroness Von Beck and Constant Derra, at Birmingham, in 1851, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The "Baroness" died in prison, and Derra was discharged. He brought an action against Mr. Dawson and three other gentlemen, and was defeated on technical grounds. In the present case the technicalities were surmounted, and the same evidence was tendered as before. The legal question was, who made the charge? Mr. Justice Maule thought it was clear that Mr. Dawson and the other defendants did make the charge. Then, was it made maliciously? That might be inferred from the absence of a reasonable or probable cause. For instance, if persons made a charge, not for the purpose of having an offender tried, but to make the charge public, or for the purpose of vindicating their characters, that was an improper motive. Upon the question of damages, the Judge said, the suffering of the plaintiff would have to be mainly considered, and the condition of the defendants. If "they were very poor, very ignorant, or very stupid, that might be ground for mitigating damages." The jury found for the plaintiff; damages 8001.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on the 3rd inst, judgment was given in the case of Richard Dunn, the Irish barrister, so notorious for his pertinacious endeavours to extort money from Miss Burdett Courts. Mr. Commissioner Law stated the proceedings that had taken place from the commencement of the annoyance by the insolvent of Miss Burdett Coutts in 1838 to the present time. In 1841 the insolvent was in custody for the costs of an action brought by him against Mr. Alexander, a friend of Miss Coutts, for an alleged false imprisonment arising out of his annoyance of that lady at Harrogate, and remained 3½ years in custody before he attempted to obtain his discharge. During that time it was that the insolvent received the absurd stanzas upon which he pretended to have authority to draw upon Courts's bank for any amount; which he did by drawing a cheque for 100,600%, first coolly giving the partners notice that they might be prepared, as he had no desire to take them by surprise or cush them. Upon payment of the cheque being refused, he proceeded under the Bankruptey Act against the firm, and made an affidavit of the deh being due, for which he was indicted and found guilty of perjury before Lord Denman in February 1847, who seutenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to find securities to

keep the peace for two years, after his discharge in August 1850; in November 1851 he brought an action upon the same document against Miss Coutts, the costs of which, for not proceeding to trial, form the judgment upon which the insolvent is now in custody. The commissioner said it would be an insult to common sense to discuss for a moment whether the stanzas were written or not by Miss Coutts. Up to the present moment the insolvent had never seen Miss Coutts write, nor ever heard her voice, except in a court of justice, and never received a letter from her in his life, but she had received letters from the insolvent of the most impertinent and unwarrantable character. He had looked through the whole evidence, and there was not a fragment of fact or substance to justify the insolvent in persevering in the belief that he was right. The commissioner made some very severe remarks upon the conduct and proceedings of the insolvent, and said the case was one of much aggravation, and concluded by announcing that the insolvent would be discharged as to his other creditors, but with respect to the judgment upon which he was detained he would not be discharged until he had been imprisoned for ten months. insolvent thanked the commissioner for the sentence, and applied for the return of the alleged authority which had been taken possession of by the court. The commissioner refused to part with it. The insolvent was then re-conveyed to Whitecross-street prison.

A Trial of an Extraordinary Character, ending in the disclosure of a deep-laid conspiracy, has taken place at the Gloucester assizes. The case was tried before Justice Coleridge and a special jury, and occupied three days, the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. A man, who called himself "Sir Richard Smyth," brought an action for ejectment against the successor of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton Hall, near Bristol. He claimed to be the son of Sir Hugh, and the heir of all his property. His claim, according to the statement of his counsel, was founded on the following circumstances :- He was the son of Sir Hugh and a Miss Jane Vanderbergh, who were married in Ireland, in 1796. A family hible with the entry of the marriage was put in, signed by Dr. Lovett, the Vicar of Lismore, Hugh Smyth, Jane Vanderbergh, Caroline Bernard, John S. Vanderbergh, and Consena Lovett. Of this marriage the plaintiff was born, at Bath; and in the same bible an entry of his baptism was found. The boy was consigned to the care of Lydia Reed, and brought up in the house of a carpenter named Provis, at Warminster, in Wiltshire. He was educated at Winchester, and subsequently went abroad. In 1814, a man named Grace, Sir Hugh's butler, represented that the boy was dead; but in 1822, Sir Hugh, having reason to believe that this statement was false, executed a paper acknowledging the boy to be his son. The document was put in, and purported to be signed by Sir Hugh Smyth, his brother John Smyth, James Abbott, William Dobbson, and William Edwards. It virtually contained a resumé of the plaintiff's story. A deed was executed in 1823, signed by the same persons, except John Smyth, Sir Hugh's brother, whom he constituted his sole executor, confident that he would do his lost son justice. These two documents were found, the former in the possession of Lydia Reed's family, the latter in that of an attorney's clerk. plaintiff supported himself on the Continent until 1826, when he returned to England, and gained his living by lecturing in schools. In 1849, he became convinced that he was the son of Sir Hugh Smyth; and accord-ingly he introduced himself to John Smyth, then Sir John Smyth, his uncle, and disclosed his relationship. Sir John seemed greatly agitated, and next morning he was found dead in his bed.—In support of this story various witnesses were called. The Reverend George Turner Seymour deposed that some of the signatures were Sir Hugh's, some doubtful. Mr. Holland Kingston, of Bandon, recognised the signature of Dr. Lovett as soon as he saw it. Captain Smyth Bernard, son of the first Lady Bandon-the "Caroline" of the marriage entry on the bible—deposed that his grandmother's name was Hesther, and that of his mother, the first Lady Bandon, "Catherine Henrietta." He also deposed that there never was a Caroline Bernard in his family. John Symes, who had been taken out of a workhouse

to give evidence, and Ann Symes, the son and grand-daughter of the clergyman alleged to have baptised the plaintiff, spoke to his hand-writing in the entry of baptism. The Honourable Caroline Courtenay Boyle said, that "Isabella Thynne," the name of the other witness to the baptism, was in the handwriting of that lady; and Rich, a clerk at Drummond's bank, said the signature was so like that he would have paid a check presented with such a signature. Mrs. Grace, the widow of Grace the butler, had never heard her husband speak of the plaintiff. Several witnesses spoke to the signature of "John Smyth" and "James Abbott." One of the witnesses, however, shuffled so that the Judge said he had a great mind to commit him. There was some doubt and contradiction as to the signatures "William Dobbson" and "William signatures "William Dobbson" and "William Edwards:" the "Dobbson," having two b's, made it doubtful in the opinion of his relatives. A seal having the Smyth motto was here handed to the Judge: the motto of the Smyth family is "Qui capit eapitur;" the motto of the Smyth family is "Qui capit capitur;" the motto on this seal was "Qui capit capitur." The remaining witness was "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth," the plaintiff himself; a man of middle size, sallow complexion, iron-grey hair carefully combed, scanty whiskers, and the manner of a practised lecturer. He gave his evidence at great length, supporting his story by minute details: mentioning a host of names of persons with whom he had been connected, and relating how he became possessed of the documentary evidence in support of his claim, and the jewels. He said that old Provis, with whom he had been brought up, gave him, after much entreaty and some violence, the Bible and some jewellery. A new-looking morocco case was here exhibited, containing a miniature portrait which the plaintiff supposed was that of his mother, four gold rings, and two brooches. One ring was marked with the initials "J. B," suggested to be those of "James Bernard." A brooch was marked with the words "Jane Gookin" at length. He obtained these evidences in 1838, and from that time he had made inquiries. He told how he had called on several solicitors, who demanded a bond for costs before they would take up the ease; but at length he was introduced to Mr. Catlin of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and that gentleman took up the case. He accounted for the possession of one of the deeds, that of 1823, by saying that it came to him from London by railway; that of 1822 he declared he had not seen until that day. A portrait of Sir Hugh, he said, he got from Provis. Under a searching cross-examination by Sir Frederick Thesiger, the plaintiff became bewildered. Several times he contradicted himself; statements he had made in letters previously written were by his own confession full of falsehoods. shown that he, the lecturer on education, spelled very badly; but he accounted for his own peculiarities of orthography by variations in the dictionaries: "set aside" he spelled sett asside; "rapid" rappid; "scruside" he spelled sett asside; "rapid" rappid; "scrutiny," screwteney; and the name of Mr. Knox, son of Lord Ranturley, was Nox. Finally, he utterly broke down in attempting again to account for the possession document on the seventeenth of March, and that from the seal on that document he ordered a seal to be engraved: but it was shown that he had ordered the seal at least as early as the thirteenth of March. Not only this, but with another seal, alleged to have been taken from that on the document of 1823, which carried the motto "Qui capit capitor," and which was received by the plaintiff, as he said, on the 7th of June, he had actually sealed a letter on the 13th of March. Another discovery was here words. discovery was here made. A jeweller in Oxford-street, who had read the report of the commencement of the trial in the Times, sent a telegraphic message to Sir Frederick Thesiger at Gloucester, and from that message Sir Frederick put a question — Sir F. Thesiger: Did you on the 19th of January last apply to a person at 361, Oxford-street, to orgrave the ring with the Bandon erest, and the brooch with the words "Jane Gookin?" —Plaintiff: Yes, I did. The ring and brooch were produced, and he admitted these were the articles. At this admission there was an expression of surprise in the court, as scarcely any one expected that he would frankly admit the fact, he had fenced so continually

with every preceding question. But he now appeared quite crest-fallen.—Sir F. Thesiger: You said yesterday, that for eighteen months you were in the house of Dr. Williams, in Parliament-street, during the years 1818 and 1819, suffering from illness?—Plaintiff: I did not say Dr. Williams.—Sir F. Thesiger: Now were you not during those eighteen months in Ilchester Gaol, under a conviction for horse-stealing?—Plaintiff: No; I was not.—Sir F. Thesiger: Were you not sentenced to death, under the name of Thomas Provis, for stealing a gelding, the goods and chattels of George Hadden: and was not your sentence commuted to eighteen months' was not your sentence commuted to eighteen months' imprisonment, in consideration of your youth?—Plaintiff: It was not I; it must be some other person.—Sir F. Thesiger: Have you got the marks of the evil on your neck, and also on your right hand? The witness hesitated, and at last bared neck and hand, and there the marks were apparent. Those on the right hand were the marks he said yesterday were inflicted in childbirth, and which he represented in the deed as the indelible marks of identity in the Smyth family.-Sir F. Thesiger: You mentioned in one of your letters that you were at Colonel Hadden's on a visit?—Plaintiff: I do not remember the name.—Sir F. Thesiger: Was his name George Hadden?—Plaintiff: I do not know. Here Sir F. Thesiger pointed attention to the fact that the motto on the deed of 1823 was "Qui capit capitor." The cross-examination was continued a brief space further; when the judge spoke to Mr. Bovill, the plaintiff's counsel, and that gentleman said that after the most appalling exhibition which had been made, he and his brethren would not continue the contest any longer. In this the judge and Sir Frederick Thesiger concurred, highly praising Mr. Bovill for his general conduct. The plaintiff was ordered into custody on a charge of perjury. It seemed the general opinion of the court that the solicitors and all who had spoken to the handwriting had acted honestly. Smyth has been committed for trial, by a Gloucestershire police-magistrate, for forgery. The seal-engravers, Moring and Cocks, proved that the seals applied to the documents had been ordered of them. It happens, too, that one of the seals was engraved by a process which has only been invented within these few

A singular case of a man who has been Thirty-six Years in Prison was heard before Mr. Justice Williams, at his chambers, on the 13th inst. The defendant was a Mr. Candlin, who had been committed to Montgomery gaol in 1817. He was subsequently removed to the Fleet, and when that prison was closed to the Queen's Prison. He now attended on a writ of habeas corpus, and applied for his discharge on the ground that he was unjustly and unlawfully kept in prison and had been so for more than twenty years. He urged that when the prison in Wales was closed he was entitled to his discharge. A return to the writ of habeas was produced by the officer of the Queen's prison. Two professional gentlemen attended in opposition. They informed his lordship that a similar application was made two years ago to Mr. Justice Wightman, and he had told the defendant to file his schedule in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, where some years ago a vesting order was made, and a solicitor had offered to proceed for him was made, and a solutior had othered to proceed for him free of expense, but he would not let him. The defendant declared that it was not true. He produced several papers, and entreated his lordship to order his discharge after his long imprisonment. His lordship told the old man that he could not assist him; he must file his The defendant considered that he was unjustly detained and would not file his schedule. Mr. Justice Williams said he must take the consequence of his obstinacy and remanded him to prison.

A daring Garotte Robbery was committed near Nottingham, on Saturday night, the 13th inst. Mr. Sherbrooke Lowe Beecher, of Shakespeare-strect, was walking in a field called Fothergill's-close, in the meadows
near the town, when two men came up and accosted
him, asking him if he were not aware that he was tresspassing. Mr. Beecher answered that he was not, and
that he knew the owner of the field perfectly well.
They then told him that he was, and inquired if he
would go to the Nottingham Police-office or to Lenton
(a village near). Mr. Beecher said he would willingly

go with them to the police-office. They, however, insisted that he should accompany them to Lenton; and, not suspecting the robbers' intention, namely, to get him further away from the town, he walked with them a short distance. In a moment, one of the viliains, who was walking behind, threw his arm round Mr. Beecher's neck, pressing him tightly by the throat, and then exclaimed to his companion, "Jack, come on," Mr. Beecher was dragged to the ground, and the second robber placed his knees upon his stomach and rified his pockets, while the other was holding him down by the throat. Having secured all the money in his possession the robbers decamped.

In the great Bridgewater Case (see "Household Narrative" for July, p. 157), judgment was given by the House of Lords on the 19th inst. The house had referred certain questions to the judges; and the result was that nine decided in favour of the Earl of Bridgewater's will, and two against it. On the above day, judgment was moved by Lord Lyndhurst. In a lucid and comprehensive speech, relying both on precedent and argument, he decided that the proviso was a "condition subsequent," adverse to public policy, and therefore illegal and void. Lord Brougham, Lord Turo, and Lord St. Leonards, concurred with Lord Lyndhurst; the Lord Chancellor maintaining the opinion which he had expressed as Lord Justice Cramworth. The House of Lords, therefore, ou grounds of public policy, reversed the judgment of the court below; the costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate.

At the Coventry Assizes, three men named Danks, Lacey, and Stanley, were tried for Burglary at Coleshill. This was the notable case where an old couple named Perkins made so gallant a defence against a band of robbers; who, when they had at length broken into the house, were fired upon by Perkins as they were ascending the stairs. Lacey was badly wounded, and his companions retreated, carrying him off. Next day, Lacey applied to the Birmingham Hospital to be admitted for a wound in the shoulder; and this led to his detection. Stanley was acquitted; but the others were found guilty, and received sentence of twenty years' transportation. The judge complimented the brave old couple, and ordered a reward of 10% to be paid to Mr. Perkins.

Several important Railway Cases were brought before the Liverpool Assizes: actions for damages against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, arising out of an accident on that railway in March last. The first was at the instance of the executor of M. Carati, a Greek merchant, of Glasgow, who was killed on that occasion. It was proved that the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and had run off the line, that some of the sleepers were decayed, and bolts loose. Mr. Nasmyth, the engineer, said, that 40 miles an hour was an unsafe speed with the line in that state. The trial was stopped by an offer of 3000l. damages being made by the defendants; it was accepted and a verdict was given for the amount, apportioned between M. Carati's widow and children.

There were five other actions against the same company arising out of the same accident, which were also arranged. In "Tritton v. The Company," a verdict was taken for 2000l. damages; in "Pugh v. The Same," for 1000l.; in "Sofiano et ux. v. The Same," for 150l.; in "Sofiano v. The Same," for 100l.; and in "Kay v. The Same," for 1050l.—being a total of 7300l. damages. Another case, of "Ford v. The Midland Railway Company," was also settled by the plaintiff's counsel agreeing to accept 500l. damages for injuries suffered in scalling. This shiptiff has died during these sizes.

Another case, of "Ford v. The Midland Railway Company," was also settled by the plaintiff's counsel agreeing to accept 500l. damages for injuries suffered in a collision. This plaintiff has died during the assizes. —Mr. Justice Earl said, he thought the damages now paid would be a matter to quiet the public mind with respect to proper care being taken to avoid railway accidents. A great desire had been manifested to make railway directors felons, by prosecuting them for manshaughter in cases of death from railway accidents. It had, however, always been his opinion, that civil actions and the costs imposed consequently would secure proper care.

They then told him that he was, and inquired if he would go to the Nottingham Police-office or to Lenton for Church Rates, was finally decided by the Honse of (a village near). Mr. Beecher said he would willingly | Lords on the 12th. It will be recollected that, in 1841,

a rate of two shillings in the pound was proposed in the Braintree Vestry. The Dissenters moved an amend-sessions to be dealt with accordingly, was sentenced to ment, condemning church-rates in general, and refusing that rate in particular. The amendment was carried by a large majority. It was then asked whether any amendment was proposed as to the amount of the rate, and no answer was given. The rate was then produced and signed by the Vicar, the Churchwardens, and several ratepayers; the mover of the amendment, Mr. S. Courtauld, protesting. The question as to the validity of a rate thus made has been decided both negatively and affirmatively in several courts, and now it came before the House of Lords on an appeal in error against the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, which had sustained the rate. The House of Lords reversed the judgment of the court below, on the ground that the rate was made by the minority against the will of the majority.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 17th, Edouard Raynaud, a Frenchman, was tried for a misdemeanour, in having solicited the Prince de Joinville to join in a Conspiracy to Assassinate the Emperor of the French.

The prince proved that the prisoner had written him letters to that effect. The defence was, that the prisoner's object was merely to extort money from the prince; and as it appeared that this was really the case, the prisoner

was acquitted.

At the Westminster County Court, on the 18th inst., Messrs. Thrupp, coach-builders, brought a claim against the Hon. Mr. Norton, the police magistrate, for 491. 10s., the balance of a bill for Repairing a Carriage belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Norton. That lady was called as a witness, and stated that Mr. Norton had agreed to pay her an allowance of 500l, a year after they had separated in 1836; but that it had not been paid since 1852; hence her debts to tradespeople. A long and painful discussion ensued, in which the domestic differences of Mr. and Mrs. Norton were introduced; but they had no bearing on the merits of the question before the court; and the judge nonsuited the plaintiffs on the simple ground that during the years over which the debt extended, Mrs. Norton had regularly received her allowance from her husband.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, on the 22nd, Mary Ann Shadwell, a girl of sixteen, was charged with Stealing Articles belonging to "the Home," at Shepherd's Bush. On the 29th ult. the prisoner and another young girl about the same age were admitted into the "Home," an establishment entirely supported by Miss Burdett Coutts, for the reformation of young females, from the Honse of Detention Clerkenwell, where they had been under remand for felony. On Saturday morning, the 6th inst., the prisoner and the other girl were found to be missing; and upon a search being made the larder window, which had been closed the previous evening, was discovered to be open. The private parlour of Mrs. Morson, the superintendent, was found to be in a terrible state of confusion, and everything in the apartment appeared to have been upset. A number of articles were missed from the room, including a crimson table cover which had been taken off the table in the centre of the room, two scent bottles with silver tops, two pairs of scissors, two thimbles, &c., and from the kitchen they missed seven metal spoons. From their bed-room they had carried off five cotton dresses. two merino dresses, two shawls, a suit of under clothing each, and other articles. The prisoner was apprehended in Covent-garden Market on Tuesday evening last, and on being searched at the station in Hammersmith she was found wearing three of the missing dresses, and also some of the other things which she had stolen from the establishment. The other girl had not been found. The inmates of the "Home" are at full liberty to quit the establishment whenever they think proper, by giving notice, and upon leaving the "Home" thay have to thay have to change their clothing belonging to Miss Coutts and to resume their own wearing apparel. The prisoner, nor her companion, had given any such notice to quit the "Home," and they had absconded in the clothing furnished to them by the establishment. The girl was committed for trial.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on the 22nd inst., Thomas

one year's imprisonment with hard labour. It appeared that he wrote to Lord Grey in the name of J. W. Brandling, stating that he was a junior member of the family of the Brandlings, of Gosforth, and that he was in great distress, and his lordship sent him a post-office order for 21. Persons carrying on these fraudulent practices almost invariably made use of letters they received from the parties they applied to, to enable them the better to impose upon and defraud others; and in this case the prisoner, after he had got Lord Grey's letter made an application to Lord Palmerston, enclosing Lord Grey's letter, to show that his case had already received Lord Grey's favourable consideration, this application being also in the name of Brandling; but it happened that the letter was opened by Mr. Grey, Lord Palmerston's private secretary, who was himself distantly related to the Brandling family, and he at once was aware of the talsehood of the representations contained in the appliansenood of the representations contained in the appli-cation, and the letter was at once remitted to the Mendicity Society, and the result was the prisoner's apprehension. It also appeared that he had been con-victed several times of similar practices, having made applications to the late Queen Dowager, the Duke of Portland, the Duchess of Sutherland, and many other persons of distinction.

Mr. W. H. Phillips, the inventor and patentee of the machine for extinguishing fires called the "Fire Annihilator," was charged at the Mansion-house, on Anniniator, was charged at the Mansion-house, on the 23rd inst, with having made a Disturbance in The Offices of The Fire Annihilator Company and Assaulted the Secretary. The charge was proved by a policeman and the secretary. It appeared that Mr. Phillips, who had ceased to be superintendent two years ago, came into the office, took possession of the secretary's desk, tore up some papers, and broke one of the windows. The defendant said he had acted under circumstances of great excitement, when he went into the office. He was the patentee of the "Fire Annihilator Invention" and he held a large number of shares in the association established to carry it into effect. Finding, however, that certain reports were in circulation calculated to injure the company, he had ceased to have any interest in the patent. He went into the offices he admitted, as he considered he had a right so to do, and he had torn up some of the prospectuses which represented his connexion with the company as patentee; hut so far from having committed an assault upon any one, he had actually endeavoured to save himself from an expected assault by breaking the window in the hope of alarming some persons in the street. He thought that sort of hint would be better than any other, and he therefore gave it. The Lord Mayor called upon Mr. Phillips to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of 60% to keep the peace for six months. [Mr. Phillips has written to the newspapers to correct an inacuracy in the police-report. He states that he did not say that he had ceased to have any interest in the patent; the fact being that he is the largest shareholder in the

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

company.]

A Female Aeronaut has been Killed in France. On the 20th instant, a young woman named Emma Verdier ascended by herself in a balloon at Mount-de-Marsan. The balloon rose most evenly, and, as the weather was perfectly calm, no apprehensions were entertained of any accident. The next day, however, it was ascertained that the young woman had fallen to the ground in about two hours and a half after the time of the ascent, at Montesquien, a village sixty miles distant, and was killed on the spot. Some haymakers were startled at seeing a white body fall to the earth a short distance from them. They found it to be the body of a young woman dressed in white. She had fallen head foremost, and her skull was split open. At no great distance was to be seen the anchor of the balloon fixed in an oak, a Thompson, a Begging-Letter Impostor, who had been long piece of rope being attached to the iron. The

balloon was also seen riving rapidly and floating away. It is supposed that on the young woman attempting to effect her descent, the anchor caught in the tree, and the rope then breaking, gave such a shock to the wickerwork basket in which she was sitting, that she lost

her balance and fell out.

During the Field Operations of the Troops Encamped at Chobham, on the 27th of July, an accident occurred in crossing a pontoon bridge which had been threwn over the Thames. The leading horses of one of the nine-pounders of Capt. Shakespeare's battery becoming restive, went off the bridge into the water, dragging with them the remaining four horses, the limber and gun, with the driver and seven of the Soppers who were standing on the bridge at the time. The struggles of the six horses in the water, borne down by the weight of the gun, and the exertions of the men to save themselves, for a few moments excited the greatest anxiety. At length the whole of the men were got safely out of the water without much injury, with the exception of one of the Sappers, who, getting entangled with the horses, was nearly drowned, but upon being wrapped up in blankets and carefully attended to he gradually recovered. By cutting the traces of the horses four of them were also landed, though in a sad condition. The two wheelers were shortly after pulled out, both of them, however, dead. After an immense amount of exertion, the gun and limber were got out of the nine feet of water in which they had sunk, but which by the struggles of the horses had been drawn some twenty yards from the bridge.

A Frightful Accident occurred to a labourer named

A rightmi Accelerate occurred to a habourer named Clarke, in the employment of Mr. Mechi, at Tiptree-Hall, Essex. He was feeding a chaff-cutting machine, worked by steam power, his hand was caught in the roller; and the limb was cut into pieces before the engine could be stopped. The screams of the poor sufferer all the time were heart-rending. Surgical assistance was immediately obtained, and the remaining portion of the arm was amputated; but the poor man

died on the following day.

Messrs. Kirkman and Co.'s pinnoforte manufactory in Golden Square, was Destroyed by Fire on the night of the 10th inst. The fire broke out about midnight, and was not perceived until the flames had gained such ground that the firemen could not prevent the greater portion of the premises from being surrounded. Five hours of unflagging exertion elapsed before the firemen could master the flames. By that time the warehouses of Messrs. Kirkman, on the Dufour's-place side, were destroyed, with the valuable stock of instruments, tools, &c.; and the other portions of the premises were much injured, both by fire and water. The adjoining house of Messrs. Sibley, silversmiths, was entirely consumed, and much property lost. Mr. Geary, tailor, was also a great sufferer. Both were uninsured. Seven other houses were injured, and their contents more or less damaged by fire, water, and removal. Three of the firemen were struck by the falling of a wall, and were carried away much hurt.

The last accounts from India mention the death of Dr. Wray of the 87th Fusiliers, in Cashmere. He Perished by the Fall of an Avadanche. He and Lieutenant Peyton of the same regiment had obtained leave to proceed into the snowy ranges beyond Cashmere on a shooting excursion, and when the frightful event occurred, they were sitting on a blanket in the snow, waiting for the morning light, to enable them to get a shot at some ibex in their vicinity. In an instant, an avalanche rushed over them, and Lieutenant Peyton found himself alone, Dr. Wray, his servants, guns, &c., having been swept away under the mass of snow. This event had thrown a gloom over Ferzopore, where the regiment was stationed, the two young officers being much

beloved by their comrades.

On the evening of the 11th instant, after the review of the fleet, a Singular and Fatal Accident occurred at the George Hotel in Portsmonth. Mr. Powell, a gentleman of Chichester, had recklessly deposited a gentleman of Chichester, had recklessly deposited a loaded double-barrelled gun in a case, with percussioncaps on the nipples. He dined at the George. Suddenly he ascertained that unless he made great haste he would be too late for the train: he seized the

gun-case, and was hurrying away, when some person came into contact with him; the case which hung down at one end—fell from his hand, and the loaded gun went off. William White, the head waiter, was shot dead, and several other persons were wounded. At the inquest, Mr. Powell stated that he had no idea there was any possibility of the gun exploding when locked in the case; if he had, he should not have exposed himself to danger by putting away the gun loaded. The jury pronounced the death "Accidental," but censured Mr. Powell for carrying about a loaded and capped gun,

A Destructive Fire broke out at Dover on the evening of Sunday, the 14th instant. Messrs. Walker and Co., oil-merchants and seed crushers, had very extensive premises, covering three-quarters of an acre, situate under the cliffs not far from the railway terminus. The fire is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion of linseed; and some children said they combustion of linseed; and some children said they saw a light in the mill during the afternoon. The engines of the district, manned by the troops, were speedily set to work. The tide was ebbing, but the flood-gates were shut, and thus plenty of water was obtained from the inner harhour. A telegraphic message was sent to London, and in three hours Mr. Braidwood arrived at Dover with two engines and a body of the brigade. The inflammable nature of the stock baffled the attempts to save any considerable portion of Messrs. Walker's premises, and great exertions were needed to prevent the fire from spreading to other buildings. While the fire was raging a new disaster occurred—the heat caused an immense mass of cliff to fall, probably weighing 1500 tons. People were working beneath the cliff; it was seen to be moving, and an alarm was raised; some persons had a narrow escape, and several men are supposed to be buried under the chalk. The firemen at length conquered the flames. The loss is estimated at above 40,000%. The engines at the mill supplied part of the town with water.

A Lamentable Accident occurred at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the 15th inst. While seventeen workmen were engaged on the scaffolding at the north end of the middle transept, constructing additional trusses for the erection of the iron ribs, the scaffolding, a great height from the ground, suddenly gave way, precipitating the men to the floor of the building. Ten of them were taken up dead, and two more died sonn after they had been received at Guy's Hospital. The other five were taken to the hospital. three in a pitiable condition from fractures and wounds. Two horses attached to a cart were crushed to death; the driver escaped. The central transept at the Syden-ham Palace is to be 208 feet high, 120 wide, and 384 feet long: the transept at Hyde Park was 102 feet high, and 72 wide. To raise and fix the iron ribs forming the roof of this vast transept, was of course a difficult task. It was proposed to effect it by constructing "trusses" of timber and iron resting on the galleries of the transept, at 102 feet from the floor. The first attempt failed, a violent gale having blown down the unfinished scaffolding. A new one was forthwith commenced, and the plan answered to such an extent that two of the great ribs were already fixed. On the day above-mentioned the seventeen workmen were engaged in finishing the third of three trusses that were entirely unloaded except with their own materials: these three trusses fell, hurling their occupants down more than a hundred feet. The falling materials snapped some of the iron-work in the lower part of the building, but did no serious damage in weakening the general structure. The inquest on the bodies lying at Sydenham was commenced on the 17th. George Williams, a carpenter in the service of Messrs, Fox and Henderson, stated that the scaffoldings were crected under his orders. Three of the trusses fell together, the men being on the top of them. He had been employed in the construction of the building in Hyde Park, and thus had a knowledge of the nature of the work in progress. Some of the trusses had been taken from Hyde Park. None of the columns on which they stood had given way. The

fallen. In his opinion there had been no want of judgment displayed, and the material was of the best description. The mode of operation, in his opinion, was a judicious one; and he saw no danger in regard to the construction of the scaffolding. He had never had any apprehension with respect to these trusses, nor had any of the men ever expressed apprehension respecting them or fear of working on them. The accident was an unforeseen event, that could not be accounted for The trusses had once before given way, and their strength had to be increased. At the conclusion of the evidence Sir Charles Fox volunteered to go over the huilding with any person and give every explanation. The inquest concluded on the 19th, with a verdict of "Accidental death." At a separate inquest held on the bodies of two men who died in Guy's Hospital, further evidence was given to show that the greatest precautions had been taken, and that the proximate cause of the accident could not be ascertained. Mr. Cochrane, an engineer employed at the Crystal Palace, Sir Charles Fox, and Mr. Ward, an architect formerly employed at the Palacc, gave evidence. Sir Charles Fox said, the plan which had failed had been adopted because it was considered a better and a safer mode than raising a scaffolding 180 feet high from the ground. The jury visited the Palace. On their return, two of their own body gave evidence. Mr. Doyle, a scale-maker, declared that the iron used for the trusses was of the best quality, and well put together. Mr. Drewit, a builder, said the timber was of excellent quality, quite new; and everything was well executed. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The bodies The jury of eight of the sufferers were interred on the 18th in Sydenham churchyard. The long funeral procession was formed in the central nave of the Palace, in which all work ceased for the day. The foreman of the works preceded the coffins; each coffin was followed by the relatives of the deceased; and in the rear were all the workmen, a thousand in number, headed by Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Cochrane. It is stated that "Messrs. Fox and Henderson invariably make a provision for the widows of workmen who lose their lives in their service, by a weekly allowance of from 10s. to 12s., continued over periods of not less than twelve months; and, what is perhaps really more important and beneficial to them, the firm invariably take charge of the orphan children, and introduce them to habits of industry in their own service."

Dr. John Stokes, an elderly gentleman, formerly in large practice in Dublin as a physician, but recently of Herne-Bay, has committed Suicide in the chambers of Mr. Lees, a barrister of the Temple. Dr. Stokes was once in good circumstances, but rash speculations had ruined him; he came to London respecting an execution which had been issued against him; and he exhibited great despondency. Mr. Lees related at the inquest the remarkable circumstances of the suicide. Dr. Stokes called in the morning, and said he should return to Herne-Bay at noon; but in the evening he entered Mr. Lees's chambers. Mr. Lees was taking tea in company with Mr. Creed, another barrister, and invited the deceased to join them; but he declined. There was a small arm-chair in the room, into which the deceased threw himself. Mr. Lecs asked him if he had been successful in what he had been about, to which he replied, "All right," in a confused sort of way. After being asked to take a cup of tea and a chop, which he declined, he said, "If you please, will you give me a glass of wine?" Mr. Lees poured him out a glass of sherry. Having sipped it, he opened a carpet-bag which belonged to him, and which lay on a chair by his side, and took out a phial-bottle, which he appeared to smell. Creed said to deceased, "Doctor, is that sal-volatile, as you are so depressed?" Deceased said it was. The other gentlemen had no apprehension that the bottle contained poison, and deceased drank off the contents. He then appeared more confused and stupified than before. When asked to lie down on the sofa, he would not; and he then drank off the remainder of the sherry. Immediately after his head fell backwards, and he went, apparently, into a deep sleep, accompanied by hard breathing. A surgeon was called in, but on his

prussic acid. The jury gave a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Mr. Goldsmith, a merchant of London, has been Killed on a Mountain near Geneva; and Mr. Richard Clark, son of Mr. Clark, of Doncaster, has been badly hurt. The gentlemen ascended the mountain from Geneva; they rashly attempted to descend on the other side, where there is no road; when the route became dangerous, Mr. Clark halted, but his companion pushed on-he fell into a chasm, and was killed. After a time Mr. Clark advanced to look for his triend; he too had a fall, and became insensible. On recovering, he found that his left thigh was broken, and his right ankle crushed; and his hat, shoes, and walking-stick were gone. As it was near nightfall, Mr. Clark determined to abide where he was until morning, and then to signal for assistance: early on the following morning he succeeded in attracting the attention of some peasants, two of whom came to his assistance; but, finding him incapable of moving himself, and also much exhausted. they procured other help and some bread and brandy, which the sufferer said was most welcome. With great difficulty he was got safely to the foot of the mountain. Subsequently, Mr. Goldsmith's body was found. This was not the first accident to tourists in the same place; yet there is no warning notice erected on the summit of the mountain.

Three men have Perished by being Carried over the Falls of Niagara. A boat, in which they were asleep, got adrift, and floated into the current, where it was Two of the men were carried immediately over the Falls, and dashed to pieces on the rocks below. The third, named Joseph Avery, caught at a stump in his passage, and clung to it. He was discovered almost on the brink of the Falls. Several boats were launched in order to rescue him, but they were swamped the moment they touched the Rapids. A life-boat was then launched, but proved too light, was swamped immediately, and went over the Rapids. At length the man went over the Falls. He was swept from a raft which was floated to him, when he attempted to swin to a small island, but was eventually swept over the Rapids. He had remained for nearly four and twenty hours in his dreadful situation, in the view of thousands of spectators.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

A General Strike of the London Cabmen took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult. It was unexpected, and the consternation of the public was great when, on that morning, not a single cab was to be seen on any of the stands throughout the metropolis. Persons arriving by the early morning trains, or anxious to reach them-the endless array of pleasure-seekers, and men of business, and strangers visiting London-found no means of leaving the railway-stations except on foot. Men were seen flying to catch the trains, with carpet-bags and trunks; all available porters were eagerly snapped up; enormous demands were made for private earriages; the omnibuses were crowded; hundreds walked to business who have not walked for years. The railway companies did their best to supply the deficiency, but the accommodation afforded was necessarily inadequate. Generally speaking, the strike did not give occasion to rioting or violence. One attack, however, was made upon a cab-driver who had not joined his brethren; but without any serious consequence. Groups of cabmen were collected at the railway stations, uproarious in their coarse jocular remarks and jeers upon the perplexed passengers. Several drivers were also arrested for furiously driving about adorned with a profusion of ribands and carrying flags, in a state of semi-intoxication. They were bound over to keep the peace. The police were more numerous in the streets than usual. On the second day vehicles of all kinds were licensed to carry persons and luggage; many, of course, plying without a license. Costermorgers' trucks and barrows, and many private old dusty carriages, were put in requisition. The cabmen arrival Dr. Stokes was quite dead. He had swallowed made attempts to prevent them from plying for hire, by

legal means; but were frustrated-the police declined to notice the makeshift vehicles. The cab proprietors held daily meetings and had communications with Mr. Fitzroy. Some modifications of the regulations in Mr. Fitzroy's Act were introduced into the Hackney Carriages Bill: but this concession was not the result of the strike; the intention to grant it having been intimated to a deputation of cab-proprietors before the strike took place. On Saturday morning, the 30th, the cabs re-appeared on the stands as usual. The government bill, as amended, has been printed. The new clauses are the 13th and 14th. One shilling a mile is to be paid for every mile beyond the circumference of a circle of four miles from Temple-bar, if a carriage be discharged beyond such circumference. When more than two persons are conveyed in a hackney carriage drawn by one horse, 6d. in addition to the fare to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring.

A meeting was held at the London Tavern on the 9th inst. to present a Testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm previously to her departure for Australia. members of parliament, many merchants, and a number of ladies, including Mrs. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Robert Lowe, were present; and Mr. Vernon Smith took the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Lowe, Sir Lyon Goldsmid and other gentlemen, eulogising in glowing language the high character and invaluable services of Mrs. Chisholm. Mr. Currie said she was one of those women who in olden times would have been crowned in the capitol. A committee to raise a subscription was appointed, and nearly 900% was subscribed

on the spot. At the great annual banquet of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, which took place in Killarney on the 11th inst., the Duke of Leinster, president of the society, who was in the chair, made some important observations on the progress of agriculture in Ireland. In the course of his speech he said :- " Under the existing circumstances of agriculture, it is necessary that all agriculturists must be up and stirring. These are not times for slovenly farming. The farmer must improve his land or quit it. When I say that there must be no slovenly farming, I do not mean to convey that farming must necessarily be expensive. I say that the great problem which the agriculturists of the three kingdoms have to solve is, how the greatest amount of produce may be obtained at the least possible cost. And when I say at the least possible cost, I do not mean you to understand the least possible outlay; for I am sure that for good cultivation a large expenditure is in the first instance necessary. You cannot have good stock, or good implements, or good buildings without a considerable outlay; but that outlay is necessary, and that outlay will soon repay itself, and without that outlay no good cultivation is possible. Moreover, I think that no cultivation can be profitable which is not conducted on scientific principles; and therefore it is that I would strongly recommend the agriculturists of Ireland to apply themselves to those scientific modes of cultivation, with regard to manure and implements, which now occupy the attention of agriculturists in other parts of the United Kingdom. I have witnessed with great satisfaction the spread of agricultural knowledge throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and I can myself testify that since the period of my former residence in this county, some ten years ago, the importance of agriculture in all parts of the country has become more extensively appreciated."

At a recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Gloucester, six reaping-machines, out of twelve exhibited, were selected for further trial; and it was resolved that the contest for superiority should take place at Puscy, in Berkshire, the seat of Mr. Philip Puscy. Accordingly, on the 17th inst, five out of the six machines appeared on the ground. They were Bell's machine, two of M'Cormick's, and two of Hussey's the halp of the property of the seat of th sey's: the duplicates were new and improved specimens.

machines were tried on wheat, barley, beans, and oats-The trials were satisfactory, although the weather was wet, and some of the crops in a bad state. The judges gave their award on the same evening; and Bell's reaper, manufactured by Crosskill of Beverley, carried off the prize of 201. Burgess and Key's reaper, on M'Cormick's principle, was highly commended; and Dray and Co.'s reaper, on Hussey's principle, was simply commended. The judges thought that a machine which would combine the advantages of all the machines exhibited could be constructed, and that it would surpass anything hitherto brought before the public.

The new act to Extend and make Compulsory the Practice of Vaccination has been published. Parishes or unions, if need be, are to be divided into districts for the purpose of vaccination, and places are to be ap-pointed for the performance of the operation. The parents and guardians of children born after the 1st of August, 1853, are to have such children vaccinated within three or four months after the birth, and the children are to be taken for the inspection of the medical officer on the eighth day after the operation to ascertain the result of the same. A certificate is to be given of It is further enacted that the successful vaccination. registrar of births and deaths in every subdistrict shall, on or within seven days after the registration of the birth of any child not already vaccinated, give a notice in writing, in the form prescribed, to the father or mother, or to the persons having the care of the same, that the child is to be vaccinated, with a notice when it can be done; and if the father or mother, or person having the care of it, shall not attend or shall not on the eighth day after the vaccination take the child for inspection, such father or mother or person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s. The penalties are to be recovered in a summary manner.

The fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages has been printed. It appears that in 1851 the number of births was 615,895. The illegitimate births registered in the same year were 42,000. The total marriages numbered 154,206; the ages of both parties were specified in 56,347 instances. In the number 7792 widows and 5206 widowers were married. 2421 bachelors married widows, and 2785 widowers married widows. deaths registered in England and Wales were 395,174.;

A great Naval Review took place at Spithead on the 11th inst., in the presence of her Majesty and the members of both houses of Parliament. The fleet consisted of twenty-five ships of war, thirteen of which were serew steamers, nine paddle-wheel, and three sailing-ships of the line. There were 1076 guns, the largest 84 and the smallest 32 pounders: the number of men was nearly 10,000. The whole formed the greatest naval force ever mustered on the shores of England. The Queen, with Prince Albert, and several of the royal children, arrived from Osborne, in the Victoria and Albert, and the Prince of Prussia and the Russian Princesses in another royal yacht. The evolutions began about eleven o'clock. The signal having been given from the flag-ship, the fleet formed in two columns, her Majesty's yacht taking the lead of the two lines. The "enemy" was then seen approachthe two lines. The "enemy" was then seen approaching under sail, the wind being favourable. The signal was now made to "form line abreast," and shortly after the demand was hoisted, and the Terrible steam-frigate, Capt. McCleverty, sent out to reconnoitre the enemy. The Queen's yacht dropped astern, and the Prince Regent fired two guns to bring the ships of her squadron into order of battle. The action commenced with a shot from the Agamemnon, 91, flag of Rear-Admiral Corry, second in command, and it was immediately joined in by the entire fleet. The two opposing squadrons kept up an incessant cannonade for about a quarter of an cloud of smoke, hiding themselves in an impenetrable themselves from the spectators of the fight and from each other. At the conclusion of Among the spectators, were Lord Harrowby, Lord the combat, and as the smoke gradually cleared away, Wharnchiffe, Mr. Pusey, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Mechi, Dr. Cotton, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Mr. William Monsell, M.P., Mr. William Miles, M.P., a host of farmers were so disposed as to appear torn and destroyed by the and implement-makers, and several foreigners. The shot of the other fleet; and chase being made, one

vessel after another was successively captured, signal to "proceed to the nearest port" was The was hoisted about four o'clock on board the Duke of Wellington, and a retrograde movement towards Spithead was commenced in generally admirable order.

The day's proceedings terminated with a combined attack by the boats of the fleet on the Magicienne and Conflict steam ships. The Royal yacht took up a position most favourable to, a view of this evolution, namely, off Southsea Castle. The boats opened with a heavy cannonade, which was returned in vigorous style by the two steam ships, which resisted with great guns and small arms. The boats, in two divisions, after 10 rounds of firing, gave three cheers, and the victory was supposed to remain to them. Her Majesty then steamed from the fleet for Osborne, another general royal salute being fired at her departure. The review lasted from ten in the morning till eight in the evening, and at its close the ships attending on the fleet returned into harbour, the fleet anchoring at Spithead. This splendid spectacle was witnessed by thousands upon thousands of people, not only on board innumerable vessels of all kinds which covered the sea, but all along the shore and on the neighbouring hills wherever the ships were visible. At night the streets of Southampton were crowded with respectable people wandering about in search of beds which they were unable to find.

The Camp at Chobham has been broken up. The last field-day took place on Wednesday, the 17th, when there was another mock-fight, on a large scale. On the following day a series of games and athletic exercises, got up among the Guards, closed the whole proceedings. Lord Hardinge and Lord Seaton formally signified to the troops the approbation of the Queen, and their own separate approval of the conduct both of the officers and Lord Seaton said that only one instance of the men. serious misconduct on the part of the troops had been

reported.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The Queen and Prince Albert gave their annual fête at Osborne, to celebrate His Royal Highness's birthday on the 20th. A dinner was given to the labourers employed at Osborne, the crews of the royal yachts, the detachment of military, the Trinity House men, and coast guard, amounting in all to about five hundred persons. After the dinner, dancing and rustic games, carried on with great spirit, were witnessed by the Queen and roval family.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene, have resigned their scats at the Board of

National Education.

The Grand Duchess of Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and her husband, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, arrived in London on the 3rd instant, on

a visit to the Queen.

The Head Mastership of the Durham Cathedral School, vacated by the removal of Dr. Elder to Charterhouse, has been filled up by the election of the Reverend Henry Holden, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and Head Master of Uppingham Grammar School.

The prize of 300% founded by the late Sir Astley Copper Athenœum Clubhouse.

Cooper, has been awarded by the surgeons of Guy's Hospital to Mr. H. Gray, F.R.S., of Wilton Street, for his essay on the "Structure and Functions of the Human Spleen."

The portrait of Mr. Pitt, by Hoppner, bought at Sotheby and Wilkinson's a few months back by Mr. Moffat, M.P., has been presented by that gentleman to the National Gallery.

Baron Richards, one of the commissioners in the Encumbered Estates Court, has fallen into a weak state of health, arising from intense application to his duties: under medical advice, he has left Ireland for the Pyrenees.

The King of Prussia has granted the great gold medal for science to M. Leoni Levi, for his work on the Com-

mercial Law of the World.

The Emperor of the French has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Drouyn de Lhuys for his late eminent diplomatic services.

Dr. Higgin, Bishop of Limerick, is appointed to the National Board of Education, in the place of the Arch-

bishop of Dublin.

The Hon. F. Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay (Monte Video), is appointed her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty has been appointed, conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income-tax

in Ireland.

Obituary of Notable Bersons.

SIR JAMES STUART, Chief Justice of Canada, died at Quebec on the 16th July.

LORD RUTHVEN died on the 27th ult. at Freeland, Perth-

shire, in the 75th year of his age.

The Countess of Minto died at Nervi, in Piedmont, on the 22nd ult.

The EARL of Seafield died on the 30th ult., at Cullen House, Banffshire, in the 75th year of his age.

The EARL of Warwick died at Warwick Castle on the 10th

inst, in his 75th year.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAWKER died on the 7th inst, in the 67th year of his age, at his residence in Dorset-place. Few men ever enjoyed a higher reputation in the sporting world men ever enjoyed a higher reputation in the sporting world than this veteran, who, after serving in the Peninsular war with the utmost distinction, on his return to this country produced his well-known work entitled "Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting." This book had prodigious success, the tenth edition being nearly ready for the press at the time of his decease. GENERAL DE MONTHOLOGN the well known memorialist of Napoleon, and his companion at St. Helena, has just died in Paris.

Paris. LADY SALE, wife of the celebrated Sir Robert Sale, died at

Cape Town on the 6th July. She had arrived only a few days before from India, intending to recruit her health at the

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD SALTOUN died on the 18th inst.

at his shooting seat near Rothes, in his 60th year.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn died on the 18th inst. at

the age of 82.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM, Colonel of the 21st Fusileers, died suddenly on the 17th. He had been on a visit to his brother, Admiral Charles Adam, at Greenwich, and expired at the railway station when about to leave that place.

Mr. Bransey Cooper, the eminent surgeon, elder brother of Sir Astley Cooper, died suddenly on the 18th, at the

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE London Gazette of the 16th inst., contains a despatch from Lord Dalhousie, giving the latest intelligence from India. This document narrates the course of the negotiations and events in Burmah to the termination of hostilities. It appears that after the King of Ava was dethroned, messengers bore the submission of his successor, the Mengdoon Prince, to the British camp, and begged for peace. The only objection raised by the envoy was, that the frontier should be at Meaday. Upon this the concession of Meaday was offered; when the Burmese envoy refused to sign the treaty, and withdrew. As a consequence, the British frontier was finally fixed to the north-west of Meaday and Tounghoo.

The King of Ava did not sustain his envoy; but, still desiring peace, he ordered the Burmese troops not to attack Meaday and Tounghoo; set at liberty British subjects imprisoned in Ava, and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friend-ship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading." The response was not less amicable. "The Governor-General in council is willing to accept these pacific declarations and acts of the King as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded. Wherefore the Governor-General in council permits the raising of the river blockade; consents to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava; and now proclaims the restoration of peace. The army of Ava will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time, a force will be permanently retained in Pegu, amply adequate for its defence, and fully pre-pared for the event of war." Lord Dalhousie returns thanks to all the officers and men engaged in the war: Commodore Lambert, Sir John Cheape, and Captain Lynch, are especially mentioned.

The latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is of a favourable nature. The new constitution has been the subject of great rejoicings. Not only Cape Town, but Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Colesberg, George, and Malmeshury, have passed hearty addresses to the Queen, thanking her for "the inestimable gift of free institutions." But some complaints come from Graham's Town; where, while grateful for the constitution, the settlers have passed resolutions complaining that its provisions do not satisfy their moderate requirements, and especially pointing out the omission of all provision for removing the seat of government from Cape Town, or for efficient government in that province. On the whole, the constitution has been well received.

The efforts of General Catheart to restore peace have been uninterrupted. In a notice of the 14th May, he says that "the rebellion is entirely extinct, and ample precautions taken to preserve peace;" and that "at no former period of colonial history was the eastern pro-vince so well circumstanced." Sir George Clerk had arrived, as a commissioner to settle the affairs of the Orange River sovereignty, and to assist Mr. Owen and General Cathcart in settling the eastern frontier generally. Notwithstanding the late war, the material interests of the colony have gone on improving. Land has risen in value, capital finds employment; labour is in great demand; trade is extending far and wide; roads are in progress; and the quantity of wool has increased. In 1852 the exports amounted to 735,985t, in value. 136,000t more than in the previous year. "The imports for 1852," says a report of the year. "The imports for 1802, says a report of the committee of the Commercial Exchange, "exceed in value those of the former year by 290,000%. The increase on the revenue of the customs is 38,000%; of which the excess of wharfage-dues over the amount collected in the former year is 2000l. The increase of shipping entered inwards is 21 350 tons, exclusive of

River Bush, doing deeds of violence. The police had tracked, but had not taken them.

The legislative council of New South Wales have proceeded to carry out the change in the constitution lately conceded. On the 20th May, Mr. Wentworth moved for the appointment of a committee to draw up the new constitution. The chief point discussed was the question whether the Upper Chamber should be nominated by the Crown. Only one member, Mr. Martyn, dissented from this view, which it was anticipated would be adopted; but out of the council the nominee system was unpopular.

The Australian Anti-Convict League was about to dissolve, as soon as the convict system should be formally abolished; and the dissolution was to be celebrated

by the grandest banquet ever given in the colony.

The Australian Mail has brought accounts of the Loss of a Steamship of 1000 tons burden called the Monumental City. She was wrecked on the coast between Port Philip and Sydney. She had arrived at Melbourne with a great number of passengers from the United States, and was on the way to Sydney, several of the colonists having taken passage in her. night of the 15th of May she ran upon a formidable reef of rocks in Malaquotta Bay. Out of 86 people who sailed from Melbourne, 32 men, women and children, were drowned Amongst the passengers who perished were Mr. Wire, stockbroker, of Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Stutts and child, Mrs. Wilson, William O'Gorman, Charles Hopcott, Mr. Petcr Stobell, Captain White, and Mr. S. Porter. The loss of the Monumental City will exceed 30,000l.

The intelligence from Canada though of no political interest, is very satisfactory. In Upper Canada the wheat crop is abundant beyond precedent, averaging 40 bushels per acre. From Lower Canada the accounts are substantially the same, with the exception that comparatively little wheat is grown in that section of the country. The railways in different parts of the province are making rapid progress, and altogether the prosperity of the country is very decided. It was never so much so before, during the palmiest days of protection of colonial produce in the home market. Lord Elgin, the governor-general, has made a trip to the Ottawa, and his progress was marked by demonstrations of respect. The Lower Canada papers confirm the state ments of the existence of gold in their part of the coasters, which number 52 vessels more than in 1851." country. It is thought there is sufficient to repay It seems that rebel Hottentots still lingered in the Fish skilled, but not unskilled labour.

____ NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Dispute between Russia and Turkey remains unsettled. Some statements made by our ministers as to the state of the negotiations will be seen in our Narrative of Parliament. The Sultan has issued a manifesto to his subjects, stating the case between himself and Russia; telling the people that he is prepared for war; and exhorting all his subjects to dwell in harmony. He says,-" As has been already mentioned, the claims of Russia relate to the religious privileges of the Greeks. The Greek sect and their chiefs have personally nothing to do with this affair, but have, on the contrary, expressed their gratitude and thanks to their government, and are sorry that such a question has ever been mooted: they must not, therefore, be looked upon as enemies. Armenians, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, are also the true and faithful subjects of our Lord and Padishah; the Greeks are so also; and they must therefore live in peace with each other.

The accounts from Paris describe the fête of Saint Napoleon, on the 15th instant, as being held with unprecedented magnificence. The fète opened with an official reception in the Tuileries, of the members of the Imperial family and the great officers of state. and Te Deum followed this; and then the Corps Diplo-

matique were received in the salle du trône. Here the Emperor advanced to Lord Cowley, and, taking his hand, said—"I thank the diplomatic body for its congratulations. What is most agreeable to me this day is to behold the peace of Europe consolidated—at least I consider it so-without that result having cost anything to the dignity and amour-propre of any nation." In the evening there was a state dinner; and the Emperor and Empress returned to St. Cloud about ten o'clock. Plenty of amusement was provided for the people. The theatres were open, gratis; there were boat-races at Bercy; in the Champ de Mars a mimic representation of the eapture of Lughaout in Algeria was given; and the tournaments of the Field of the Cloth of Gold were revived. In addition to this representation, M. Buislay rolled his ball, whilst standing on it, up a spiral inclined plane; Madame Saqui, now seventy-six, danced like a girl of eighteen; and M. Godard made a balloon ascension. All the principal points of amusement were visited by the Emperor and Empress. But the great show of the fete was the illumination and fireworks. The vast space lying between the Tuileries, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Barrière de l'Etoile, was full of fanciful structures, arcades in succession, broken with porticoes, and the whole hung thickly with lamps, which when lighted formed a sketch of the architecture

in fiery outlines. The avenue of the Champs Elysée | people to witness the illumination of the French Casino, looked like an interminable hall-room. The garden of the Tuileries and the Place de la Concorde were full of light. Nearly a million lamps were blazing altogether. All the reports speak of the scene as unexampled. All the reports speak of the scene as unexampled, Later in the evening, some very grand fireworks were exhibited at the Invalides. The chief piece, however, was the "apotheosis" of Napoleon the Great; who stood in Imperial robes with his feet on the globe, amid the fiery columns of a gigantic temple of Immortality. Some idea may be formed of the scale of this piece by the fact that the figure of Napoleon was sixty feet high. The scene closed with the sudden illumination of the dome of the Invalids with red Bengal lights. It has been remarked that everywhere the fête was for the people. Neither in the theatres, nor in the Champ de Mars, nor at the boat-races, nor at the fireworks, were any places reserved. This is the first time were any places reserved. This is the first time of such an occurrence even in the annals of Paris. The Emperor and Empress left Paris for Dieppe on the 17th, intending to stay at that watering-place for a fortnight. A full and complete amnesty is granted to all the National Guard in France, for all offences against discipline, or in respect of any sentence of the correctional police. Five hundred and four soldiers under sentence in Africa to the "boulet" or hard labour have the whole or part of their punishment remitted, 15 individuals having belonged to the army, and now in central prisons, and 327 others in penitentiaries or military prisons in France or Algeria, are also pardoned wholly or in part. The Moniteur announces that other propositions for pardons to individuals of the above class. as well as to persons sentenced by courts-martial for insurrectionary acts, will shortly be submitted to his Majesty.

An alarm of a revolutionary demonstration at Rome has been followed by a great number of arrests. The movement was expected to take place on the evening of the 15th, when the Piazza Colonna would be crowded with and to listen to the music in honour of the Emperor Napoleon's festival. The vigilance of the police prevented any such attempt from taking place, and on the night of the 14th the principal leaders of the intended movement were arrested and conducted to prison, to the number, hitherto, of twenty-nine persons, almost exclusively Romans, or belonging to the Roman States. Of these the principal is the advocate Petroni of Bologna, formerly president of the Mazzinian Committee in Rome. Amongst the other persons arrested are Signor Ruiz, the first computista or accountant in Rome. together with his sister, the government being resolved not to except the softer sex from the rigours of a political prison; Castellani, son of the well-known jeweller in the Corso; Casciani, son of Major Casciani of the Palatine Guard; Pretti, clerk in an assurance office; Taddei, mosaicist; Cocchi, idem. Some of the Genoese emissaries were also found in this man's house, in the Borgo, near the Vatican; Francois, clerk in the salt and tobacco office; Guglielmetti, baker, and several more shopkeepers; but it is expected that revelations will now be extorted day by day from these prisoners sufficient to warrant the arrest and persecution of hundreds more throughout the state.

The marriage of the Duke of Brabant, the eldest son of the king of the Belgians, to the Archduchess Maria. Henrietta, of Austria, was celebrated at Brussels on the 22nd inst. The princess had previously been married by proxy at Vienna.

The advices from New York are to the 10th instant. They contain no political news of importance. The yellow fever continues to rage dreadfully at New Orleans, and has also appeared at Mobile. Accounts from the Great Salt Lake describe the Mormon Settlement as prospering. Chief Justice Reed had arrived at the Great Salt Lake city, on the 5tb of June, and took the oath of office, administered by young Brigham in person.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The month which generally is one of the dullest of | the literary year, has not been at all enlivened in the present year by the number or character of the books that have appeared in it. The very few that may claim mention are of the most miscellaneous kind, and none have possessed so much interest as the translation of an enthusiastic Frenchman's volumes on Louis XVII. and the Captivity of the Royal Family in the first revolution. The appearance Family in the first revolution. The appearance of this book, and the sensation it has made in Paris. may serve to mark the strange re-action since the time, so little distant, when Lamartine's Girondins excited a similar (yet how different!) storm of sympathy. The second volume of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been completed. Mr. Hannay has collected some magazine and other papers, chiefly nautical, under the title of Sketches in Ultra-Marine. Mr. Austin and Mr. Ralph have compiled in a single volume brief outlines of Lives of the Poets Laureate. Mr. Albert Smith has told in print, what he has told to so many audiences viva voce, his Story of Mont Blanc. Mr. Robert Carrethers has put together a very agreeable and well-informed Memoir of Pope, for the National Illustrated Library. Doctor Lyman Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Stowe, has collected a volume full of Lectures on Intemperance; and another brother of the same lady, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has done the same by certain lectures of his to young men on The Vices. Mrs. Moodie has pourtrayed Life in the Clearings as a contrasted companion to her less agreeable Roughing it in the Bush. Mrs. Colin Mackenzie has published her journal and letters during a six years' residence in India, with the title of Life in the Mission, the Camp, and the Zenana. Mrs. Percy Sinnett has written a Child's History of the World. Mr. David Urquhart has explained his views and the of the Progress of Russia in the West, North, and South, in one.

which have only reference however to recent events in so far as these have been governed by traditional Russian policy. Mr. John Sherer has described his experiences as a Gold Finder in Australia, which are illustrated as abundantly by the pencil as the pen. Mr. Eyre Evans Crowe has written a mixed volume of travel and politics called The Greek and the Turk, or Powers and Prospects in the Levant. Mr John Francis Maguire, M.P. has devoted a useful practical volume to the Industrial Movement in Ireland as Illustrated by the National Exhibition of 1852; and Mr. W. B. Webster has in a somewhat similar volume treated Ireland as a Field for Investment or Residence. Of books more immediately suggested by the season, a handsome volume descriptive of A Summer at Baden-Baden with illustrations by Tony Johannot and other French artists, an Antiquarian Guide to Killarney, and another of Mr. Murray's Hand Books for Travellers, of which the subject is Southern Italy and Naples, may be singled out. To the Messrs, Longman's Travellers' Library additions have been made of a popular disquisition on Turkey and Christendon, and of a translation from Emile Souvestre of the Confessions of a Working Man. Three importations from America deserve also to be named; Mr. Tuckerman's Mental Portraits or Studies of Character, sketches of life and scenery from The Old House by the River, and a wonder-book for children by Mr. Hawthorne, called Tanglewood Tales. Our brief summary closes with the mention of another translation from the French which, under the title of Private Trials and Public Calamities, describes the early life of a Frenchwoman of noble family during the troubles of the first revolution; and of two English storics, Charles Auchester and Christie Johnstone, the former in three volumes, and the latter (which is by the author of Peg Woffington)

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 20th inst., £17,171,793.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand.,	per oz.	£3	17	9	Silver bars,	per oz.		
Do., dust,	- ,,	3	16	0	Mexican dollars,	, ,,	4	113

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris	0.63 prem.	New York	0.06 disct.
Hamburgh	0.82 ,,		

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	
Three per Cent. Consols	984	963	984	
Three per Cent. Reduced	991	973	983-3	
Three and a Quarter per Cents Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	1015	100 54	101g	ŀ
Bank Stock, 8 per cent.	229	2274	228-9	
Exchequer Bills, June	2s. pm.		1s. pm.	l
India Bonds	24s.pm.	12s.pm.	20s.pni.	
				١.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1035	102	101-2	370,942
all	Blackwall	9	88	84	41,420
100	Caledonian	68½	665	671)	436,754
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	74	725	72-4	450,154
all	Eastern Counties	13	125	134-7	525,351
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	114	110	112-14	163,596
	Great Northern	87	83	83-4	483,845
100	Great Western	911	88	884-9	653,637
100	Laneash, & Yorksh.	783	75	75-4	596,713
100	London & N. Westn.	1165	112	111-12	1,490,948
100	London & S. Westu.	106	864	854-65	395,936
100	Midland	725	70	711-3	766,309
100	South-East. & Dover	723	70	701-3	504,498
100	York, Newe., & Ber.	70	684	70-5)	Hor Ha
100	York & N. Midland	603	581	59-4	785,71

FOREIGN LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.	
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Brazilian 5 per cent., 103 Chilian 6 per cent., 104½-5½ Danish 5 per cent., 103½ Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 973 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French 42 per cent., 102f. 50e. Mexican 3 per cent., 263 Peruvian 3 p. c. defd., 58 to 60. Portuguese 4 per cent., 454 Russiau 5 per cent., 117 Spanish 3 per cent., 47½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 96-7

RAILWAYS Gd. Junct. of France, 2½ to 3 East Belgian Junct. 1 to 1½ Luxembourg, 7½ to 3 Northern of France, 36-½ Norwegian Trunk Pref. St to 9 Paris and Orleans, 51 to 53 Paris and Lyons, 194 pm. Paris and Rouen, 445 Paris and Strasbourg, 394 South of France, 5 to 6 pin. West Flanders, 4 to 4½ ,, West of France, 10 to 104 Rouen and Havre, 20 to 21

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

Eng. Scott. and Aust. ½ pm. Ind. Aust. and China ½-3 pm.

London Aust. and India par. London Chart. of Aus. 21-3 pm.

Australasian

... 80 to 82

RAILWAYS

East Indian 5 to 54	prem
Upper India § Ind. Peninsula. 2 to 2‡	, >>
Madras 2 to 24	1 22
Queb. and Rich-	
mond 1	dis.

South Australian 43-Union of Australia 70 to 72 STEAM COMPANIES

Australasian Pacific. Australian Royal Mail. . 3½ pm. Eastern Steam Navig. . . . 11 General Screw St. Ship Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 77

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 35-7 | North Brtish Australian 4pm. Van Diemen's Land, 16-7 | Peel River Land 1 ,, South Australian Land, 37-9 | Scott. Austr. Invest . . 2 ,,

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

CORN-INFERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oε	ıts.	R	ye.	Bes	ıns.	Pe	as.
July 23 — 30 Aug. 6 — 12 — 20	51 52 53 53 51	d. 10 7 9 3	8. 29 29 29 29 29	d. 4 7 9 10 7	8. 21 22 22 22 22	d. 6 2 6 3 0	8. 35 36 37 34 34	d. 3 3 9 10	8. 40 40 40 41 40	d. 4 5 7 5 11	8. 37 36 36 36 34	d. 10 3 10 9

MARKET PRICES.

Latest London 1
8. 8.
Malt, Pale, per qr. 54 to 60
Malting Barley , 29-31
Oats, best, 21 — 22
Flour-
Town made, persk. 43 — 47
Country household 35 - 37
American, per barl. 21 — 27
Indian Corn, per qr. 30 - 33
CATTLE— s. d. s. d.
Beasts, per st. 3 S to 4 6
Calves ,, 3 8-48
Sheep ,, 4 0-50
Pigs , 3 4-4 0
Wool, per lb.—
South Downs 1 2-1 5
Kentish flueces I 4 — 1 6
German Elect. 3 5-5 6
Australian 1 5—2 6
Cape 0 9-1 9
Spanish 1 2-2 1
Merere

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 107t. 10s. Gallipoli per ton, 68t.; Sperm, 1ron, Pigs, 4t.; Rails, 8t. 10s. S0t.; Pale Seal, 34t.; Raye, to St. 15s. Lead, English 30t. to 40t.; Cocoa-mut, 40t. Iron, Pigs, 4l.; Rails, 8l. 10s. to 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig, 22l. 10s. Sterl, Swedish Keg, 16l. to 17l. Tin, English block, 112l.; Banea, Tire, 1201.; Spelter, 301.; Zinc, 31/

PROVISIONS.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Irish India, per tr., 135s.; Hambro, 133s.; tr., 135s.; Hambro', 13 American, 130s. to 145s. Butter-Best fresh, per lb.,

11d. to 1s. 1d.; Dorset, per ewt., 94s. to 106s.; Irish, 88s. to 94s.; Dutch, 80s. to 94s. CHEESE-Cheshire, per ewt.,

56s. to 75s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 54s. to 70s. HAMS-York, 74s. to 83s.

Irish, 66s. to 74s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 70s. MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per

8 lb., 4s. 0d. to 5s.

Potatoes, per ton, 130s. to 180s.

PORK, per S lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. VEAL Ss. Sd. to 4s.Sd.

	Hav, per	load 4	10 to 5	- 5
i	Clover "	5	0 - 6	0
ı	Straw	1	8-1	16
1	Guano, Perny	., p. ton	, 97. to 1	27.
ı	Linseed cake,	or. tn.,	st.tost.	5.0.
į	Rape cake, di	tto, 51.	to 51. 5	s.
ı	Bones, ditto,	41. 48.		

Hops,—Kents, 160s.; Sussex, 112s. to 120s.

Poultry — Capons, 4s. — 5s.; Fowls, 4s. — 6s.; Chicks, 4s.6d.—5s.6d.; Ducks, 3s.6d.; 48.0d.—58.0d.; Dueks, 38.0d.; Geese, 48.0d.—68.; Turkeys, s. d.— s.; Pigeons, 9d. Hides, &c.—Market, 96 lb., 3\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)—6\(\frac{2}{3}d.\); do., do., 50 lb.,

23d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow borns. per 123, 21s.—63s. Rough Tal., 25s.6d. OILS.

to 421.; Palm, 381. 5s.; Linseed, 29l. 9s. Tallow - Australian, Sheep, 48s. to 51l.6s.; Russia, 50l. to

GROCERY.

Bacon, per ewt.—irish, 82s. American, 64s.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 35s. to 41s.; Bahia, 27s. to 28s. to 41s.; Bahia, 27s. to 28s. Coffre, per ewt.—Ceylon Native, 45s. 6d. to 46s.; Do., Plantation, 60s. to 82s.; Mo-

Piantation, 60s. to 82s.; Mo-cha, 72s. to 82s.; Januaica, 61s. to 88s.; Java, 50s. to 53s. Costa Rica, 54s. to 83s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina(duty paid), 24s.6d.; Patna, 14s. to 18s.

SUGAR—Barbadoes, per ewt., 33s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 33s. to 38s.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s.; Madras, 31s. to 34s.; Ha-vanuah, 24s. to 29s.

Do., REFINED - Standard lumps, 46s. to 49s.; Bastards, 28s. to 35s. 0d.; Crushed. 31s. to 31s. 3d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)-Congou, 11d. to 1s.; Sou-chong, 1s.2d. to 2s. 0d.; Hy-son, 1s.4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To June 31 July	34,145 5,335	20,489 3,605	120,785 18,136	969 243	176,388 27,319
To	39,480	24,094	120,785	1,212	203,707

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE Australian Ports per Sailing Vessel.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
Loudon	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£25 to 27 10	£5 0 to £7
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 - 15	4 10 — 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 - 15	4 0 — 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 25	14 - 10	4 10 — 5

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.1

From the 27th AUGUST to the 27th SEPTEMBER.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

Lord John Russell had a Great Public Reception at reenock on the 19th. The freedom of the town attendant evils; and while we are occupied, while aving been presented to him, he delivered an address, benevolent men are occupied, in extending to remote Greenock on the 19th. The freedom of the town having been presented to him, he delivered an address, in acknowledgment of the compliment, which has excited much public attention as indicating the views of the government on some important points of foreign and domestic policy. The following are some of the most remarkable passages :- "I cannot but look back to that time to congratulate you, and to congratulate myself, that times are so greatly altered. Your Provost has alluded to institutions in other countries which have failed-to liberties which have flourished for a time, and have decayed without bringing their fruits to maturity; but the difference between those countries and this is, that there is such a temperate enjoyment of freedom, such forbearance in pushing rights to extremity, such a well-considered appreciation of the value of liberty, that institutions derive all their force and all their grandeur from the character of the people among whom they are introduced. It is thus that if I have at any time been enabled to add to the privileges, to add to the power of the people, I have felt at the time, and I have had confirmed by experience, a sense that I was adding at the same time to the strength and security of the throne. I am sure, gentlemen, that such will continue to be the case, and that while you value and esteem those privileges which you enjoy, and those privileges which you may hereafter obtain, you will at the same time consider that hereafter obtain, you will at the same time consider that it is by the temperate use of liberty that all these privileges can be best maintained to a remote postcrity. With regard to the future, although I may take but for a short time any further part in the deliberations of Parliament, I trust that, much which excited party feeling and heated discussion having passed awaymuch that was matter of doubt having been settled—I trush with examples of the more passed as well as the property of the party of the passed as well as the property of the passed as well as the passed as the passed as well as the passed as well as the passed as well as the passed as the passed as well as the passed as the passed as well as the passed as the passed as well as the passed as the passed as well as the passed as t trust, with regard to future measures, that there will be, if not an absence of party—because I do not expect that at any time there will be an absence of party in this country, or that there will be any time when an honest difference of opinion should not be expressed-but I hope that there may be such agreement that the course of legislation may be still further conducive to the happiness of the people at large. And let me say, however important the questions discussed in past years,—and it would be difficult, perhaps, to find a time in the history of any country when so many measures of importance have been obtained without convulsions and without revolutions as have been obtained and established in this country since the year 1833,—I say, while that has been the case, there still remains much for the consideration, not only of all statesmen, but of all men who are lovers of humanity and of justice, and who have a regard for the welfare of their countrymen. It is thus with regard to legislation as the poet describes it with regard to the traveller in a mountain country; although you seem to have mounted an ascent, there are still farther ascents before you-

'Hills upon hills, and Alps on Alps arise.'

There is no time-I contemplate no time-when there will not be much for an enlightened and benevolent legislature to discuss, to arrange, and to establish. Unfortunately the very increase of civilisation—the very gathering together of populations which are the proofs of industry, of commerce, of flourishing manufactures

regions the light of Christianity, there are too many, almost at our own doors, who from the imperfection and deficiency of education on the one hand, and from the crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings they inhabit on the other hand, are almost as much deprived of the means of obtaining religious knowledge and moral instruction as the heathen in the most distant lands which our devoted missionaries have visited, and where they have been ready to sacrifice their lives for the promotion of Divine truth." He enlarged upon the natural differences between the actions, in these cases, of a despotism and a constitutional government. "Our very freedom stands in the way of many regulations which of themselves are beneficial. While in a foreign country where a despotic rule prevails, you will find that there is an obligation to provide for good ventilation, for order, for the maintenance of measures of police, of that which contributes to the health of the population in a city, our people—naturally, I must say, and I find no fault with such jealousy—object to the interference of any central authority; and when the matter is left to their own government, do not always provide for themselves those measures they should provide for the good of the people. Where you should interfere in such cases, and, if you interfere, what should be the limit of your interference? —how far can you limit the freedom of the people in this respect?—how far should legislation be introduced in this matter?-these are important questions, which the Legislature should consider. Then with regard to education, what vast matters are open upon which men of the greatest intellect have already given their opinions to the world! Can we rely on the voluntary efforts of individuals to provide sufficient education for the people at large, or should you interfere, as the Governments of America have interfered, in order to provide education? If you do interfere, how far should you insist that it should be a religious education ?-can you, on the other hand, provide secular education, and leave the ministers of religion to give religious instruction? I only glance at these questions, in order to show that there are mighty matters still for the consideration of legislators and statesmen; and I pray to God that they may be resolved in a manner befitting the intelligence, befitting the dignity, and befitting the spirit of an enlightened and Christian people." With more emphasis, and the and Christian people." With more emphasis, and the marked sympathy of his audience, he referred to foreign affairs. "And now let me say, that while these matters of internal legislation are of the utmost importance-while they must occupy from time to time the minds and the time of those who are called to represent you in the Commons House of Parliament-while there are other questions of internal legislation, likewise of vast importance, upon which I already for my part have given my opinion, further measures ought to be adopted,—it is likewise to be considered, and I trust we shall none of us forget it. that this country holds an important position among the nations of the world; that not once, but many times, she has stood forward to resist oppression, to maintain the independence of weaker nations, to preserve to the general family of nations that freedom, that power of governing themselves, of which others have sought to deprive them. I trust that character will not be

forgotten, will not be abandoned by a people which is now stronger in means, which is more populous, and more wealthy than it ever has been at any former period. This, then, you will agree with me, is not the period to abandon any of those duties towards the world, towards the whole of mankind, which Great Britain has hitherto performed. Let us perform them, if possible, by our moral influence—let us perform them, if possible, while we maintain the inestimable blessings of peace. But while we endeavour to maintain peace, I certainly should be the last to forget that if peace cannot be maintained with honour, it is no longer peace. It becomes then, as I have said, no longer peace, but a truce—a precarious truce-to be denounced by others whenever they may think fit-whenever they may think that an opportunity has occurred to enforce by arms their unjust demands either upon us or upon our allies. I trust that so long as I can bear any part in the public councils of this kingdom, such will be my sentiments, and such my conduct. Happy I am to find that you have done me the honour to signify your agreement with me in these sentiments. I shall conclude, therefore, by thanking you again for the great honour you have done me; assuring you that I shall remain attached to that cause which has been expressed in plain words; in that which used to be the standing toast at our dinners wherever Englishmen were met—'The cause of civil and religious liberty over the world.' I trust that wherever the influence of Britain extends that cause will be maintained by her. I feel it is her sacred trust, and that when she lets fall that standard from her hands she no longer descrives to bear a part in the concerns of the nations of the world." — This speech was received with warm applause; that part especially which related to the Turkish question, which was enthusiastically

The Commissioners of Inquiry into Corrupt Practices at Elections in the Borough of Maldon, upon a review of the whole evidence, came to the following conclusions, which are of general interest and importance:—"That corrupt practices in various forms have long prevailed at elections for the borough, and that open and direct bribery was practised at the last election to a greater extent than at any which preceded it. We also find that a large portion of the electors, consisting chiefly of the poorer class of freemen, have, in giving their votes, been influenced, not by the political or personal recommendations of the candidates, but by considerations of money or other benefit to themselves, and that such influences have been habitually employed to corrupt them: but we cannot forbear adding as our opinion, that the blame of such corruption rests not so much with them as with their superiors, by whom the temptation to it was held

The Commissioners of Inquiry into the Corrupt Practices at the Election for Barnstaple, terminated their proceedings on the 17th, after a sitting of sixteen days. There has been a good deal of bribery proved on the part of the agents of the Tory candidates at the last election, and the last few days were occupied by the Court in examining a number of witnesses, who had received 6/, a piece for their votes. The inquiry has also been distinguished by some shameful instances of perjury, and an incident of a very painful nature. was elicited that a family of the name of Gaydon, numbering twelve voters, had received 61. each for their One of them, a respectable silversmith, at first votes. denied strongly, on oath, but afterwards, on his brother being sent for from London to confront him, he was constrained to admit it. One of the Gaydons, a mason, aged eighty, attempted to commit suicide, being afraid of being summoned before the commissioners, as his name was on the list as one who had received a bribe. He had denied that he had accepted money for his vote as alleged before the committee of the House of Commons; and when he heard that he was to be called up before the commissioners he cut his throat, but fortunately it was discovered in time to avert an immediately fatal result, and it is hoped that he will ultimately recover. The number of electors proved to have been bribed at the last election for Barnstaple exceeded 250, the price being 6*l*, for each conservative voter. In some instances as much as 10*l*, was given. For split-votes between Fraser and Ebrington the bribe varied from 2l. 10s. to 3l. The total amount expended by the Conservative candidates amounted to 2400l., exclusive of the sum they expended in defending their seats. The number of freemen bribed was about 140. The gross number is 262, so that it appeared that about one-half of this class of voters were bribed. The number of householders who received money for their votes was 110.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

An Inquest was held on the 31st. ult., on the body of Mr. G. Stephens, a plumber in Bermondsey. Mr. Stephens owned some houses in Bermondsey, and a young man and his wife, named Lawrence, rented one of them. For some time past Lawrence has suspected the fidelity of his wife, and looked with a jealous eye upon Mr. Stephens, though it is believed without foundation. On the morning of the 23rd ult. Lawrence went to a shop in Bermondsey, where he purchased a brace of large pistols. In the afternoon, he met Mr. Stephens, and presenting a pistol deliberately aimed at him. The weapon missed fire, and Lawrence immediately presented another pistol and fired. The contents lodged in Mr. Stephens' thighs. He staggered into the shop of a bootmaker named Smith, who on running out to look for Lawrence, found that he had decamped. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but Mr. Stephens died a few days atterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder against John Lawrence," for whose apprehension a warrant was issued by the coroner.

A Dane named Lomerschal has been charged at the Southwark Police office with the remarkable Murder of Eliza Grimwood in 1838. The charge against him arose out of some words he is said to have used to Jennings a woman with whom he lived. He was accustomed to beat her, she said, telling her that he would "serve her as he served Eliza Grimwood." Jennings talked about this, and Lomerschal was arrested. He denied his guilt, and the words quoted against him, but admitted that he had threatened to serve Jennings as Eliza Grimwood had been served. He was remanded in order that further evidence might be obtained, especially that of a cabman who could identify the person who was supposed to have committed the murder; but it was found that the cabman had been transported; and the magistrate discharged Lomerschal, observing that the

charge ought not to have been made.

A dreadful Murder of two children has been committed at Stockport. On the evening of the 2nd inst. a man named Thomas Moore gave information at the Stockport police-office of the disappearance of his two step-children, and requested that inquiries might be made, at the same time giving a description of them. On the following day this man was apprehended, under a warrant which had been out against him since last November for neglecting to support his wife and family. He was then questioned respecting the disappearance of the children, and his replies excited a suspicion against him. A reward was offered for their discovery, and all the rivers and ponds in the neighbourhood were dragged, but without success, until the morning of the 5th, when their bodies were found in the Manchester and Ashton canal. It has been ascertained that Moore was seen leading the children towards the canal, near the place where the bodies were found, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. He afterwards went to the house of a woman named Elizabeth Barton, alias Walton, and requested her leave to dry his clothes, as he was wet through. Although it had been raining, his appearance induced her to ask him where he had got so wet; when he replied that he had been helping a woman to lift a can on her head at the river side, and had fallen back into the water. Since his apprehension he has maintained a profound reserve, beyond a general denial of all knowledge how the children came to their death. The names of the children are James and John Higham, the former eight and the other four years old. Their father died about four years ago, and about two years subsequently their mother was married again to the

prisoner, then employed as a striper and grinder at the railway management. He reviewed the whole case, mill of Mr. M'Clure (late Alfred Orrell), cotton spinner. She had one child by him, which died some time ago. Since his marriage the prisoner has been in no regular employment, and generally absent from home. In May, 1852, he was imprisoned for a month for neglecting to support his family. His wife had earned a living by working in a factory, but during the recent turn-out was compelled to resort to begging for a subsistence, and, while so engaged, met the prisoner accidentally, as he was coming out of a mill, where he was at work, at Hyde. She has recently been living with her father, James Taylor, in Marsland-street, Portwood; and on Friday last came home at noon and prepared dinner, but her children did not come in before she returned to work, Shortly after six o'clock in the evening her husband came in, and began to scold her, because she had not sent him his dinner. He told her he had obtained work at M'Clure's, and had sent one of her sons to fetch his dinner. The mother was very much distressed at the continued absence of her children, believing they were lost, and she and her husband went out in search of them. Although the man was covered with fragments of cotton when he came home, and seemed as if he had been at work, it appeared on inquiry that such was not the case. The motive which induced the prisoner to murder the children is only too apparent, as he would be entitled to 191. 12s. on their deaths, the eldest child being in three burial clubs, and the other in two. It is said that he made an attempt to drown the children in the river Tame about a month ago, but they then made their escape. When the bodies were found on Monday they were without any marks of violence. The prisoner is a native of London, and went to Stockport about twelve years ago. A coroner's inquest has given a verdict of wilful murder against Moore, who has been

committed for trial at the next assizes, On the 3rd inst., the Vice-Chancellor, Sir' J. Page Wood, gave judgment in the suit, The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company v. The Directors of the said Company and Others. This is a very extraordinary case. The above company, started by local men of husiness to accommodate an important district, soon became a bone of contention between two great rival companies. The London and North Western is its near neighbour, and, in order to beat down the profits of the local line, the metropolitan company conveys passengers from Shrewsbury to Birmingham at a halfpenny a mile in first-class carriages; failing thus to overcome the Shrewsbury line, it has put some of its own directors into the direction. In 1851 shares were bought and distributed among the porters of the North Western stations, and the votes of these men were brought to bear on the question of the alliance. The Great Western Company also seek the alliance of the Shrewsbury. And the two rival companies have been taking strange measures to gain their object. The North Western gentlemen manufactured fictitious votes in 1851; and of late, Mr. Knox, a great partisan of the Great Western, went further into indirect contrivances. Taking some shares held by him in trust for the benefit of the company, he manufactured the signatures of persons accepting and transferring the shares, wrote in a fictitious handwriting the names of witnesses to those signatures, and thus created a number of unreal votes, to be used for the interests of the Great Western at the Shrewsbury board. Mr. Geach and Mr. Scott, other directors, but really the agents at the board of the London and North Western, were personal witnesses to the official preliminaries of this movement; but possibly conscious that not being without sin they could not east the first stone, they held their peace, until things grew too bad. The Geach party made a seizure of the books and papers, in which they found ample evidence of the illegal manufacture long carried on under their own eyes. Next calling themselves the "Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company," they filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the directors from further action in the matter, or further dealing in this manner with the

strongly denounced the unquestionable culpability of Mr. Knox's proceedings, but intimated clearly that the Geach party had no right to accuse any one of such transactions; in fact, that they did not come into court with clean hands. He declared that he would make no order. The proceedings thus fell to the ground, and by common consent the costs were made costs in the cause.

A Garotte Robbery was committed at Doncaster on the A Carotte Roovery was committed at Doneaster on the evening of Sunday, the 4th inst. Mr. Nutt. of Manchester, was walking along George-Gate about nine o'clock, when he was attacked by two young men in dark-coloured clothes, and scized by the throat by one, whilst the other took from him a 10t. Bank of England note, and from forty to fifty shillings in silver. Both of them made a desperate effort to take his watch, but they failed. The street where the robbery took place is a public thoroughfure, not a hundred yards from the market-place, and the main street in the town.

A man has been tried and convicted of having Stolen

Swarm of Bees at a place called West Calder, in Scotland. He had become so dexterous in this species of depredation, that he had acquired the soubriquet in the district of "Bee Robbie." His plan was to secure the Queen, and the rest of the swarm instantly followed him-leaving hive, honey, and all behind. He was sen-

tenced to two months' imprisonment.

There are almost daily cases before the police courts of Brutal Outrages Committed by Men upon their Wives. Three such cases occurred in one day, the 5th instant. At Marylebone, William Skinner, a costermonger, was charged by his wife with ill-using her and their children. She deposed that she bad been married fifteen years to the prisoner, by whom she had had six children. On the preceding Saturday night while she was employed in knitting a pair of socks for her little girl, in order that she might make a decent appearance at chapel next morning, the prisoner, who had been drinking, came in, and after swearing that he would break her jaw, struck her three times with great violence on the face. He then quitted the house, and at about 2 in the morning, returned completely intoxicated, and beat his son John, 11 years of age, in a most shameful manner. He declared that he would do for him; and, from the injury which was inflicted upon him, he bled profusely from the nose and mouth. The poor woman added, that for a considerable period she had been subjected to cruel treatment at the hands of the prisoner, who was continually passing away his time at a beer-shop with many other worthless and drunken characters, all of whom were in the habit of ill-using their wives and families. John Skinner (the boy) stated that, when drunk, his father often beat his mother. At 2 o'clock in the morning, he (witness) was just about to go to bed, having been afraid to go before, when prisoner entered the room and said to him, "Come here, I want to give you something." He (witness) went towards him, upon which the prisoner immediately seized him, and holding him securely fixed under his arm, thumped him several times upon the face. This evidence was confirmed by two police officers, one of whom swore that the prisoner, on his taking him into custody, struck and kicked him violently. They added that the poor woman was quite sober. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment for the assault upon his wife, one month for that upon his boy, another month for the assault npon the constable, in each case with hard labour.

At Lambeth, Charles Simpson, a potter, was charged with Assaulting his Wife. Mr. Henry Treble, a tradesman residing in Vauxhall-walk, deposed that about 11 o'clock on the previous Saturday night, while on his way home, he saw the prisoner holding his wife on the pavement and striking her about the face and head in a very brutal manner. The screams of the wife caused a mob to assemble, and, several persons having remonstrated with him, the prisoner left off striking for in the matter, or further dealing in this manner with the property of the Company. The action was really the la little while, and during this short interval the wife suit of the North Western by its partisans against the Great Western, represented by Mr. Knox and his fellow-directors. The Vice-Chancellor's judgment appears to face so that she could not see from one of her eyes. Mr. be an unprecedented censure on the general morals of Knight, another respectable witness, corroborated the

testimony of Mr. Treble as to the prisoner's brutality towards his wife. The wife was absent, and, when sent for by the magistrate, was not to be found. The magistrate was informed, that when the woman appeared at the station-house to give charge of her husband, it was observed by several of the constables on duty that her face presented the most decided proofs of her husband's brutality. The prisoner said, carelessly, that she had only got a black eye, and added that they lived "very comfortably together!" The magistrate convicted the prisoner in a penalty of 2l., or in default of payment, to

twenty-eight days' imprisonment. At Clerkenwell, a similar charge was made against William Bennett, a master ivory-turner. It appeared from the evidence of Richard Tavell, a police-officer, that on the preceding Sunday morning, at about 3 o'clock, he was on duty in St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, when his attention was attracted by the cries "Murder," in a female voice in a kitchen. He proceeded down stairs, and found the kitchen door fastened. The prisoner refused to admit him, on which he burst open the door, when he saw the prisoner, a boy, and a woman (the prisoner's wife), who was sitting on the bed bleeding profusely from a dreadful wound on her arm, which she said had been inflicted by the prisoner. Witness found a knife covered with blood near the bed. The woman said to the prisoner, "You have done it." He took the prisoner into custody and locked him up. He took the wife to the hospital, where she was attended by the surgeon, who said he could not tell at present the extent of the injury, or what the result might be. It was stated in defence that the woman, contrary to her husband's wish, remained from home until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he remonstrated with her, and she seized the knife, which he was endeavouring to get from her, when she received the wound on her arm. She stabbed him in the ball of the eye and on the face, and there was a question whether he would ever recover the sight of his eye. He exhibited his eye, which was severely wounded; also the second stab. The magistrate, in these circumstances, said he would expect bail for the prisoner's appearance on a future

At the Worship-street Police Court on the 12th, James Taylor, an elderly man, of respectable appearance, who was stated to be a person in independent circumstances, was charged with an unprovoked and violent Assault upon a Married Woman, named Amelia Manning, residing in Anne's-place, Hackney-road. The complainant, who was in such a state of suffering that she was scarcely able to give her evidence, stated that on the evening of the preceding Saturday, she was proceeding through the Hackney-road in the company of a female friend, when she accidentally met the de-fendant, who was the landlord of a house formerly occupied by her husband, and she availed herself of the opportunity to apprise him that her husband had heen compelled to take out a summons against him to recover the amount of certain rates which they had disbursed on his account during their tenancy. She at the same time expressed her hope that he would liquidate the debt to save him from the expense and annoyance of legal proceedings, but the moment she had uttered the observation, the defendant, who was partially intoxicated, exclaimed, with an oath, "Yes, I'll pay you at once; take that, you —," and, instantly raising his stick, struck her a terrible blow on the head, which felled her to the ground in a state of insensibility. On recovering her consciousness, she found herself supported in the arms of her friend by another woman who had witnessed the assault, and observing that the defendant was in the act of naking rapidly off, she called a police-man and gave him into custody. The complainant added that she had been confined to her bed the whole of the previous day, under the care of a surgeon, and had been ever since in a state of excruciating pain from the effects of the prisoner's violence. A respectable married woman, named Elizabeth York, gave corroborative evidence. The magistrate said that it was a case of such brutal and vindictive violence, that he did not feel himself justified in imposing a pecuniary penalty upon the defendant, but should order him forthwith to be committed and kept to hard labour for six weeks in the

House of Correction. The prisoner appeared staggered by the severity of the sentence. He ought rather to have been astonished at its utter inadequacy to the

A most brutal and fatal Assault on a Woman, was perpetrated at Shepherd's Bush in the night of Saturday the 10th inst. The woman's husband James Hays, a bricklayer, was charged with the crime at the Hammersmith Police Court on the 12th. From the evidence it appeared, that Hays, his wife, and two men named Taylor and George, were in Shepherd's Bush market between eleven and twelve o'clock. Hays had left his wife to live with another woman, but he allowed her some money weekly, and to obtain this she was following him. He replied to her demand with blows. Taylor saw Hays beat his wife with his fists, and when she sought refuge behind Taylor, that person told her to get from behind him, lest her husband might think he was harbouring her. Mrs. Hays ran through the market, her brutal husband running after and kicking at her, and loudly threatening that he would "do for her" that night. Serle, a policeman, deposed, that about one o'clock he heard a noise which seemed to come from the ground newly dug out for the foundation of some houses, close by the market. He went to the spot, and found Hays standing there, pale, trembling, and much stupified. Serle ordered him to move on: at first he would not move, but stood there sighing and shivering. At length he went away. Next morning, soon after six, a policeman, directed by some women to the spot, found Mrs. Hays lying in a hole, apparently lifeless. On being turned over she opened one of her eves-that was all. She was taken to the station in Brook Green; thence, later, to the house of her brother-in-law, where she died. She had been kicked and beaten very much. Hays was remanded for a week. An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Hays, on the 14th; the evidence given in the Police Court was repeated; and the inquest was adjourned. The two men, George and Taylor, who did not protect Mrs. Hays from her husband, gave as an excuse that they feared the hundred Irish within a stone's-throw. Mr. Brent, the coroner, warmly expressed his indignation at their conduct. On the 19th the proceedings before the Coroner and the Police Magistrate terminated; the prisoner Hays being separately committed by both courts on the charge of wilful murder. The prisoner was not present at the inquest, the governor of the prison to which he had been committed by the magistrate having refused to produce him before the Coroner. In his address to the jury, the Coroner commented on the anomalous state of the law in this respect, and his hope that the legislature would apply a remedy.

An Extensive Seizure of counterfeit coin has been made at Hull. For the last three or four months past the town has been put to much inconvenience in consequence of the large amount of such coin in circulation. The police had had some information that a notorious character of the name of Gill had had a small heavy parcel sent to his house, addressed for a "Mr. Brown." It had come by the Great Northern Railway from London, and the porter at the Hull station was, therefore, requested to inform the police immediately in the event of any similar occurrence taking place. Accordingly, on the arrival of a parcel which was rather weighty, and addressed to "Mr. Smith, to be called for," information was given to the police, and a detective was sent to the station, and remained there until the evening, when Gill came for the parcel. It was given to him, and he walked away, but was followed, and taken into contain 600 bad shillings, wrapped up in sixty parcels of 10s. each. The delinquent's house was then searched, and a number of bad half-sovereigns were found. He refused to give any account of the transaction, and was remanded by the magistrates in order to communicate

with the Mint.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the 17th inst, on the body of Mrs. Catherine Grieve, aged sixty-seven, a lady of fortune, lately residing at Donro Cottage, Southampton-street. It appeared that on the evening of the 15th she had been out to a party, and returned in a state of intoxication. Before retiring to bed, she access to the machinery, upon which the safety of the took nearly a pint of gin, besides other liquor. About train depended, and he hoped that after this exposure ten o'clock the same night, a lady residing with deceased knocked several times at the bed-room door, but receiving no answer, entered the room, and found that she had fallen on her face on the floor. A medical man was called in, but he pronounced her to have been dead some time, and gave it as his opinion that her death had been caused by suffocation, from falling on her face off the bed.

A Scotchman, passing under the name of Robert James Webster, has Killed Himself, and Attempted to Murder a Girl in a house of ill fame in Dublin. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age; his features indicated a life of hardship or dissipation. He went to the house on the 30th of last month, and remained there till the 18th instant, spending profusely, and drinking hard, night and day. At one time he pretended to be attached to the Queen's service in the veterinary department; at another, that he had just arrived from Australia. He attached himself to Emma Fawcett, one of the girls of the house. Last Sunday evening, he discharged a pistol at this girl, wounding her in the side with a number of shots, but not dangerously; he then fired a second pistol into his own breast, and he was found dead. The police have dis-covered a bag filled with sovereigns and five pistols in the room he occupied. Latterly, his behaviour indicated insanity; and the coroner's inquest has given a verdict of "Temporary derangement.

A notable Railway Case occurred in the Central Criminal Court on the 21st inst. Thomas Swift, an engineer, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with unlawfully applying a break to the wheels of a carriage on the London and Blackwall Railway, so as to endanger the safety of the passengers. Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and said that the prisoner, when taken before the magistrate, admitted the act imputed to him, and that he was drunk at the time when he got into the break earriage. His act was fortunately not attended with any serious consequences, but it might have been otherwise had they come to any part of the line where the course was to be altered, as it would then have had the effect of throwing the train off the rails. and thereby endangered the safety of the passengers. Had it only been a matter of inconvenience to the company's servants they should have felt satisfied with the matter being adjudicated upon without being sent there.—The Recorder said that, having read over the depositions, it seemed to him that it was very culpable neglect to allow any one to get into a break carriage .-Mr. Bodkin said that it was allowed when the other carriages were full .- The Recorder said that it was bad enough to allow a drunken man at all to get into a carriage of any class, to the annoyance of the other and more respectable class of passengers; but it was gross to a degree to allow such a person to get into a portion of the carriage where he could have the chance of endangering the lives of his fellow-passengers; and he should require to know how it had taken place.— Mr. Bodkin called John Young, the guard of the train, who said that all he knew was that the prisoner got in between Shadwell and London. There were more break carriages than one attached to the train. He was not in the carriage in which the prisoner was, but felt the break applied. Neither he nor the other guard saw the prisoner. He might have got into the break carriage from the station platform. The directors authorised persons getting into those carriages when the others are full. There was not any person in charge of the break, which was turned down .- The Recorder: Am I to understand that the directors knew and sanctioned such proceedings?—Witness: The superintendent knew it.— The Recorder: It was a great mercy that no accident occurred. The practice is most reprehensible, and the neglect very gross.—Mr. Bodkin said the company wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy.-The Recorder, in sentencing the prisoner, said that he thought the company had done no more than they were bound to do in recommending him to mercy, as they were as much or more to blame than he was. They had were as much or more to blame than he was. no right to let a drunken man into the carriage at all, more particularly into a part where he could have

steps would be taken that would lead to better regulations. He should punish the prisoner more for his drunkenness than the act, and he should sentence him

to one month's imprisonment in Newgate.

A sickly-looking man, named Garrett, was charged at Clerkenwell police court on the 24th, with Assaulting his Wife, a Welch woman.—She stated that she had been twelve months the wife of the defendant, who had neglected to contribute to her support. On the previous day he was skulking about their dwelling doing nothing, and because she told him he was an idle worthless fellow, he took on himself to knock her down, for which offence she gave him in charge.—The defendant. whose face was sadly disfigured with scratches, said he was the miserable victim of his wife's ferocity, and since the working of the act of parliament for affording a better protection to females, she had served him out with a vengeance, almost daily menacing and otherwise ill-treating him, and daring him by the most aggravating and vile language to strike her, threatening if he did so to give him "six months at the mill." Being exceedingly irritated on the evening before, he certainly did give her a slight tap on the side of her head, and she immediately collared him, in the hope that he would suffer hard work in prison for the term mentioned or die there. He had not been free from her scratches scarcely a week since their marriage.—The wife, who had been laughing and otherwise misconducting herself, here called out, "And it served you right, you wretch, and you shall have six months."

The magistrate said she would be disappointed for once, and, commiserating the husband, set him at liberty.

A Cork newspaper gives the following account of the position of Mr. Smith O'Brien in his Exile in Norfolk Island; a gentleman at present in this city, lately returned from Hobart Town, states that he had an interview with Smith O'Brien, at Norfolk Island, where he found him enjoying excellent health. He was living in an hotel, where he was supplied with every comfort and luxury he could desire. He had none of the appearance of a convict; he dressed in a similar style to what he did in this country. The government allowed him a circuit of ten miles for exercise, and he had only to report himself once a mouth to the police authorities. The gentleman referred to was two evenings in company with Smith O'Brien, and during both interviews O'Brien avoided all reference

to politics or any subject relating thereto.

The confiscated property of the convict Kirwan has been sold by auction at his residence in Dublin. At the sale it was discovered that manyof the pictures and books in his possession were dishonestly obtained. It is said that he himself was a mere dauber, and, to convey an idea of skill, was in the habit of procuring drawings of good artists and affixing his own name to them. Some of the drawings used for this purpose were identified as stolen property. It was also proved that he had obtained possession of a set of Trinity College prizebooks, and made such an insertion as would imply that he had received his education there, whereas he had not received any collegiate education. A few days before the sale a white silk pocket-handkerchief was found at Ireland's Eye, near the seene of Mrs. Kirwan's death, which a washerwoman identifies as Kirwan's property. It was stuffed into a hole, and a stone jammed in to conceal it. The "Body-rock," on which the corpse of Mrs. Kirwan was found, has been carried away piecemeal by tourists.

A number of Gamblers, Frenchmen and Germans, have been seized by the police at a coffee-shop in Castlestreet, Leicester-square: they were playing with cards. One of the men is manager of the place, and a second the door-keeper. The gamesters were evidently of a very inferior class of society. When they were brought before the Marlborough-street Court, their solicitor urged that they were not aware that gaming is unlawful in England. The magistrate thought it possible that many of them were really ignorant on the point, and therefore he fined them only 40s, each; the manager

was fined 25l., and the doorkeeper 5l.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A LARGE ship named the Rehecca has been Wrecked on the West Coast of Van Diemen's Land, on her passage from London to Sydney with a cargo of wines, beer, and other articles. She sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd of last December, in charge of Mr. Sheppard, the master, the number of her hands consisting of about thirty—Mrs. Sheppard accompanying her husband. On the 29th of April the ship reached the coast of Van Diemen's Land, and in the night she struck violently on a reef, and was thrown on her broadside, the sea washing completely over her. The masts were immediately cut away, in the hope that it would bring her upright, but that failing, a boat was lowered, and the second-mate and Mrs. Sheppard, with a lad and seven seamen, having got into it, pushed off, but almost immediately after capsized, and, with the exception of three seamen, all perished alongside the wreck. The seamen swam to the shore. About this time a tremendous sea struck the vessel and swept off the longboat. The master and the remainder of the crew remained on the wreck till 4 o'clock the next morning, when, finding that the ship was fast breaking up, they resolved to make an attempt to reach the shore, only about a quarter of a mile distant. In the attempt Captain Sheppard and several others were drowned, the remainder reaching the beach in a very exhausted state, through a very heavy surf which was running all the time; and out of thirty men only eleven were saved. The following day the bodies which were washed ashore were duly interred. Search was then made along the beach for food, the crew expecting to find most of the ship's stores, but all that they could discover was a small portion of bread and seven small tins of herrings. The crew then formed an encampment; and, having in the course of their travels about the beach, noticed on the sands the footmarks of men and animals proceeding in a southerly direction, it was resolved to send a party in search of a habitation in that course, but, after two days' absence, they returned without being able to trace a single living creature. During this time the allowance served out was only one herring per day and a cupful of biscuit; but subsequently quantities of bottled ale and porter were washed up from the wreck, which proved most acceptable. They had no means of making a fire. It was then determined that two parties should start-one to the south, and the other to the north-both of which accordingly set out; but these likewise proved fruitless. After enduring great privations and suffering for nearly a fortnight, they were surprised at the appearance of a dog, which was hailed as the harbinger of their deliverance. Fearing he might run away, they wrote an account of their situation and tied it round his neck. The dog, it appeared, belonged to a gentleman named Burgess, who, with a party, was exploring the country to the south-ward. The moment they heard of the wreck, which was by the return of the dog, they set out, and came up with the survivors of the Rebecca on the 23rd day after the ship's loss. The poor fellows were fast sinking when the exploring party came up, and through their attenthe exporing party came up, and through then accen-tion and kindness their lives were preserved. On their recovery, they set out for Hobart Town, which they eventually reached in safety.

A melancholy case of Hydrophobia has occurred in Ireland. Christopher Commons, a farmer, (65 years of age) living near Ardbracken, Navan, was bitten by his own terrier dog about the 12th of July last. The dog was found to have gone mad immediately after. Commons remained rather heedless about the small wound inflicted on his face and arm; but after a week he applied to a quack in the county of Cavan for his ordinary cure. Trusting in this nostrum, he went to the salt water for some weeks, and remained pretty confident that he was in no danger until a few days ago, when he became very nervous, and found an abhorrence of water when offered him to drink. Sensible of his danger, but still hoping for a cure by a quack, he applied to one, who, on seeing him, pronounced him bevond cure; and although he administered some of his.

specific, Commons died in his house in five hours after in spasmodic fits.

A fatal Collision on the North Western Railway occurred on the 30th ult., at the Euston Square terminus. Several workmen were engaged on different portions of the rails close to the station, and just as the half-past six down-train was on the point of starting seven or eight men were in the act of carrying across the line close to the terminus a long portion of an iron rail, at the very moment that the engine which accompanied the train emerged from the engine-shed. The men imagined that they could effect their transit before the engine arrived where they were engaged; but, before they could clear the rails, the engine came up, striking the iron rail that they were carrying. Four of the men succeeded in getting out of the way of the engine, but two others, Woodland and Robertson, were not so fortunate, the engine and tender having passed over them. They were instantly picked up, bleeding and insensible, and conveyed to the University College Hospital, without hope of recovery.

A child has died from Foul Air in a Railway Carriage. An inquest was held on the 31st ult., touching the death of an infant of ten months old, named Carr, who died in a carriage on the London and North Western Railway. Mary Green, a nurse, stated that the child's parents resided at Edinburgh, from whence she arrived at the King's-cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway on the previous Sunday morning, having charge of deceased, whom she carried the whole journey on her lap with its face uncovered. During the journey the infant was slightly indisposed, but upon arriving at the terminus witness was horrified at finding it dead. The third-class carriage in which she travelled was not overcrowded, yet, through the windows having been kept shut during the whole 400 miles' journey, it was rather close. Mr. Superintendent Williams said that although the windows might have been kept closed, yet the ventilation over the window admitted air sufficient for the comfort and health of the passengers. Mr. G. F. Jones, surgeon, found that death resulted from suffocation produced by inhaling foul air in the carriage. The ventilation spoken of would not neutralise the effects of the poisonous gas, because the latter, being heavier than atmospheric air, would sink, and having no escape at the bottom of the carriage, would act fatally on an infant of deceased's tender age. The coroner suggested to Mr. Williams the propriety of directing the attention of the directors to the necessity of having at the bottom of the carriage a proper ventilation. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally suffocated by impure air in a railway carriage.

Mr. John Hales, the constructor of railways, well known as contractor for the line extending from Coal-ville to Burton-upon-Trent, has been Killed by falling from a scaffold erected against his house, called Felcoteshall, near Tunbridge Wells. He had recently purchased the estate upon which the mansion stands, and was superintending the outside repairs when this melaneholy accident took place.

Mr. George Frank Stanley Smythe, a gentleman of twenty-nine, has committed Suicide in the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's Churchyard, by swallowing essence of bitter almonds, which he had obtained of a chemist on pretence that it was wanted to flavour custard. It appears that the mind of the deceased had been affected a few months back, but it was supposed that he had recovered latterly. He was to have been married, but he had a morbid feeling that he was not worthy of the lady. In his pocket-book some lines were found, written in pencil, bewailing his want of merit.

Peter Adams, an apprentice at Addle Hill, and Joseph Cortes, barman at a public-house in the same street, have been Drowned near Westminster Bridge. Cortes and another man, Cupton, were swimming for a wager; Adams would leave the boat and join them; presently he called out for help. Cortes swam to him; the youth clutched him round the neck, and both perished. Cupton stated at the inquest, that he called to the people at an adjacent pier, but they would not render any assistance; they did not send for the drags, and would not aid Cupton in searching for the bodies.

A calamitous Accident happened in the Strand on the

morning of the 8th inst. At the corner of Arundel-Iside of Russell's yard escaped, and thus the large body street, three houses had been pulled down; and work-men were digging for the foundation of one larger building in their place. One house, occupied by Mr. Thompson, a tailor, was shored up; but either the supports were insufficient, or the workmen had undermined them. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, a boy who was taking down the shutters perceived that the house was giving way—he rushed across the street, and escaped. The whole of the building sank down sideways, falling into the excavation, and leaving the party-wall between it and the next bouse as smooth as if every bit of wood inserted in it had been carefully removed. A female servant happened at the moment to be in the cellar under the street; she was got out unhurt. Mr. Thompson, his wife, and Mr. Thompson's foreman, were taken from the ruins dead; apparently, they had died from suffocation, not from wounds. Rowe, the builder's foreman, received a compound fracture of the thigh, and was pronounced to be in a dangerons condition. Had the fall taken place later in the day, the consequences must have been more fatal, as the workmen would have been employed near the side of the house, and the number of persons in the building itself would have been greater. Traffic through that part of the Strand was stopped for two days, and measures were taken to secure the house next to Mr. Thompson's. A coroner's inquest has been held on the bodies of the sufferers. After a protracted investigation, which terminated on the 26th inst., the jury returned a verdict, finding that "the falling of the house is to be attributed to the gross negligence of Mr. Abrahams, the surveyor employed by the Duke of Norfolk, and the Messrs. Smith, in not causing the party-wall to be sufficiently shored up, and underpinned, before the excavations for the new building were commenced." A warrant for the apprehension Mr. Abrahams was then granted by the Coroner.

On the same evening, the floor of a room in the house occupied for a Ragged School in Brewer's Court, Great Wild-street, Gave Way while a meeting of the directors and friends of the school was proceeding. The alarm was increased by the report of the morning's disaster; but, fortunately, no person was dangerously hurt, though

some received severe bruises.

A young man named Williams was Killed at the Caernaryon railway station on the 8th inst. The train was about to start, and he was engaged in shunting a coke wagon, when he perceived another wagon which it was his duty to detach. For this purpose he leaned over the wagon, instead of stooping under it, and in so doing lost his balance, fell over it, and was caught by the hook in the lower part of the abdomen, by which he was frightfully lacerated. His legs fell across the line, and the train proceeding at the instant, they were so dreadfully crnshed, that he died in about four hours.

On Sunday night, the 11th inst., a Fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Levine, a waterproof clothing manufacturer in Whitechapel. It originated from some unexplained cause in the front room first floor, in which three men were sleeping at the time. The inmates were saved by the Royal Society's fire-escape, with the exception of a young man named Maurice Abrahams. Upon the conductor entering the room in which the fire began he beheld a fearful scene, for the unfortunate man was found in a corner of the apartment, burnt so frightfully, that when he was touched the flesh came off his body. It appears that he had previously assisted the other two men in effecting their escape, when he became surrounded with flames, and dropped in the midst of them.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. about I o'clock in the morning, a Fire broke out at Milwall, Poplar, which consumed property valued at upwards of 100,000l. It originated in the iron steam-ship manufactory of Messrs. J. Scott Russell & Co.; and a large portion of the buildings in the yard was swept away. Stacks of timber were consumed; and two large ships, one just ready to be launched, were damaged. From Russell's yard the flames extended to the steam-engine factory of Messrs. Napier, and a very extensive timber-building was burnt: the firemen then arrested the havoc. One

of workmen will not be thrown entirely idle. Messrs. Russell & Co. were insured in the Sun, Atlas, Globe, Phænix, and West of England offices, for 90,000l. From the way in which the Isle of Dogs extends southwards, the firemen were at first at fault, and hastened to Deptford; whence they had to return to London Bridge to cross the river. A floating-engine worked by steam was brought into operation at this fire: it threw immense volumes of water, and was of great service. Unfortunately this engine is not navigated by steam, and a considerable time clapsed before it reached the ground. Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises contained very costly machines, and patterns and models the results of many years of thought, skill, and labour; these the fire swept away or rendered valueless.

An inquest has been held at the workhouse of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on John Hickie, a man who died from Asiatic Cholera. Hickie lived in a place near Friar-street, Blackfriars-road; a district notorious for its trade nuisances—premises occupied by bone-boilers or catgut-makers, and knackers' yards. The air is fetid with the odours arising from the collected tons of bones, or from operations upon them. Numbers of poor persons live in streets and alleys of a miserable kind, where the drainage is deficient or wanting altogether. Hickie lived in a small house under an extensive bone-warehouse, and above and around him were all the elements for generating disease. An officer from the Queen's Beuch Prison complained of the sufferings of the prisoners from the foul smells proceeding from the Friar-street district. The jury returned this verdict-"That the diseased died from Asiatic cholera, induced by the unwholesome trades carried on in the neighbourhood; that it is the opinion of the Jury that the Board of Guardians ought to be invested with the authority they formerly held under the Board of Health in such matters, and that that power should be continuous." A guardian said, that on the previous evening, a special meeting of the Board of Guardians had been held, when it was determined to use all means in their power to obtain a remedy for these evils. The following resolution had been adopted-"That the relieving-officers shall get all the information they can by house-to-house visitations, Board of Health for powers to suppress these nnisances."

An inquest has been held at Guy's Hospital, on William Jenner, a fireman in the service of the Brighton Railway Company, who suffered by a Collision near New Cross on the 27th August. He was on an engine attached to a coal-train which was proceeding along the branch from Deptford Wharf to New Cross—a line used merely for coal and luggage. By some error or mismanagement, a danger-signal was not exhibited at New Cross, though the branch was obstructed by a train of empty carriages. When the driver of the coaltrain was warned by a man, there was not time to stop the train; Beardman, the driver told Jenner to leap off, and he leaped off himself; but Jenner remained on the engine, and his leg and thigh were fractured. From the evidence it seemed probable that a man had turned off a danger-signal under a misapprehension; this man was a locum-tenens for the ordinary signal-man, who was busy with an engine, he having incompatible duties to perform. The jury pronounced the death "Accidental," but blamed the Company for the defective arrangements. It was stated that the Company had now ordered that a signal-man should be specially appointed to attend to the signal on the branch line.

A young gentleman, William Joseph Greenland, has been Drowned while bathing at Margate. He and two younger brothers entered the sea in the bay beyond Newgate Battery, without having bathing-machines. An under-current carried one of the younger brothers out of his depth; William went to his aid; the brother was thrown on a rock and escaped, but William got into deep water. Two gentlemen, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Addis, made gallant efforts to save him but failed. The body was washed ashore an hour after.

A man named March, a brewer at an inn in Oldham,

has been Found Dead under extraordinary circumstances. Though generally intemperate, he was seen at two o'clock going towards the brew-house quite sober: half an hour after, he was discovered under the copper furnace, a charred corpse. The ash-hole was of such small dimensions that the body was closely wedged in; had any one forced the man in, his cries would have been heard; it did not appear likely that he had got in for any rational purpose and then been overpowered by the heat; it appeared therefore that he had adopted this horrible way of self-destruction. A witness at the inquest deposed that March had said to several persons, that "before next Sunday he should be buried." The Jury returned an open verdict of "Found burnt." Sir Edward Colebrooke has Accidentally Lost his Bight Hold Wis

Right Hand. His gun went off while he was loading it, shattering his hand so severely that amputation was

necessary.

a frightful Collision on the Great There was Northern Railway, at Hornsey, on the 31st ult. shunting some coal-trucks across the down-line, the tender left the rails. An express-train leaves London at five o'clock: two minutes after it had started a telegraphic message was received that the line at Hornsey was not clear. The warning came too late. The driver of the express seeing the stopping-signal at Hornsey, shut off his steam, and reversed his engine two hundred yards on the London side of the signal-post; but having ten carriages attached, so great was its impetus that the express-train dashed into the tender, and the carriages of the express were thrown one upon the other, some shattered to pieces. Many persons were hurt, some dangerously. Marsh, guard of the express, was a great sufferer. Mrs. Harrison sustained a compound fracture of the leg; Mr. Harrison and Mr. H. Justins had each a leg broken; while other passengers were cut and bruised. The Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Enfield, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir James Duke, were more or less hurt. Pardington, the driver of the express-train, and Woods, the stoker, were arrested: the collision was ascribed to their neglect of a signal. It appeared, however, that others were somewhat remiss: coal-trucks were shunted across the downline a few minutes before an express-train was expected, and no fog-signals were placed upon the rails-had that been done, the people in charge of the express could not have failed to observe their explosion. The prisoners were brought before the Clerkenwell magistrate the following day, charged with endangering life and property by negligently driving the engine. Witnesses proved that a man was sent from Hornsey towards London with a red flag; he exhibited that flag at a distance of upwards of six furlongs from the station; had the prisoners seen that flag, and immediately taken measures to stop the train, collision would have been avoided. But instead of keeping a good look-out on approaching a station, the men were talking together. The driver, in answer to this, told the magistrate that he and his mate were both attending to the fire at the time: when he saw the danger-signal on the post at the London side of the station, he reversed his engine. It seems that this post is six hundred yards from the station. Mr. Williams, an officer of the railway, stated that the driver should not attend to the fire: he frequently does so, though wrongly; near stations both men should keep a good look out. The men not having seen the red flag, there was not time to stop an express-train going at full speed when the signal-post was sighted. The prisoners asked to be remanded. Mr. T. Owen, the locomotive foreman at Peterborough, asked if bail would he accepted, because, if so, he should be happy to become bail. He added, that the distance-signal was not far enough from the station; and that it was very difficult for the driver to look out for signals, inasmuch as both he and the stoker would be pretty constantly engaged in feeding the fire and keeping up the steam to the necessary point for the high speed at which they travelled. The magistrate said, that appeared to be the travelled. The magistrate said, that appeared to be the case; and even Superintendant Williams seemed to think that the distance-signal was not far enough from the station. He thought that it would be desirable that there should be three men upon these express-engines, shaft that was close by. The bucket got jammed between one of whom should be continually on the watch for some rocks, and one of the men went down to clear it.

signals. The accused were liberated on bail. The case was again brought forward on the 20th. No more wit-Mr. Rawlings addressed the nesses were examined. magistrate at great length for the accused. He urged that the wrong men—the less culpable—were placed at the bar, while those more worthy of blame had been called as witnesses against them. How was it that the coal-train was shunted at a dangerous moment? why did it break down at Colney Hatch? Woods was placed on an express-engine though not an experienced fireman. The head guard had to sort parcels, instead of looking The electric telegraph had not been out for signals. used to ascertain if the line was clear before starting the express-train. The Hornsey station-master was not properly fitted for his post. If the magistrate thought it wrong and culpable in the station-master to shunt the luggage-train when he did, surely he would not commit the driver and stoker? The magistrate intimated, that the arguments used by Mr. Rawlings might be urged before a jury, and it might perhaps be shown that the signals were insufficient; but he thought that sufficient had been shown to warrant his sending the men for trial; accepting bail, however, for their appearance.

H. E. Strickland, Esq., of Oriel College, Oxford,

Deputy Reader in Geology at that University, was Killed in a shocking manner on the 14th inst., on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Kailway, while engaged in making some geological observations on the strata at Charborough cutting, near Retford. It was only after some difficulty had been overcome that Mr. Strickland was permitted by Mr. Mitchell, the clerk at the Retford station, to go upon the line for the purpose he desired, and he was particularly cautioned to be careful. He had been only a few minutes engaged in his scientific pursuit when the guard of a coal-train on the up-line, coming to New Holland, hearing a whistle from a passenger-train which was approaching on the down-line, looked out, and saw Mr. Strickland standing between the metals of the down-line, looking steadfastly at the coal-train, and unaware of the approach of the passenger-train. The whistle was sounded continuously, and the guard of the coal-train made signs to him to save himself, but in vain. Just as the break-van of the coal-train came opposite to him, the engine on the down-line struck him on the back, lifting him up, and causing him to bound forward to a distance of ten yards. When he fell again, his head seems to have come in contact with the metal, and was almost splintered to atoms. the blood and hair adhering to the rail. The next moment the whole train passed over him, cutting him literally to pieces. At the spot where the frightful accident happened is a sharp curve, which rendered it impossible for the driver to see any person beyond two hundred and thirty yards of the place where Mr. Strickland stood.

A Fire has taken place at Balmoral. Five cottages occupied by the masons and other workmen at present engaged in the erection of the new Palace, were totally destroyed on the 16th inst. The flames were discovered a little after midday, and as the cottages were situated only about 150 yards from Balmoral Castle, the Royal family, and a large number of men were in a very short time on the spot, and using every endeavour to conquer the fire. As, however, the houses were composed of wood, the most strenuous efforts were found unavailing, and by one o'elock the whole were burnt to the ground. When a line of men was formed to convey water to the burning pile from the river, Prince Albert at once took a position, and continued working steadily throughout, shoulder to shoulder with a sturdy Highlandman. The Prince of Wales and Prince Altred were also actively engaged, while her Majesty stood by the whole time, and gave such directions as she thought would tend to assuage the fire, seemingly deeply interested by the efforts of the men to save their clothes' chests, in which many of them had considerable sums of money.

Two Men have been Destroyed by Foul Air in a mine in Cornwall. On the 20th inst, a new steam stamp was being set to work at North Levant Mine, St. Just, and, in order to get "feed" for the engine, some men were employed to draw a few buckets of water out of an old After waiting a little while, his comrades called to know why he was so long, but received no answer; upon which another man slid down the rope to see what was the matter. The men at the surface called again, but both below were speechless. The awful truth was then suspected, foul air had been generated in the bottom of the shaft, it is thought by the gas from the coals burning at the engine. Means were immediately resorted to to dispel it, and the two men were soon brought to the surface, but both quite dead.

A Fatal Accident on the North Kent Railway took place on Saturday night, the 24th inst. When the train arrived from Woolwich at London Bridge Station, one of the guards discovered his fellow, Walter Chamberlain, lying on the top of one of the carriages with his leg broken, and otherwise injured. He was immediately put on a stretcher and conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, but died before he reached it. An inquest on his body

found a verdict of Accidental Death.

Three Lives have been Lost by a Dreadful Accident at Norwich. On the 24th inst., Messrs. Smith, chemists and druggists, received an order for two gallons of naphtha. Robert Curtiss, an assistant in the warehouse, gave orders to a porter, named Henry Nichols, to "put up" the quantity of naphtha immediately, it being a rule of the establishment that articles of that inflammable sort should not be packed or interfered with by candlelight. Nichols did not put up the naphtha when he was told, but after dusk he went with a lighted candle, accompanied by two lads, named John Godbolt and Thomas Lamb, into an outhouse in the garden, where the naphtha was kept. While they were emptying the quantity of naphtha required from a large into a smaller vessel, it was ignited. A terrible explosion ensued, and the two lads were instantly burned to death. Nichols was also dreadfully burnt, but he lived till the following morning. Robert Curtiss, who was in the laboratory at the time of the explosion, heard it, and ran to the outhouse where the naphtha was kept, and saw that it was filled with flame. He broke several panes of glass, and called loudly for assistance. Several persons came to the spot, and the door of the house was forced open, and the bodies of the two lads were found quite charred. Nichols was conveyed to the hospital, where, in spite of every attention, he lingered in great agony till four o'clock in the morning, when he died.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The ceremony of Laying the Foundation-stone of the Melbourne Athenœum was performed by Lord Palmerston on the 27th ult., in the presence of a great concourse of spectators, among whom were many distinguished indi-viduals. When the ceremony was concluded Lord Palmerston delivered a singularly able and interesting address, which has excited much public attention. He described the building about to arise as one of peculiar interest; destined to be an epitome of the life of man, as well as an exemplar of the civilisation and improvement of the age. It is to contain, in the first place, a provision for infancy, in the form of an infant school; in the next place, a provision for the instruction and amusement of man in his maturer years, in the shape of a mechanics' institute; and lastly, in the form of a savings-bank, a provision for advanced and declining Then he took up the three objects of the institution separately. "In former times (he said) the treatment of infants was far different from that which now prevails. Mothers considered—and in some other countries they still consider—infants as encumbrances impeding their useful exertions; and the infants used to be scolded till they cried, and beaten till they ceased to weep. In some countries, mothers who want to employ themselves in useful labour wrap their infants in swaddling-clothes, and hang them upon a peg, as you would do a hat or a great coat. Now, our improved civilisation has taught us that we may provide for the care of infants, and at the same time begin to instruct their youthful minds. It is, indeed, not possible to hope that great information can be instilled into children of they are constructed, although with a minuteness which

from two to six years of age; and it is possible, perhaps, that the knowledge which is given may not long survive the period at which it is communicated to them; but they may, at all events, acquire habits of obedience, order, and regularity; and habits, we all know, are most important objects of education-they are the most durable in their impression; and good habits thus given to infants in their earliest age must necessarily contribute their happiness and welfare in their future life. When, therefore, we establish an infant school, we are not only assisting mothers by giving them the opportunity of following a more useful occupation, but we are laying a foundation for the good order of the community of which these infants are hereafter to be members."
The advantages of mechanics' institutions are so well known that he would not dilate upon them; neverthetheless, it could not be useless to bear in mind that these institutions contribute not only to the intellectual pleasures of the working classes, but also conduce greatly to their worldly comfort and advantage. "With respect to their pleasures (he observed), there are no pleasures really worth having but those which are connected with the intellectual faculties. Pleasures of another kind may perhaps be valued for the moment, but they leave no good after them, and they tend frequently rather to degrade and brutalise than to improve and adorn those by whom they are enjoyed. On the other hand, the pleasures of the intellect increase in intensity in proportion as they are enjoyed, and they elevate the persons who cultivate them in the scale of human beings." This led him to set forth the remarkable difference between our times and times which have passed before us. We have our great discoveries, -our railways, tending to render Europe one great city; our steam-navigation, bringing countries nearer to each other; our electric telegraph, that splendid triumph of human genius, the result not of accident but of laborious investigation and induction. Other times have also had their great discoveries,-the magnetic needle, printing, gunpowder; "but (he said) although in ancient times there were men of great knowledge who invented those wonderful things to which I have alluded-not to mention men of science and literature who have never since been surpassed-yet in those times knowledge was confined to the few. Now, happily, knowledge is at the command of all; books for imparting instruction of every kind are accessible at a price which places them within the reach of every one; while mechanics' institutions enable the working classes to profit by the exertions, bodily and intellectual, of those who have been the investigators and acquirers of knowledge. The working man may now, without going many yards from his home, acquire that knowledge of distant countries which has been gained by adventurous travellers, who have traversed burning deserts or encountered the perils of the stormy ocean-who have visited the Arctic regions or gone to the extreme of the Southern world. The mechanic has now the opportunity of acquiring the result of laborious exertions without ever stirring from his home. The mechanic has now, also, the means of applying to his own purposes all that knowledge which men of deep science have gained by laborious processes, whether in chemistry, or mechanics, or in any other branch of science; and he is canabled to profit at a small expense from the investigations which have been so laboriously pursued by others. The mechanic is also by these institutions let into the secrets of nature, the contemplation of which tends to clevate the mind; and while. on the one hand, it teaches every man how insignificant a portion he is of that great universe which is opened up to him, on the other hand it must also tend to render him more contented with his lot, and more resigned to bear any evils which Providence in its wisdom may ordain him to suffer. The mechanic, in his small room, by the library which is now placed at his command, is enabled to ascertain the wonderful. fact, that insects too small to be seen by the naked eye are yet formed with all the compli-cated apparatus of larger beings; that although we cannot see them, they yet have joints, limbs, and veins, blood which circulates, and lungs which breathe; that

is hardly conceivable by man, with all the elaborate contrivances which we find in the larger objects of creation. The mechanic, by means of institutions like the present, is enabled to carry his mind into the most distant regions of the universe. He is enabled not merely to understand the wonderful machinery of that system of which this world forms a part, but he is enabled to carry his views farther, and to know that there are visible to those who have the command of the wonderful telescopes and improved optical instruments of the day 80,000,000 suns, each of them as large, and some of them, in all probability, larger than ours, all of them surrounded by planets, and containing probably an indefinite number of beings, all the creation of the same great and inscrutable Power which made this earth. The contemplation of these things must, I think, raise the mind of the mechanic from worldly, low, and vulgar considerations, and tend to direct his mind with fervent devotion towards that great Being from whom he derives his present existence."
Then came some valuable advice respecting savingsbanks-the provision for declining age. "There is no maxim of life (said his lordship) more valuable than this, that man should make to-day conducive to tomorrow; that he should be willing to forego the enjoyment, the temptations, the allurements of time present, the temptators, the and temptators of the present, for the purpose of laying up a store which will insure his comfort in time to come. That is a maxim no less conducive to his comfort and happiness in this world than essential to his well-being hereafter. Those who act on this maxim will find themselves comfortable, wealthy, and respected; while those who, on the other hand, are careless of to-morrow and think only of today, who waste in riotous extravagance or needless pleasure those means which ought to be laid up in store for their future comfort and support, will be sure to lose the respect of their neighbours, and what is a much greater loss, their own respect for themselves. Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing more calculated to encourage these habits of foresight and providence than savings-banks; and I trust that the effects of establishing one in this town will be as beneficial as they have been proved to be in other places where similar institutions have been established. I trust that the working man, who by his skill and industry is now in receipt of ample wages, instead of squandering them, as many may now be tempted to do, by the want of any proper means of accumulating them,—instead, I say, of squandering in dissipation, or, what is worse, in drink or momentary indulgence, a large portion of his earnings, will be induced to lay up a portion of them for the future support of himself and family; and depend upon it, that when once the habit is acquiredwhen once a man begins to feel, that by providence and foresight, by laying up day by day, and week by week, he is accumulating a store which will stand him in stead when the rainy day comes-when age and infirmity prevent him from working with the same activity as heretofore,—when once that habit is gained, he will find it a source of pleasure as well as of advantage; he will find it a source of pride to himself to know that he has been accumulating a little store for himself; and he will be a far happier as well as a far more respected member of society, than he would have been had he squandered daily and weekly in riotous extravagance those means which ought to have been more advantageously laid by. Having exhausted the three topics furnished by the building, the orator started a new one. "There is one wanting to complete the institutions of your town— I mean a school for the education of girls. There is an execllent boys' school, but there is not yet an establishment of the same nature for girls. Now, gentlemen, it is well known that the education of women is of the greatest importance to society. Men may be indeed the rough stones of which the fabric of society is built; they may form the strength and resisting portion of the fabric: but women are the finer coment without which those rougher ingredients will not find order or consistency, and without which there can be no beauty, no form, no lasting and useful enjoyment. But, gentlemen, we all know the important influence which is exerted by women upon the welfare of mankind, whether it be in the capacity of daughters, sisters, wives, or mothers;

and, therefore, independently of any regard for the fair sex—a regard, however, which I am persuaded all whom I am addressing feel in the strongest degree—the most selfish considerations, a single regard for ourselves, a regard for man abstractedly and independently of woman, ought to lead us to endeavour to mould and educate the rising portion of the female community, that they may be as well-adapted as possible, by good training and instruction, to perform the various duties of life, in the capacities of daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers; and, therefore, although it forms no part of the institution which is now about to be established, I commend to your anxious and earnest consideration the atablishment likewiss of a girls, school at Malbaurne."

establishment likewise of a girls' school at Melbourne."

A Subterranean Metropolitan Railway is about to be constructed. The Company formed for that purpose under an Act obtained last session, held their first meeting on the 31st ult. The Report stated that the railway is to run under the New Road from the Edgeware Road to King's Cross—a distance of two miles and a quarter. It is intended to lay down two lines of railway in a continuous archway under the road, of ample dimensions; to be constructed by excavating the road from the surface at convenient intervals, and relaying it as the work progresses: proper provisions will at the same time be made for the sewage and gas and water services. There will be stations every halfmile; the trains will proceed at the rate of twenty miles an hour including stoppages, and start every three minutes. It is proposed to connect the line with the Great Western and the West India Dock Junction; and the directors contemplate an extension of under-ground railways to the Post-office. The subterranean way should not be called a tunnel, but an "arcade"; and as locomotives will not be used, the nuisance of steam and smoke, which cause damp and foul air, will be avoided. The report reckons on 8 per cent. profit. This railway is regarded as the commencement of an extensive system of communication throughout the Metropolis. The Annual Banquet of the Cutlers' Company of

Sheffield on the inauguration of the Master Cutler, took place on the 1st inst. The dinner-party mustered about three hundred strong. The toasts and speeches were very numerous; the principal orators being Lord Edward Howard, Lord Wharncliffe, the Reverend T. Sale, Vicar of Sheffield, Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Peto, and Mr. Roebuck. The speeches mainly turned on the great prosperity of the country. Mr. Denison observed that the West Riding is getting rich faster than at any former period; it is one of the happiest families in the United Kingdom; and while manufacturers are so prosperous their agricultural friends are throwing up their caps for joy. Other permanent topics were—the improved relations between masters and men in the matter of strikes; the French alliance; the necessity of maintaining a defensive attitude towards foreign powers. A letter was read from Earl Fitzwilliam, in which the conduct of Russia in the late transactions was severely handled. Lord Fitzwilliam stated that he could not concur in Lord Palmerston's opinion that the Russians would evacuate the Principalities without a positive stipulation. A phrase in the letter, "The statue of Peace can only be worshipped in the temple of Honour." was loudly cheered. Mr. Roebuck's speech was characterised by conciseness and vigour. He was suffering from the effects of his long illness, and also of the railway accident at Hornsey, by which he had heen a sufferer. He began by a reference to his late illness; and asked his hearers to be silent, as he was weak. He joined in the general congratulations on prosperity. "But I beg you not to consider me like a Death's-head at a feast, if I warn you, though my friends have said that there is every prospect that this state of prosperity will continue, that still it may cease. It may cease from two causes,-from your own conduct, or from the conduct of parties abroad. In a time of prosperity capital increases fast, and with its increase there is felt the difficulty of employing it. Thereupon ensues an increased degree of hardihood and recklessness on the part of those who possess it. We have always seen a time of great prosperity followed by adversity, because the recklessness I have spoken of has led to unfounded speculation, and that to ruin. These are

honestly and sincerely given by me, and I hope will not fall on inattentive ears." Adversity (he observed) may come from abroad. "I cannot look around me without participating in the feeling of Lord Fitzwilliam, expressed in his letter. To be prepared for war is the best preservation of peace. I was present at the great Peace meeting the other day—the meeting of the fleet of England. Depend upon it, that meeting had more to do with the maintenance of peace than all the meetings you can collect of persons who profess to be the promoters The man who bears an injury tamely is he on of neace. whom all the bullies around him will fasten; and if you give the world to understand that you will submit to insults and injuries, every bully in Europe will heap them upon you. But that day gave the world to understand that England was prepared; and, believe me, it was a glorious sight, not merely because it showed our efficient means of defence, but the things which we saw marked - proudly marked - the wonderful power in men of pure intellect to govern matter. saw a magnificent vessel marching against wind and tide without the semblance of motion but her progress onward. No propulsive power was seen, but, in the poet's phrase, she seemed to 'walk the waters like a thing of life,' and to dare the elements to stop her. That great steamfleet was the great curator of peace in Europe; and, depend upon it, it is no wise economy to cut down our means of defence. No man loves peace better than I do, but peace is to be obtained only by making other people respect you. They will not respect you if they do not fear you; and England, to be respected, and maintain peace, must be feared. It is useless to blink the question; it is idle to waive it. We are bound by the responsibilities of our position to act for you; and depend upon it, you will never find me he sitate to give means to defend peace by maintaining the Army and Navy. This may not be popular, but, depend upon it, it is wise. If you are looking to your own interests, you will listen to what I tell you, for your prosperity is dependent on the conduct of parties abroad. We are dependant on the conduct of parties abroad. told-I have heard it to-night-that our great ally on the present occasion is France: but do you suppose that France would have been our ally if she had believed that we would bear insult? No; the insult would have been given: if borne, it would have been repeated, and we should not have been a great people long. We are a great people, and we have the responsibilities of a great people. On England, at the present time, are centered the hopes of liberty throughout the world. In this corner of Europe liberty has now its refuge and home. If England were broken down, Belgium would follow, Sardinia would be nothing; the despots of Europe would walk over the whole; and liberty, freedom, and constitutional government would take refuge in that great Republic which emanated from you. But, having confidence in the spirit of our country, believing that you are what your ancestors were, I believe in the future of England. I look to it as the great harbinger of civilisation. The world looks to it for the benefit of mankind; and depend upon it, that it requires you to maintain the glory—though that is a hard word to use—the honour, and the liberties of England. If her liberties were broken down, Europe would be prostrate; civilisation would be hurled backward, instead of progressing; and we should not be, what we are, worthy descendants of our great predecessors. I told you I was weak, and I feel so. The few sentiments I have uttered have shaken me with emotion. It is not simulated, it is what I deeply feel. I will act on these principles, and in your name I will endeavour to maintain the power, the honour and the integrity of this great country." Towards the close of the meeting, the Master Cutler, in his capacity as Mayor, combated the statement that Sheffield cutlery has degenerated of late in excellence. If some American manufacturers beat Sheffield, it is because some Sheffield men use bad steel, while the Americans use the best. It is not in workmanship, but in the use of the best material, that the Americans excel.

The New Law on Receipt Stamps contained in the recent act of parliament, which will take effect from the 10th of next month, is of public importance. On all receipts for the payment of 2L and upwards the new

ominous warnings, and not agreeable, but they are duty is 1d., and may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper whereon any such instrument is written, or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to provide stamps of both descriptions for the purpose of denoting the duty. In any case where an adhesive stamp is used for the purpose on any receipt, or upon any draught or order respectively chargeable with the duty of 1d., the person by whom it is given shall, before the instrument is delivered out of his custody, cancel the stamp so used by writing thereon his name or the initial letters of his name, so as to show that such stamp has been made use of, and so that it may not be again used, and if any person giving such receipt, &c., shall not bona fide effectually cancel or obliterate the same, he is to forfeit the sum of 10l. Any person getting off or removing, or getting the stamp and affixing or using it to defraud Her Majesty, is to be liable to a forfeiture of 201. Persons having receipt stamps on hand are within six months to be allowed for them.

At a General Court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Severs, on the 6th inst., a statement was made to show what had been done during the last twelve months. The Commissioners had executed, either at the expense of the public or of the owners of property, brick and pipe sewers to the extent of 28½ miles in length, contracted for or put in hand 12½ miles, making a total of 44 miles in length, at a cost of 142,8532. Besides this, they had superintended the drainage-works, costing 80,5212, making a total of 223,3742. They had also expended 36,8802 in repairing, cleansing, or opening sewers; and while on all sides they had attended to the more immediate wants of the public, the main view they had acted on was the principle of intercepting sewers, which could at any time be made available for any great plan to intercept the entire sewage of London. Powers have been given to the Commissioners to raise funds not exceeding 200,0001; and the Secretary was instructed to raise money on the security of the rates, according to the provisions of the act of last session.

A Parliamentary return just issued gives a complete and circumstantial account of the change in the system of Military Flogging, by a report of the punishments inflicted in every corps of the service in each of the years from 1847 to 1852 inclusive. The army consists of 132 corps of cavalry and infantry, marines and ordnance corps not being included in the reckoning. In the year 1847—the first of the reformed system—there were ninety-seven of these regiments in which no case of corporal punishment occurred at all; from twelve regiments no returns were received, and in the remaining twenty-three there were flogged altogether throughout the twelve-months forty-two soldiers, and no more. In 1848 there were ninety four men punished, but eighty-three regiments still reported themselves as dispensing with the use of the lash. The next year the punishments dropped to fifty-five, while the number of immaculate regiments rose to ninety-three. In 1850 ninety regiments concurred in this honourable return, ln 1850 and fifty-eight men only suffered in the aggregate of the corps remaining, while in each of the last two years upwards of a hundred regiments have reported themselves as maintaining good discipline without any resort to the lash at all. Taking the whole period together, and striking an average, we find that about fifty-eight soldiers suffered corporal punishment in each year out of an army of 110,000, or less than one in two thousand.

The following is an instance of the Rapidity with which the General Post Office gets through its Enormous Amount of Business. A few weeks ago an extra-mail, the largest ever seen in this country, brought by the Harbinger from Australia, arrived in London at midnight. It contained 60,000 letters and 90,000 newspapers. Every letter had to be stamped, and each letter and paper had to be taxed with postage. Thousands of letters had to be weighed, and thousands of bundles of newspapers had to be counted, and cuch of the 150,000 letters and papers had to be passed separately through hands to be sorted and re-sorted. By the following midday, after a lapse of twelve hours only, the work was completed, the Harbinger's mail was absorbed

with the vast inland and foreign mails of the day, and every letter and newspaper was distributed or in course of distribution.

Bartholomew Fair is now Abolished, after having existed 720 years, the charter having been granted in the year 1133. The proclamation must be continued as ordered by the charter, and the Court of " Pie Poudre' opened, but not the least vestige of any amusement or

sale will be left to attract a crowd.

The new act to Regulate the Admission of Professors to the Lay Chairs in the Universities of Scotland, is now in force. It is declared not to be necessary for any person elected to the office of Professor in those Universities, such office not being that of principal or a chair of theology, to make and subscribe the acknowledgment or declaration mentioned in the Act of Queen Anne, for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government. The declaration substituted is to the effect that the person will never endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scripture, or to the Westminster Confession of Faith, as ratified by law in the year 1690; and that he will not exercise the functions of the office to the prejudice or subversion of the Church of Scotland as by law established, or the doctrine or privileges thereof. In case any professor at the time of passing the act shall be sued for not having complied with the statute of Anne, it will be sufficient to plead that he is prepared to take the declaration now provided. The Lord Advocate may present a complaint for violating the declaration, and Her Majesty may issue a commission

In the half-year ending 31st December, 1852, the total number of passengers conveyed by the Railways of the United Kingdom was 49,886,123; 5,853,214 firstclass, 17,524,051 second class, 26,484,866 third class, and 17,991 holders of periodical tickets. The receipts were 4,360,168*l*. from passengers, and 4,449,105*l*. for

goods, cattle, parcels, and mails,

Among the recent acts of Parliament there is one to Amend the Law of Evidence. Husbands and wives of the parties to any action, suit, proceedings, &c., except in criminal cases and cases of adultery, are now admissible witnesses. No husband shall be compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage.

The flourishing town of Bradford has celebrated by an appropriate musical festival the Opening of St. George's Hall-a handsome building devoted to music. The performances began on the 3ist ult., with the oratorio of "St. Paul;" on the following day the "Messiah" drew an immense audience. Mr. Costa acted as conductor; the chorus-singers were supplied by the choral societies of the great northern towns; among the vocalists and orchestra were some of the best London artists. The town has been very gay, and the festival successful.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is held this year at Hull. The proceedings began on the 7th inst. The president of the past year, Colonel Sabine, presided, as is usual, while the report was read; a document which contained some interesting matters. It appears that a plan, propounded by Professor Thompson, for combining by a systematic arrangement the transactions of the various scientific societies, so as to give unity and continuity to the record of facts, is still under consideration. Steps have been taken to establish a telescope in the Southern hemisphere for the observation of nebulæ; and, it is understood, from the favourable reception given to a deputation by Lord Aberdeen, that a vote for the necessary funds will be included in the estimates of next session. Dr. Bache, the director of the coast survey of he United States, has proposed a joint survey of the Gulf Stream by Great Britain and the United States; and the proposal has been forwarded to the hydrographer of the Admiralty. The report calls attention to the want of suitable and systematic arrangements on the part of the Government, for the due publication of the results of scientific researches executed at the public expense by naval officers acting under the instructions

of the Admiralty. At the general meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute, in the evening, Mr. William Hopkins, the new president, delivered the inaugural address; a varied survey of recent proceedings in science, especially touching astronomy, meteorology, and geology. Next day, the business in the Sections began, and continued for a week, terminating on the 14th. The papers read were in general on important subjects, and of a practical character. Railways and railway accidents were not overlooked. Several schemes were propounded for obtaining greater safety; in particular, Dr. Scoresby read a paper suggesting an improved system of railway signals. Mr. Neison gave a curious analytical view of railway accidents in this country and on the continent, for the twelve years ending with 1852. "In the period of 1840-51, the number of railway passengers was 478,488,607; of whom 237 were killed and 1416 injured; showing a ratio of 1 killed in 2,018,939, and 1 injured in 337,916. Of engine-drivers, stokers, and guards, the number killed was 275, and the injured 274, out of 40,486; showing a ratio of 1 killed in 177, and 1 injured in 148. Number of porters and other servants, 359,683, of whom 683 were killed, and 343 injured; the ratio being 1 killed in 527, and I injured in 1058. During the years 1844-51, 7,044,469,484 miles have been travelled by passengers, and 176 deaths have happened through accidents from all causes. Hence, one passenger has been killed for every 40,025,394 miles travelled. Supposing a person to be always in motion on a railway, and travelling at an average speed of twenty miles per hour including stoppages, he would travel 175,200 miles yearly, and he must constantly travel 228 years to be killed by accidents from all causes. The period for which he must constantly travel to be killed by accidents from all causes under the control of the companies is 490 years; and he must be constantly travelling 426 years to be killed by accidents from causes beyond the control of companies : but if the person is supposed to travel twelve hours only per diem for each of the 365 days in the year, then in 456 years he will be killed by accidents from all causes; in 980 years he will be killed by accidents from causes under the control of companies; and in 852 years he will be killed by accidents from causes beyond the control of companies. Of the 237 passengers killed in the period 1840-51, 103 were killed by causes beyond, and 134 by causes under, the control of the companies. Of the 1416 per-ons injured, 188 were injured by causes beyond, and 1228 from causes under the control of the companies. - Mr. Neison said that it is an error to suppose that the third-class passengers suffer the most severely by accidents; he affirmed that the greatest portion of accidents fell upon first-class passengers. He showed that there is a diminution of deaths on railways. and a gradual improvement in the railway system. Deaths from causes beyond the control of the companies have long been the majority.-The tendency said Mr, Neison of accidents which may be considered to arise from details of management is to inflict bodily injury rather than occasion death; for out of every 100 injuries about 11 deaths happen, while among the accidents due to causes within the influence of the passengers themselves, for every 100 injuries 55 deaths take place. In the period 1840-3, the deaths from causes under the control of the companies was 62.50 per cent, of all the deaths; in 1844-47 they were 51:56 per cent.; and in 1848-51 only 43:16 per cent.; so that it was evident that the class of accidents under the control of the several companies was decreasing in relation to the total accidents in a most satisfactory and very rapid manner. Referring to the German railways, Mr. Neison gave the following results for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, -length of railways open, 8480 miles (English); number of passengers, 51,713,297; number of miles travelled, 1,155,436,890. During this period only one passenger was killed, and 14 injured; 53 railway employés were killed, and 88 injured .- Mr. Locke read an important paper on the Condition of Ireland, giving an agreeable view of the improving state of that country. He showed how the exodus rose gradually from 1840 to 1851; then attained its greatest number, 254,537; and had since steadily declined. This decrease of the number of emigrants he referred to three

reparative agencies, first, the decrease of pauperism concurrent with the general diffusion of employment; secondly, the establishment of civil and social order, evidenced by the decrease of crime; thirdly, the increasing solvency of the landed proprietary, concurrent with the improvement of agriculture. The number of paupers in the workhouses has decreased from 86,303 in 1851, to 50,938 in 1853; and the average rates are now estimated at no more than ls. 8d. in the pound. These effects are mainly referred to the excellent industrial system now adopted in the Irish workhouses, and to the increased demand for labour. Crime has also diminished in quantity and quality; as is shown by the lessened business of the assizes. The increased solvency of the landed proprietary has been caused by the Encumbered Estates Court. A return made last April showed the number of cases transferred from Chancery to the court to be no less than 974; of which number 19 have been more than forty years and 135 more than twenty years in Chancery, and, probably, would have remained there for a score of years longer but for this intervention. From the 31st of October 1849, to the end of July 1853, 2878 petitions have been presented, 654 being from the owners themselves. The Commissioners have sold 1,691,000 acres, or one-twelfth of the area of Ireland, estimated by the Ordnance survey at 20,316,979 acres exclusive of water. The total produce of the sales is 10,429,893l. 5s. 1d., within one million of the total annual valuation of the country. Deducting one-ninth, which is about the proportion allowed to encumbrancers who become purchasers, it would appear that nine millions and a quarter have been reproductively invested: 1081 encumbered owners have been replaced by 4213 solvent purchasers; thus quadrupling the number of proprietors in a country throughout a great part of which there have been no resident gentry. Up to the 31st July last year the proportion was only treble. Of these purchasers-2718, or two-thirds of the whole number, are small capitalists or farmers, none of whose purchases exceeded 20001., thus aiding in the formation of a middle class, so indispensable to civil security and social prosperity in Ireland. country, except the northern counties of Sligo, Armagh, and Londonderry. The number of English purchasers is 181, a twenty-third of the whole number. The amount of their investment, 1,779,608/. 12s. 6d., or one-sixth of the total produce of the sales; the quantity purchased, 496,936 acres, or upwards of two-sevenths of the total acreage sold. Up to the same date last year the comparative proportions were respectively, as to number, 1-25th; as to amount, 1-10th; and, as to quantity sold, somewhat under 2-7ths. Still, though British purchasers are steadily on the increase, the number is too small to awaken the jealousy of invidious objectors; while the very large amount invested justified the expectation of further accessions of capital to develop those ample resources now brought into the market. Making especial reference to Connaught, Mr. Locke expressly said that the improvement of the Western Highlands of Ireland will have been brought about by British capital and British enigration. Among other valuable papers was one by Mr. Calvert on the production of gold in the British Island, and one by Mr. Nicolay on the importance of certain places in the Pacific with reference to great circle routes across the ocean. It was resolved that the Association should meet at Liverpool in 1855. The Earl of Harrowby was elected President for that year; and Colonel Sabine was appointed to the office of General Secretary, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Royle.

The threatened visitation of cholcra is proving a stimulus to Sanidary Measures. The medical officer of the City Court of Sewers has reported to that body upon the state of nuisances connected with the altered system of slaughtering in Newgate Market. From this we learn, that the slaughterers who have been driven out of their cellar slaughterhouses in the City, have become sharers in the registered slaughterbonses in Newgate Market; so that these have assumed the character of public slaughter-houses. There are twenty such places, and no fewer than 141,800 animals are annually slaughtered there. This is a great nuisance

to the neighbourhood. The medical officer recommends new regulations with a view to prevent the use of slaughterhouses except by their owners, and to put an end to the removal of offal at any hour of the day. As a justification of such a step, the Court is referred to the fact that Asiatic cholera has broken out at Newcastle in an epidemic form. At a subsequent meeting of the Court, this report was referred to the Committee for General Purposes, with the view of carrying out its recommendations.—The Holborn Board of Guardians have found that the provisions of the Nuisances-Removal and Diseases-Prevention Act are inadequate to suppress all the nuisances brought under their notice. They have applied, therefore, to the Poor-law Board for direction : and have received the following reply from the Secretary.
"I am directed to state, that the Board have had the subject of the representations made to them under their consideration; and are of opinion that the Guardians have no power or authority which will enable them to remedy the evils referred to, except as arising under the statute 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, c. 71, s. 41, or the Nuisances-Removal Acts, 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 123, and 12th and 13th Victoria, c. 111. The first of these statutes gives a remedy against the occupiers of any house which is duly certified to be in such a filthy and unwholesome condition that the health of the immediate neighbourhood is thereby affected or endangered; but, in cases where the occupiers of the premises are very poor, the remedy would probably be of very little avail to the Guardians. If, however, complaints are made to the Guardians by two or more householders, or certificates laid before them by the medical or relieving-officers as to the filthy and unwholesome condition of the premises, in conformity with the provisions of the two latter statutes, which admit of proceedings being taken against the owners as well as the occupiers, the Board see no reason why a remedy may not be obtained, so far as to place the premises in a good state, by abating the nuisances referred to." The ratepayers of the parish of Lambeth, assembled in Vestry, have resolved to purchase thirty acres of land at Wandsworth to form a parochial cemetery; they are to pay 300L an acre for it. The Gazette of the 16th inst. contains an Order in Council, putting in force the Nuisances-Removal and Diseases-Prevention Act; giving as a reason, that "the United Kingdom appears to be threatened with a formidable epidemic disease."—The General Board of Health has issued special directions and regulations for the use of local bodies and the public in general. Their purport is briefly as follows:—Union and parish guardians are to make out, from medical and other information, lists of places where diseases lately prevailed, or at present prevail; and then to direct the medical officer to examine the health of the people in those places. The guardians are also to superintend the cleansing of public ways and places; to cleanse them themselves, if the proper authorities fail; to direct individuals to cleanse particular nuisances near their respective dwellings; to visit dwellings in parishes or unions, where there is no "governing body;" to remove nuisances themselves, where the owners are too poor to do it or to do it quickly; to provide medical visitation, from house to house, wherever an epidemic is present or imminent; to provide hospitals for poor sick people; to provide general medical superintendence for sanitary action; to print handbills publishing the official and other nseful instructions; and to supply the Board of Health with a daily list of persons attacked by any epidemic disease, with particulars of their cases and treatment. All local bodies having the care of public ways or places are to see to the "continued cleansing" of such ways and places as the medical officers report in a state dangerous to health. The medical officer of each district or union is instructed to visit the unhealthy places reported by the guardians, and examine the houses, with a sanitary view; to inquire into the health of people in workshops, common lodging-houses, and schools, and to treat, by himself or others, all cases of diarrhoea in those places; to report to the guardians all unisances; to report at once any unusual amount of diarrhoea, and any case of epidemic or contagious disease; to order the separation of the inmates or other necessary measure in schools, workhouses, or lodging-houses, where

any disease breaks out; to cause the removal of patients mony does not appear to have been shaken. On the from crowded rooms; and to speedily remove from the rooms of the living, corpses of persons who died from contagious or epidemic disease. All medical men are directed to report cases of death from epidemic or contagious disease to the medical officer of the district. The instructions for the general public are simple. Occupiers of houses shall, when directed by the guardians or medical officers, continuously cleanse the places adjoining their houses, and remove nuisances. Any person present at a death from epidemic disease, not attended by a medical man, is to notify the same to the medical officer of the district. The above directions relating to nuisances equally apply to "any matter injurious to the health of any person." In the washing injurious to the health of any person." In the washing of streets, persons are directed to use fluids or substances for preventing the escape of noxious effluvia during the operation. Newcastle is the place where the disease has assumed the most serious aspect. The deaths there for the six days preceding the 24th inst. have averaged 94 daily. The total number of deaths up to that time has been 995. The general state of Newcastle has been very dirty, but a place called Sandgate has been the worst in the town; the inhabitants being crowded together without regard either to decency or cleanliness. The London Board of Health peremptorily advised the immediate removal of the population—about 4000 in all. Some have been removed, and are now lodged healthily in tents, lent by the Board of Ordnance: some have dispersed themselves over the better part of the town; while the cholera has fiercely broken out among the people still living in the place. Two of the most over-crowded churchyards in the town were closed on Saturday, and three others are to be closed. The upper and middle classes seem to suffer from the disease as much as the lower classes.

The Queen and Prince Albert have offered to subscribe 3001. towards Improving the Lodging of Families in Dublin, on condition that a subscription, with fair promises of liberal support, be commenced. It is also intimated that her Majesty is of opinion that some attempt should be made to improve the feeling of the lower classes in Ireland with regard to their clothing, so that they may be induced to keep them in a decent

state of repair.

The School of Design, with all its apparatus, is now removed from Somerset House to Mariborough House, there to form part of the Central School of the Department of Science and Art. The elementary instruction formerly given at Somerset House will now be afforded

in the district schools.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged Mal-administration of the Birmingham Gaol, commenced their sittings on the 30th ult., and sat daily till the 13th inst., on which day the investigation terminated. In the course of the inquiry, Licutenant Austin, the present governor of the prison, Captain Maconochie, the late governor, Mr. Sherwin, the chaplain, Mr. Blount, the surgeon, the warders and other subordinates, and a number of the prisoners, were examined. A great many complaints were investigated. The charges applied to the governor, the surgeon, and he wardens; and they consisted of allegations of cruelty, neglect, and other misconduct, sustained by the evidence of persons con-nected with the gaol. The cases inquired into were very numerous, and the evidence voluminous. One of the complainants was an old man named Dodson, who had been imprisoned a month for the non-payment of his wife's maintenance. He stated, that when he was too ill to work, he was shut up in the erank cell; that when he was very ill, and rang for assistance, a warder threatened to chain him up, and took away some of his clothes; and that the Governor Lientenant Austin called him a blackguard, and threatened to horsewhip him. Finally, so badly was he used, that he tried to hang himself. From the surgeon's evidence it appeared that he had thought Dodson always fit to do his work at the erank; that he had made no entries in his journal as to what Dodson was suffering from,-thereby violating the regulations; and that he could not distinctly answer questions, because he did not anticipate this inquiry. The chaplain deposed that Dodson was always ill. Several warders were examined; but Dodson's testi-

contrary, it appeared that it had not been uncommon to keep prisoners, even boys, at work in the crank cell as late as ten and eleven o'clock at night, and to send them supperless to bed because they had not done their work. The warders pretended that they thought Dodson's attempt on his life was a sham; but, hard pressed, one admitted that he believed it was a real attempt; and the commissioners told them their conduct was disgraceful. Lieutenant Austin denied that he had called Dodson a blackguard, or had threatened to horsewhip him. He had not entered Dodson's "attempt" at snicide in his journal.-Captain Williams, one of the commissioners: Are the "attempts" never entered in the journal at all? -Witness: There are entries, but there is no register kept.-Chief Commissioner: What made you think this was a sham attempt?-Witness: From the state of the handkerchief .- Chief Commissioner: In this return of the magistrates, setting forth the attempts at suicide, here is one on the 6th December, 1851, which is called "attempt at imposition;" from what is this return made up?—Witness: I think the surgeon supplied those returns.—Chief Commissioner: I see nothing on the subject in the surgeon's journal. How, I say, was this rcturn made up?—Witness: Partly from memory, and partly from the surgeon's journal.—Lieutenant Austin further stated, that the practice of keeping prisoners in the crank cells after dark, and of inflicting corporal punishment, existed in Captain Maconochie's time. No entry of the former appeared on the books, hut there was one entry of the latter. In the course of the investigation of other cases, it appeared that more than one prisoner attempted suicide; that the surgeon did not properly attend to the sick prisoners; that in the cell of one man who died, several loaves were found untouched; that another was put into the strait jacket and deluged with water on a cold day in February, and left in his wet clothes for some hours; that a boy named Andrews committed suicide in consequence of the cruelties inflicted on him; that the jacket was put on another boy named Shaw, and while on the floor of his cell three buckets of water were thrown over him, and he was left lying in the wet extremely ill; and that the surgeon stuffed the mouth of a prisoner with salt to stop his cries while the jacket was put on. The last part of the investigation consisted of examinations of the Visiting Justices, Mr. W. Wills their chairman, and two of their number, Mr. Howard Luccock and Mr. H. Smith; and also of Mr. Perry the Government Inspector of Prisons. Of their evidence it may be said in general, that it did not tend to refute any of the charges, while it showed, on their part, inattention to and ignorance of the manner in which the gool had been managed. Towards the close, Mr. Lucy and Mr. James, both magistrates, brought a scrious charge against Captain Maconochie. They alleged that he had received 300L, in three sums, which he had never accounted for. The charge was only made public at this investigation, and had not been mentioned by the two magistrates to their colleagues. Captain Maconochie explained, that he had received the money from the treasurer of the Corporation as a loan, and down from London at great expense, and had to furnish a house—that was the reason why he wanted the money: when the treasurer died, he immediately communicated The Commissioners did not with the then mayor. The Commissioners did not consider that Captain Maconochie had intended to misappropriate the money, which it appeared, had been repaid. The report of the Commissioners has not yet repaid. appeared.

The Commissioners then proceeded to a similar inves-

The Commissioners time proceeded to a similar livestigation respecting Leicester Gaol. They examined the governor, Mr. William Musson, and the chaplain, surgeon, and other officers of the gaol. The evidence of these persons generally, shows that a system of extreme severity was rigidly but not partially carried out. The separate system and crank labour were first used in 1846. Prisoners above seventeen were required to perform 1800, and prisoners under seventeen 1500 revolutions per hour. Eight hours a day was the longest period of crank work; and the difficulty of the labour was proportioned to the strength and previous occupation of the prisoner. An hour's work including 1800 revolutions, was required each morning, and breakfast was not given until this task was accomplished. This was done expressly on the "Scriptural principle"—"if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." prisoners were frequently punished for talking to one another, and for turning round in chapel; the general punishments being, confinement in a dark cell, confinement upon bread and water, and whipping. Prisoners in some cases were strapped for an hour to the wall in the day-time, and at night were secured to their beds. The governor said, he did not recollect a single instance of a woman's being put in a strait waistcoat. He admitted that he had one day stopped the dinners of nine debtors in the county prison: one of them had laughed loudly, and not knowing which it was, he thus punished all. In chapel the prisoners were kept standing, each in a separate stall. The surgeon to the gaol stated that he had noticed debility, swelling of the legs, wasting of flesh, and paleness when at work, as the effects of crank labour. One man was kept without food for a whole day and until four o'clock of the second day. "Several cases" of mental depression occurred; in two cases the prisoners had been removed to the Lunatic Asylum. One prisoner, numbered "C. 3. II" was kept "strapped to the wall daily, by order of the surgeon," from the

13th of April to the 16th of May—thirty-three days.

Strikes for Advance of Wages still continue both in London and the provinces. In London, workpeople in several trades are making movements. The carpenters several trades are making movements. employed at the Reform Club have struck for 6d. a day increase. The bricklayers persist in partial strikes; the masters being deserted one by one. Several of the small masters have been compelled to yield. The bricklayers' has to the labourers have returned to work, failing to get a rise from 18s. to 21s. a week. The lamplighters and the bakers have also failed in their attempt to get higher The basket-makers, demanding 10 per cent, wages. have partially failed, but some shops have conceded the The brass and iron-founders are conspiring for a 10 per cent advance. Of the girls employed as seam-To per cent advance. Of the gins employed as scanistresses and slop-workers, many have suddenly left London and turned hop-pickers in Kent and Sussex; while the masters widely placard London with offers of "constant employment at good wages" to every description of needle-workers .- The Preston Strike continues, and is well supported by the operatives at work in the town and neighbourhood. The funds are distributed weekly among the men on strike; 6s. per head being given to the weavers, winders, and loomers; and 3s. per head to tenters. The operatives attempted an open-air meeting after sunset on the 19th, but were prevented by the magistrates, and had to meet in the Temperance Hall. The workmen's committee have earnestly advised the men to keep the peace; in future none of the common fund will be expended for the defence of operatives tried for illegal acts —The Mun-chester Weavers are still "out," but their funds are getting low. They can now afford but 10d. a week to each man out of work. The strike of the fustian-dyers seems equally unsuccessful: 1200 struck work, but the masters have hired 852 fresh hands, and the number is increasing every week. The strike has now lasted for eleven weeks. A great deal of bitterness has been aroused, and personal outrages have occurred: on the 19th a large paving-stone was flung at Mr. Crabtree, a master dyer; and the son of one of the dyers at work, was fiercely assaulted by a woman. The dyers say that their wages have not been increased for the last twenty The skein-dyers of the town have returned to years. The skein-dyers of the town have returned to work, having got an advance of 15 per cent.—The Bolton Cotton-Spinners ask a further advance of 5 per cent: some of the masters have consented. At Wigan the Card-Room Hands have given fourteen days' notice to the manufacturers, that unless some have an advance of 2s. a week, and others 1s., they will cease work. The throstle-room people have resolved to demand 10 per cent increase.—There is a great strike among the Col-liers at Wigan. All the collieries in the district are stopped; and it is calculated that 5000 men are out of work. The men lately got an advance, but they demand a further advance of 16½ per cent., or 1s. 2d. where they now receive Is. Birmingham district is

notable for the few strikes that have taken place there; and it is boasted that in no trade connected with the town of Birmingham has there been a cessation of work, reasonable concessions having been always readily made. The nailers of the town now ask an advance of 10 per cent., and the request is likely to be granted.

The opening of Mr. Salt's Alpaca Factory at Bradford, probably the largest manufactory in the world, was celebrated by a great banquet on the 20th inst. Mr. Salt himself was the host; and the guests numbered 3750, including Lord Harewood, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, the Mayors of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Wakefield, many other persons of West Riding notability, and 2500 of the operatives employed in the works. After the dinner, Mr. Salt ordered special trains and conveyed his guests to Bradford, where he treated them to a concert in St. George's Hall. The new buildings, covering six acres, will employ ±500 hands, and cause an increase of 9,000 or 10,000 to the population of Saltaire. To meet this increase, Mr. Salt is building 700 comfortable and airy dwellinghouses, in wide streets and spacious squares with gardens attached, grounds for recreation, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church.

Mr. William Brown, Member for South Lancashire, has offered a donation of 6000l. for the erection of a Town Library at Liverpool, open to all classes of the

community.

A Lodging-house for Unmarried Workmen has been opened at Windsor; it will accommodate fifty men, paying 2s, a week each. By its side is another lodging-house open for the reception of "tramps." Both buildings have heen erected by the Windsor Royal Society, of which Prince Albert is President.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, arrived at Dublin on the 25th ult. The people of Dublin had made great pre-parations to receive their sovereign; and she was welcomed on her arrival, and as she passed through the streets, by the acclamations of innumerable multitudes. The royal party took up their residence in the Viceregal Lodge. In the evening the public buildings were lighted up, and many citizens, unmindful of the official pro-clamation, had illuminated their dwellings in the old style. It was remarked that the people looked happy, well fed, and contented. The royal visit to the Exhibition was made on the following morning. The building was filled by the holders of season-tickets; the ladies occupying all the best seats, and forming a beautifully-coloured margin round the central compartment, where stood the dais erected for the Queen. It is remarked that, generally speaking, there was an absence of official costume; which was quite in character with the special view of the royal visit. As the Queen entered the central hall, a lond cheer burst from the assembly, hats and handkerchiefs waved, and the National Anthem pealed through the building. The Committee, headed by the chairman, Mr. George Roe, led the way to the throne; then came the Queen, Prince Albert, and the two Princes; next to them, the Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Wellington, and the Countess St. Germans and Earl Granville. The Queen sat with the Prince of Wales on her right hand, Prince Albert and Prince Arthur on her left. The spectacle which the hall now presented was singularly imposing; in front, the vast assemblage standing up and cheering loudly; behind, the Court in an attitude of respectful attendance; and beyond them, on the verge of the platform, a semi-circle of the Irish nobility. The Lord Chamberlain then made a sign to Mr. Roe, who read an address of welcome to the Queen, to which her Majesty replied with her usual grace. Then the Committee of the Exhibition presented a suitable address to Prince Albert, to which his royal highness replied. Mr. Dargan, who had taken up a position among his fellow committee-men, was now beckoned for by the Lord Chamberlain; and, kneeling down, he kissed the Queen's hand, amidst the cheers of the great assembly. After this presentation, a procession was formed, in which the committee and chief officials

of the Exhibition took the lead, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation followed; then came the Queen and Prince Albert, the two young Princes, the royal suite, the Lord Lieutenant, Lady St. Germans, and the principal members of the Viceregal household. The procession was not one of strict state and ceremony, for the Lords Chamberlain walked like ordinary human beings instead of backwards; and her Majesty, instead of a diadem, wore a very pretty pink bonnet. Prince Albert was rather more formally arrayed in a field marshal's uniform, but the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were simply and neatly dressed in white trousers and waistcoats, with emerald green jackets. In this manner the royal party went through the whole of the building, examining all the objects of interest; after which they resumed their former positions. Corporation of Dublin next presented an address, to which her Majesty made suitable reply, and Prince Albert went through the same ceremony. This concluded the visit, and, still attended by bursts of cheering, the royal party quitted the exhibition. In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert visited Mount Annville, the seat of Mr. Dargan, where her Majesty remained an hour, going over the mansion, which commands a fine view of the Wicklow Mountains and Dublin Bay, and holding long conversations with Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the boy Princes, were at the Exhibition as early as nine o'clock on the two following mornings. In the afternoon of the 31st, there was a grand review in Phonix Park, but heavy rain fell without ceasing. The Queen, however, did not abandon the field, and the troops, of course, went through their work in spite of the weather. Her Majesty left Dublin on the 3rd inst., and proceeded straight to her highland residence of Balmoral, where the royal party arrived on the 6th.

The Bishop of St. David's has announced his intention to devote 3000l. towards Building Parsonage Houses in Wales in the eases of livings under 1501, a year. The Bishop made this intimation at the ninth anniversary meeting of the Church Union Society held at the Episcopal Palace. This sum would be applied in the first instance to livings in the gift of the Bishop falling within the limits prescribed as to the amount of income; and, this class of livings failing to exhaust it, his Lordship reserved for himself the power of selection as to particular eases to which the grants would be made. The Bishop stated that he had intimated his intention in his last charge to devote any surplus he might have above the amount of income fixed for his successor in the see to the promotion of church objects, and it was in fulfilment of the promise he had then made that he now allocated this sum for the purpose he had stated. His Lordship did not feel himself to be under any obligation, legal or moral, to dedicate the sum he had mentioned to any other purpose than such as he might choose, for it formed part of his income as bishop without any limitation as to its use; but he did feel very great pleasure in being able to dedicate it to the purpose he had named, and he should be obliged to the rural deans if they would furnish him with suggestions as to the particular eases within their respective deaneries which they thought most in want of assistance to enable the incumbents to build houses of residence. The meeting expressed the gratification they felt at the Bishop's munificence and consideration for the wants of poor benefices, and their approbation of the mode in which his Lordship proposed to apply it. A vote of thanks was warmly and unanimously voted to him for his kindness and disinterestedness in dedicating so large a sum to the promotion of the interests of the church.

Viscount Strathallan has been elected one of the representative peers of Scotland, in the room of the late

Earl of Seafield.

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed Governor of Bombay; and Mr. Thomason, late Governor of the North-west Provinces, has been appointed to the Government of Madras.

Mr. Robert Stephenson who has been in Canada on railway business was lately entertained by several gentlemen of local distinction at a public dinner in Montreal. His presence there had reference to the building of a great bridge over the river.

The remains of Sir Charles Napier were buried on the 8th inst., in the garrison chapel at Portsmouth. A noble procession escorted the hero's body to the grave, through streets crowded with spectators. The pall-bearers were Admiral Byng, Major Travers, pall-bearers were Admiral Byng, Major Travers, General Hunter, Mr. W. Grant, Sir Colin Campbell, and Major General Simpson. Among the mourners were the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, Admiral Sir C. Napier, and Lieutenant General Sir W. Napier. The coffin was simple, and the inscription merely stated the name and the date of birth and death. On the lid were the hat and plume, and two swords-one the sabre used in the Indian campaign with the guard torn by a ball, the other the sword of honour presented by Lord Ellenborough to the conqueror of Scinde. As the coffin was lowered and the earth sprinkled upon it, some of the old soldiers could not control their tears. When all was over, Sir William Napier made an effort to address the soldiers, who formed three sides of a square to hear him. "Soldiers," said he, "there lies one of the best men-the best soldiers-the best Christians-that ever lived! He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just."-Overcome by his feelings he was unable to say more; and the soldiers slowly and sadly moved away from the grave.

away from the grave.

Sir Joseph 'Thackwell's return from India was celebrated on the 7th, by a grand banquet in the Shire Hall at Gloucester, of which city the gallant officer is a

native.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the County Courts are Sir John Romilly (Chairman), Sir William Erle, Sir Charles Crompton, Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. H. S. Keating, Mr. J. H. Roe, Mr. A. S. Dowling, Mr. J. P. Taylor, and Mr. J. R. Mullings.

Sir Henry Barkly has set out for Jamaica to assume

his duties as Governor of the Island.

The vacancies in the Order of the Thistle, occasioned by the deaths of the Earl of Warwick and Lord Saltoun, have been filled up with the names of the Duke of Athol and Lord Panmure.

The Duchess of Hamilton has become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. She attended the chapel at Hamilton on Sunday the 28th ult.; when the altar was decorated with many costly gifts from her Grace.

Lord Londesborough has completed the purchase of the Selby estate in Yorkshire, for 270,000L, from the Honourable Mrs. Petre, widow of the Honourable E. Petre, of Selby. Mrs. Petre, who was left sole executirs to her husband, with the whole property at her own disposal, has taken the veil in France; and the whole of her property will, of course, go to the funds of the nunnery which she has entered.

The Spanish ex-Queen Christina, her hushand the Duke of Rianzares, and their two daughters, have

arrived in London.

The Princess Eelgioso, who since the Milan revolution has lived in a village of Asia Minor, has been assassinated by an Italian. She received seven wounds, from the effects of which she eventually died. The assassin has been arrested and taken to Constantinople.

Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmid, has become a

mother, having recently given birth to a son.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has returned from the Continent much benefited in health by her quiet residence in Switzerland. She has taken her departure for the United States.

The Queen has granted a pension of 80l. to the Rev. William Hickey, a protestant clergyman, well known to the world as a writer on agriculture under the name

of "Martin Doyle."

Policeman Dwyer, who was so severely Injured by the Ruffan Cannon, the Sieeep, attended at the Lambeth Police-office on the 27th ult., to receive 10l. sent by two ladies, and other smaller contributions by benevolent persons. Mr. Norton inquired into his circumstances, as the ladies intended, if necessary, to assist him still farther. Dwyer—who seemed exceedingly ill, and complained of severe internal pain—said the commissioners had kindly continued him in the force, and allowed him his full pay: he still had a strong hope of recovering

sufficiently to be able to resume his duties, and therefore he had not resolved on any other mode of life. magistrate invited the poor man to let him know if any change occurred in his prospects.

Obituary of Cotable Bersons.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., whose services, spread over a period of half a century, have shed such lustre on the British army, died at his seat at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, on the 20th of August, in the 71st year of his age.

MR. LYALL, formerly M.P. for the City of London, and for

many years a director of the East India Company, died on the 3d inst. Mr. Lyall long occupied a distinguished position in the mercantile world, and was well known as a public man, Governor of the Bahamas, died at

John Gregory, Esq., G Nassau ou the 25th of July.

COLONEL JAMES NISBET COLQUHOUN, of the Royal Artillery. and inspector of the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal, died on the 17th iust., in Woolwich Barracks, of disease of the lungs.

SIR HENRY ONSLOW, BART, has died at Leanington, in the 70th year of his age

the 70th year of his age.

COLONEL VICTOR DE GIBELIN, the last survivor of the Swiss officers present at the Tuilcries on the fatal 10th of August, 1792, died at Soleure, on the 3d inst., at the age of 83.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The principal news from India is the announcement that peace had been proclaimed with Burmah. The King of Ava appears to have been starved into submission; famine prevailed at his capital, and was attributed to the continuance of our blockade of the river. which prevented the arrival of the usual supplies of rice from the lower provinces. He has accordingly expressed his desire for the cessation of hostilities, and requested that the blockade of the river may cease. He announces "that orders had been issued to the governors of districts not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories in which the British Government had placed its garrisons," and he has set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava. There is very little news from the Presidencies. Lord F. Fitzelarence was at Poonah, very busy in carrying out reforms and educational plans for the army he commands.

The West India mail brings dates to the 10th. inst. The chief news is from Tortola; where, it appears, an insurrection broke out on the 1st of August, the day fixed for the payment of the rural taxes of the island. The tax has been increased; the people resolved to resist it, and, marching in a body, tendered the original amount at the Treasury. It was refused. Thence disturbances arose, and some of the ringleaders were arrested. But the people rescued them, and broke out into open insurrection. In a few hours they had burnt down twentyfive houses, and destroyed and plundered seven in Roadtown. Colonel Chads, the president, sent to St. Thomas for assistance; and Lieutenant Tickell, the Admiralty Agent, headed a small body of armed men, and went to Tortola in a mail-boat hearing stores and water. Colonel Chads was found shut up in the Government House. A schooner carrying troops closely followed; and Lieute-nant Tickell, leaving the Governor well protected, returned to St. Thomas, bringing a letter to Mrs. Chads from her husband. The latest accounts state that the insurgents had retired to the interior; and that the troops, strengthened by additional reinforcements, remained in possession of the ruins of the town.

In Canada a Gold-digging Company has commenced operations on the Chaudiere River with promising The Quebec Chronicle of the 19th of August says: "It is as certain as that the sun rises in the morning and sets at night that gold in quantities as great as either California or Australia is obtainable for the digging, and had any more intelligent people been aware of the existance of gold to such an extent as it does exist, Canada, as far as the increase of population is concerned, would have been on a par with California or Australia. This may unhesitatingly be said, for in the very place where eight men are now employed by the Gold-digging Company, gold to the value of 45L currency has been paid over as having been taken in one day, and lumps of different sizes, and of considerable value-one ingot of the value of 501.-have repeatedly been obtained from the gold-bearing quartz at various times " After a number of details, the writer concludes : "It is these facts, together with the California and Australia-like appearance of Dorchester county, which lead us, as far as we are personally concerned, to the honest, and certainly most disinterested conclusion, that

Canada is as rich in gold as either of the two great Ophirs of these auriferous times.'

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

The number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, during the first half of the present year was 292,347. Of these 199,000 went to the United States of America, 52.000 to the Australian gold regions, and the remainder to Canada and other places.

The Exportation to the Australian colonies is daily growing to a vast amount. The Sovereign of the Seas, clipper-ship, which left the Mersey on the 7th inst., carries out the largest and most valuable eargo of merchandise ever shipped in one bottom from any port in the world. The measurement tonnage of her cargo is about 3000 tons, giving her a freight list of nearly 20,000L, while the estimated value of her cargo falls little short of 300,0001.

Several individuals of rank and distinction are at present visiting the Australian settlements. Among them are Lord Henry Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Schomberg Kerr, son of the Marquis of Lothian, with their chaplain, the Rev. Hugh Stobart, and travelling companion, the Rev. Hugh Stobart, and travelling companion, the Rev. Thomas Bowles. Among other places they have inspected the Summerhill Copper Mine, and then started for the Turon, whence they purpose proceeding to Newcastle, and afterwards to Morton Bay, with the intention of spending the winter at the latter place. A visit from gentlemen of their rank and station (says the Australian Gazette) is an improved sign of the times, and if undertaken with the practical purpose of making themselves acquainted with the wants, necessities, and natural advantages of the country, may ultimately be productive of good. A little more time devoted to travelling in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown by those who are one day to become legislators of the empire, would tend to mitigate the evils arising out of an ignorance of their actual position, and would often prevent the blunders in government which have first planted the seeds of disaffection, and afterwards ripened them into rebellion.

The intercourse between this country and Australia is rapidly increasing. In the week ending the 10th inst., the departures from the port of London amounted to fifteen vessels, 9930 tons burden. From Liverpool and other places many ships have sailed. Shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise have been very extensive, and the rate of freight is supported .- The Marco Polo, the famous clipper, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, from Melbourne. This ship has now made two voyages to Australia and back in ten days less than a twelvemonth. This is held to be "the most remarkable achievement ever recorded in the annals of navigation."-Among the models and patterns destroyed in the fire at Messrs. Russell and Co.'s, were those of the intended steam-ship for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. She is to be the largest ship ever heard of company. She is to be the largest ship ever heard of in the world; and is to carry sufficient fuel for the entire voyage to and from India or Australia. Her length is to be 680 feet; breadth, 83 feet; depth 58 feet; with screw and paddle engines of aggregate nominal horse-power of 2600. In addition to taking from 4000 to 6000 tons of coals, she will be able to carry 5000 tons measurement of merchandise, and will have 500 cabins for passengers of the highest class, with ample space for poops and lower-class passengers. It is computed that her structure will enable her to pass through the water at the velocity of fifteen knots an hour; and by the great speed, combined with the absence of stoppages for coaling, the voyage between England and India, via the Cape, may be accomplished in thirty or thirty-three days, and between England and Australia in thirty-three or thirty-six days. It is said that the ship will be of sufficient strength to meet any strain to which it can be subjected; and will consist of so many distinct compartments that no local injury,

however serious, will affect its buoyancy to any dangerous extent.

The Wyvern schooner yacht, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, which sailed from Portsmouth for Melbourne a few days ago, has taken out a general cargo, consisting of sheet lead, shot, nails, clothing, boots and shoes, brandy, wines, ale, cider, &c. The value of the whole is about 2000\(\textit{L}\). The duke's second son, Lord Alfred Churchill, goes out in her, acting as supercargo—an unusual office for the son of a duke to fill. It is understood to be his intention to sell the yacht on arrival at Australia, should a favourable opportunity offer.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

Considerable excitement has been caused in France by the apprehension of a dearth of corn. The government has abandoned the scheme, at first adopted, of undertaking to supply the country with corn instead of leaving that operation to the exertions of private enter-The Moniteur, in making this announcement, does not deny what the government has actually done, but declares that for the future "it is not preparing to make purchases of corn." It is stated that an understanding has been come to between the government and the trade, that the corn actually purchased by the government shall be employed as far as possible in providing for the army, and that the remainder shall be sent to market, and sold according to the prices of the day. The agitation in the provincial districts is very great. In one of the country towns in the department of the Ardennes a riot has taken place between the peasantry and the working people of the place, the latter having attempted to pillage a wagon loaded with corn which was entering the place. In a great number of towns the 2lb. loaf, which is fixed in Paris at 40c., has risen to 45e., 46c., and even 47e. At St. Pol, in the Pas de Calais, the bakers having declared that they could not sell their bread at the price fixed by the prefect, one-half of the bakers' shops in the place were closed by order of the police. At Montreuil, in the same department, several of the bakers have also refused to sell at

the prices fixed by the prefect.

There has been a great military camp on the plain of Satory, near Paris, similar to ours at Chobham. The Emperor went to the camp of Satory on the 20th, and put the troops through a variety of manœuvres. The Empress, attended by the ladies of the Court, was The Emperor delivered the following address present. to the troops :- "Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers !- At the moment when the camp of Satory is about to be raised, I desire to testify to you my entire satisfaction. The three divisions which have in succession occupied it have manifested that discipline and confraternity, and that love for the profession of arms which keep up the military spirit so necessary for a great nation. In fact, who is it that in difficult times has supported empires, if not these assemblages of armed men taken from the people, broken into discipline, animated with the sentiment of duty, and who preserve, in the midst of peace, when generally egotism and interest in the end enervate everything, that devotedness to the country founded on self-denil, and that love of glory which is founded on a contempt for riches? That it is which has always made armies the sanctuary of honour; and, consequently, as long as peace continues, there exists a community of sentiments, I may even say a sort of esprit de corps, between us and foreign armies. We love and esteem those persons who in their own country feel and act as we do, and as long as political events do not turn them into enomies we are happy to greet them as comrades and as brothers. Receive, my friends, with my encomiums for your good conduct, my thanks for the marks of attachment which you have given to me and to the Empress. Reckon on my affection, and be certain of this, that next to the honour of having been three times elected by a whole nation, nothing can afford me greater pride than to command such men as you.'

The Note containing the basis of a settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey, transmitted by the Congress of Vienna first to the Czar, by whom it was accepted, and afterwards to the Sultan, by whom it was accepted with modifications, is in the following terms. The passages marked in italic type are those to which the Turkish objections were made, and the figures point to the specific emendations.

"H. M. the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighbourship and perfect harmony (entente) which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to

efface the traces of those different points.

"A supreme irade, of date —, having made known to him the Imperial decision, the Sublime Porte, &c., congratulates itself at being able to communicate it to II. E. Count de Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have shown their active solicitude (1) for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman empire, the Sultans never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts, which attested their ancient and constant benevolence towards their Christian subjects.

"H. M. the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, animated by the same dispositions, and being desirous to give to H. M. the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his most sincere friendship, only listened to his unbounded confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, and has deigned to take into serious consideration the representations (2) of which H. E. Prince Menschikoff rendered himself the

interpreter to the Sublime Porte.

"The undersigned has consequently received the order to declare by the present that the Government of H. M. the Sultan will remain faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kuscwijki-Kainardji (3) and of Advianople, relative to the protection of the Christian worship (4); and that H. M. regards it as a point of honour with him to cause to be preserved for ever from all attacks, either at present or in future, the enjoyment of the spiritual privileges which have been accorded by the august ancestors of H. M. to the Orthodox Church in the East, and which are maintained and confirmed by him; and morcover, to allow the Greek worship to participate in a spirit of high justice in the advantages conceded (5) to other Christians by convention or special agreement.

"Moreover, as the Imperial firman which has recently been given to the Greek Patriarchate and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, must be regarded as a new proof of those noble sentiments; and as, moreover, the proclamation of that firman, which gives every security, must dispel for ever every anxiety as regards the worship which is the religion of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present notification. As regards the guarantee, that in future nothing shall be changed at the place of visitation at Jerusalem, it results from the firman provided with the Hatti Honmayon of the 15th of the Moon of Rebbi Ulakir, 1268 (February 1852), explained and corroborated by the firmans of —; and it is the formal

intention of his Majesty the Sultan to cause his sovereign decisions to be executed without any alteration.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, officially promises that no modification shall be made in the state of things which has just been regulated, without a previous agreement with the governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice whatever to the different Christian communities.

"In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a suitable locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in the vicinity, for the construction of a church consecrated for the performance of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for

indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

"The Sublime Porte engages itself even now to subscribe in this respect a solemn act, which would place those pious foundations under the special surveillance of the Consulate-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine."

The following are the proposed alterations.

"(1) For the worship of the Orthodox Greek Church, the Sultans have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of that worship and of that Church in the Ottoman empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attest, &c.

"(2) The communications.

"(3) Of Kouschonk-Kainarji, confirmed by that of Adrianople, relative to the protection by the Porte of the Christian worship.

"(4) And to make known that H. M. the Sultan, &c. "(5) The advantages accorded, and which may be accorded, to other Christian communities, Ottoman

subjects.

The Note, with these alterations, was sent back to Vienna, accompanied by an official note addressed by the Turkish minister, Reschid Pacha, to the representatives of the Four Powers, dated the 19th of August, and containing a full statement of the grounds on which the alterations are proposed.

The Russian government has refused to agree to the proposed alterations on the grounds contained in the following dispatch from Count Nesselrode to Baron

Mayendorff, dated the 18th instant :

"We have just received, together with your Excel-lency's reports of the 16th (28th) of August, the alterations which the Ottoman Porte has made in the draught of a note drawn up at Vienna.

"Count Buol will only require to recal to mind the expressions of our communication of the 25th of July, to form a clear idea of the impression these alterations have made on his Majesty the Emperor.

"When I, in his Majesty's name, accepted that draught of a note which Austria, after having previously procured it to be approved and accepted by the Courts of France and England, described to us as an ultimatum that she intended to lay before the Porte, and on the acceptance of which the continuance of her friendly offices was to depend, I added, in a despatch which you, Baron, were instructed to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet, the following remarks and reservations. 'I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your Excellency, that, whilst we, in a spirit of conciliation, accept the proposal of accommodation agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Turkish Ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further changes and fresh propositions to examine and to discuss, which may happen to be contrived at Constantinople under the warlike inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers; and that, should the Ottoman Government also reject this last arrangement, we should no longer hold ourselves by the consent which we now give to it.'

"Expressions so precise as these could leave the Austrian Government no doubt as to our present

decisions.

"I will not at the present moment enter into the alterations of the wording which have been made at Constantinople. I have made them the subject of special remark in another despatch. I will, for the moment, confine myself to asking whether the Emperor, after having for himself renounced the power to change even original text, have recognised it as such as the Porte a word in that draught of a note, which was drawn up could accept without its interests or its honour being

without his participation, can allow the Ottoman Porte alone to reserve to itself that power, and whether he can suffer Russia to be thus placed in an inferior position vis-à-vis Turkey. We hold this to be inconsistent with the dignity of the Emperor. Let us recal the whole series of events, as they took place. In the place of the Menschikoff note, the acceptance of which without alteration we had stipulated as the condition of our resuming our relations with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. On this ground alone we might have refused to take it into consideration. And even after entering upon it we might have found occasion to raise more than one objection, to propose more than one alteration in the expressions. You know, Baron, that from the moment we consented to give up our ultimatum, no note of any form whatever was what we desired—that we should have preferred another plan, another form of agreement. We did not insist on this plan; we have laid it entirely on one side. Why? Because, as soon as we should have made counterpropositions, we should have exposed ourselves to the reproach of protracting matters, of intentionally pro-longing the crisis which is disquieting Europe. Instead of this, as we wished to put an end to the crisis as soon as possible, we sacrificed our objections both as regards the contents and the form. On the receipt of the first draught of a note, without waiting to learn if it had been approved in London or in Paris, we notified our accession to it by telegraph. Subsequently the draught was forwarded to us in its final form; and although it had been altered in a direction which we could not misunderstand, we did not retract our consent, nor raise the smallest difficulty. Could greater readiness or a more conciliatory spirit be shown? When we thus acted, we did so, as a matter of course, on the condition that a draught which the Emperor accepted without discussion should be accepted by We did so the Porte in a similar manner. under the conviction that Austria looked on it as an ultimatum, in which nothing was to be changed-as the last effort of her friendly mediation, which, should it fail in consequence of the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of itself come to an end. We regret that it was not so. But the Vienna Cabinet will admit, that if we had not to do with an ultimatum, but with a new draught of a note, in which either of the parties concerned was at liberty to make changes, we should thereby recover the right, of which we had of our own accord deprived ourselves, of proposing variations on our part, of taking the proposal of arrangement into consideration, and not only changing the expressions but also the form.

"Could such a result be intended by Austria? Could it be agreeable to the Powers, who, by altering and accepting her draught, have made it their common work? It is their affair to consider the delays which will result from this, or to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to cut them short. We see only one single means of putting an end to them. It is for Austria and the Powers to declare to the Porte, frankly and firmly, that they, after having in vain opened up to it the only road that could lead to an immediate restoration of its relations with us, henceforth leave the task to itself alone. We believe, that as soon as the Powers unanimously hold this language to the Porte, the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe, and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in a struggle with Russia, will accept the note in its present form, and cease to compromise their position so seriously for the childish satisfaction of having altered a few expressions in a document which we had accepted without discussion. For of these two positions only one is possible,—either the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them; or they are unimportant, and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance

To sum up succinctly what we have said, the ultimatum drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It is the work of Austria and the Powers, who, after having first of all agreed to it, then discussed it, and altered its

dependent on them?

that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary delays, inasmuch as when the arrangement was laid before us we renounced all counter-propositions. No one will refuse to bear this testimony to the loyauté of the Emperor. After our having long exhausted the measure of concessions without the Porte's having as yet made a single one, his Majesty can go no further without compromising his own standing, and without exposing himself to a resumption of his relations with Turkey under unfavourable auspices, which would deprive them for the future of all stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh and signal breach. Even now, further concessions with regard to the expressions of the note would be of no use, for we see by your despatch that the Ottoman Government is only waiting for our consent to the alterations made in the Vienna note, to make its signature, as well as its sending off an Ambassador to convey the latter hither, dependent on fresh conditions, and that it has already made inadmissible proposals with respect to the evacuation of the Principalities. As regards the latter point, we can only refer to the assurances and declarations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August; and repeat, that the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador, bearing the Austrian note without alterations, will suffice at St. Petersburg for the orders to be issued to our troops to retire over the frontier.'

In another despatch, Count Nesselrode examines the modifications introduced by the Ottoman Porte. First, he observes, the Sultan alters the phrase "active solicitude for the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman empire," by leaving out the words "in the Ottoman empire;" words afterwards used in speaking of the Sultan's own part in maintaining the privileges of the Greek Church. But Russia wishes a recognition of her solicitude for her "co-religionists in Turkey;" nobody denies her solicitude for her own faith. Also, it is represented, the facts are diametrically contrary to what is affirmed of the Sultan's care over the privileges of the Greek Church: otherwise, what becomes of Russia's complaints against him? Secondly, the Sultan's modifications interpret the treaty of Kinardji relative to the protection of the Christian worship as simply binding him to maintain the immunities and privileges of the Greek Church: this reading, Russia, in the spirit of conciliation, allowed before; but these "motives of condegnation" are no lower applicable. are no longer applicable. Thirdly, the descension ' Porte, by its modifications, promises only to accord to the Greek Church the privileges given to other religious communities, "subjects of the Porte." But when, as in the case of the Latin religious communities, these "other communities" are not subjects of the Porte, Turkey could refuse to give to the Greek Church the privileges accorded, for instance, to the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem,-a probable case, showing the "ill-disposed intentions of the Ministers of the Porte." On the receipt of the Russian notes at Vienna, the Government withdrew from further joint action with the Western Powers, and despatched special instructions to Baron de Bruck to press on the Sultan the acceptance of the Vienua note without modifications. The other Powers, it was understood in Vienna, were to make separate representations, more or less to the same effect. The latest news from Vienna announces, that, "upon the demand of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, new conferences had taken place, at which it was decided that the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople should declare that the Vienna note does not contain the dangers which the Porte sees in it. No other collective step will be taken.'

The warlike preparations are continued. Troops are rapidly forwarded to Varna: and the enthusiasm of the soldiers—most of them savage levies from Asia—is fanatical in the extreme. The popular feeling at Constantinople is still for war. Inflammatory placards are posted through the city, denouncing the peace policy of the ministers, and urging the Sultan to a "holy war." A report prevailed that the Ulemas had called on the Sultan and offered him the alternative of "war" or "abdication:" giving him two days for his decision-namely, until the feast of Kurban-Bairam, on the 14th. The Russians continuously strengthen themselves in the

compromised. We, on our part, have done everything | Principalities. The news of the march upon Bucharest of the third corps of the Russian army under General Oslen-Sacken is confirmed. Some Boyards have been arrested for holding correspondence with Omer Pacha. According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, six ships, detached from the combined English and French fleets in Besika Bay, had passed the Darda-nelles and anchored in the sea of Marmora. The purpose of this movement does not yet appear.

> The Spanish government has granted permission to construct a Protestant burial-ground at Madrid. The correspondence respecting this concession has excited much attention. General Lersundi, in a letter dated the 24th May, 1853, signifies to Lord Howden, that the Queen of Spain has been pleased to grant permission for the construction of a burial-ground near Madrid, under these conditions; the same he states, as those communicated to the British Legation in July, 1851:—

> "1. The cemetery will be erected on the hill of San Damaso, outside the gate of Toledo; and it will be constructed with subjection to the hygienic or sanitary

rules required by establishments of this kind.

"2. No church, chapel, or any other sign of a temple, or of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid cemetery.

"3. All acts which can give any indication of the

performance of any divine service whatsoever are

prohibited.

"4. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial-ground, any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided."

To this Lord Howden, on the 30th May, returned a

spirited reply.

"With regard to the first three conditions specified in the document, I shall say nothing; having already said, uselessly, a great deal, and often, on the subject. My opinion on them is that of Europe, including the great Catholic nations of France, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, Sardinia, and Brazil; and if that opinion be indifferent to the nation of her Catholic Majesty, England will at least find herself in good company in the

appreciation of the above conditions."

But on the fourth condition he had something to sav. It is vague; what one nation calls pomp, another calls decency; neither is it possible to discover what is meant by "publicity." Does the Spanish Government mean that the body is to be smuggled from the gate of Atocha to the gate of Toledo? He continues—"I renounce all responsibility as to its being carried out according to the expressed wishes of the Spanish Government, or the appreciation of the word 'pomp' by some ignorant and fanatical mob. I do not know whether the state of Spain would permit such a homage to civil dignity, but in all other countries of the world it is precisely to the authorities themselves that the representative of a foreign country would apply for protection in conveying a human body to its last resting place. Perhaps I shall have occasion to try this question. I hasten to finish have occasion to try this question. I hasten to mish this communication, as it is impossible to make it without a feeling of irritation. If, in the streets of London, whither I am going, I have the misfortune to meet a Spaniard carried (with 'publicity') to the grave, while reverently uncovering myself as the corpse passes, my sorrow will be tempered by the feeling that he is buried like a Christian, and my pride will be gratified by thinking that this homage has been paid to one of God's creatures by Christians who are my countrymen.'

In his letter enclosing this correspondence to Lord Clarendon, Lord Howden states, that "although the permission appears the direct consequence of a right secured by treaty, it has for half a century been opposed, evaded, or delayed; and I have had the greatest diffi-culty in obtaining it."

The Times has been officially prohibited throughout the Spanish Dominions, for discussing "institutions" and other inconvenient subjects-among others, no doubt, questionable, but officially-patronised, and sharejobbing railway projects. The highest compliment that Spain could pay to an English journal.

The Austrian government continues to pursue rigorous

measures against political offenders. The Vienna Gazette intimates the condemnation of four men and one woman for participation in alleged Kossuth-Mazzini complots. Marcus Clerus Gasparich is sentenced to death (he was hanged at Presburg on the 2nd instant); Andreas Roth, to fifteen years' fortress labour in heavy irons; Michael Ajer, to twelve years' fortress labour in heavy irons; Alcis von Panher, to cight years' fortress imprisonment in irons. The woman, Rosalia Magocsley, is sister to Alcis von Panher. Her crime is that of being. or being called, a red republican, and of having neglected to tell the police of political movements that had come to her knowledge. Her sentence is eight years' imprisonment in a fortress, but "on account of her chronic sickness," this is graciously commuted to five years' imprisonment.

In the Roman States serious disturbances have arisen from the scarcity of crops and consequent high price of bread. At Tolentino, in La Marca, the Austrian commandant adopted a somewhat unusual mode of satisfying the hunger of the people, by giving them blows instead of bread. After a great deal of clamour in the market-place, the hungry crowds were delighted to behold the Austrians advance on the Piazza, escorting several carts, which they never doubted were full of loaves. To their dismay, however, they perceived that the vehicles were merely freighted with the benches and other apparatus generally used by the Austrians in their periodical administrations of the bastinado; and the nearest and noisiest of the multitude were seized by the imperial soldiers, and subjected to a few dozen blows, which had the instant effect of dissipating the demonstrations of discontent. In other districts public discontent has been more ferociously displayed. At Terni the gonfaloniere, or principal municipal dignitary has been stabbed to death. At Ravenna the delegate, Monsignor Rossi, has been threatened and fired at, and so much alarmed that he has written to the Cardinal Secretary of State, requesting immediate leave of absence. At Rome the inhabitants of the Trastevere quarter have been expressing their indignation in their usual manner; a retail breadseller having fallen victim to their knives in a dispute about the relative size and price of his loaves.

Numerous arrests have been made at Rome. Rumours were circulated that there would be a demonstration on the 15th August; and on the evening of that day the police made many visits in suspected dwellings. Some traitor had revealed the pass-word; and the officers arrested Petroni, an advocate, together with a mass of correspondence; many tradesmen, and one or two officers. In the Poli Palace, partly occupied by a Signor Lepri, the secret printing-press was seized. Lepri escaped. Many revelations are expected from this

The Protestants of Geneva, alarmed by the open hostilities and insidious advances of the Roman Catholic priesthood in this ancient citadel of the Reformation, have formed a society for the furtherance of the interests of the Protestant Church. In a long address, they point to the advances of Popery in England, Holland, and France, and the destruction of religious liberty in Tuscany, as evidences of the necessity of a counteracting movement.

series of arrests.

A Scotch lady, Miss Cunninghame, has been committed to prison in *Tuscany* for having distributed Protestant tracts. She first did so at Lugliano, a village near Lucca. The peasantry were offended, and pelted her with stones. Although thus warned, and more mildly by her friends, she repeated the distribution next day, at the village of Benabbio. She was arrested by the police, and is now in prison at Lucca, under a charge of endeavouring to seduce the people from their faith.
The punishment for such an offence is five or ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The Grand Duke has been petitioned in the case, but he declines to interfere.

Thebes, in Greece, has been almost destroyed by an

eighteen have been taken from the ruins badly wounded. The town was composed partly of new houses solidly built, and partly of old ones constructed of wood and bricks. The first have been entirely destroyed, and had not the inhabitants hurried away, they would have been buried in the ruins; and the second class of houses are so much injured as to be uninhabitable. The whole population are encamped in the open air. The King and Queen when informed of this sad event, sent 500 drachmas and a quantity of military tents to the inhabitants. Not only Thebes, but also the neighbouring villages as far as Platca, have so much suffered that there are seventeen of them which are quite uninhabitable. The town of Chalcis has also had some houses destroyed by this earthquake. For the last eighteen years shocks have been frequently felt at Thebes and Athens, and sometimes several shocks within the space of twenty-four hours.

Extensive gold-fields have been discovered in Siberia. In 1851, some rich spots were found near the mouth of the river Olkema, in a district where the foot of man had never trod. Gold-searchers then tried the river Lena, and not less than ten rich placers were discovered on the right bank of the river, between the spots where tits confluents, the Vitime and Olekma, fall into it. Thousands of workmen are there at present, and provisions for their support are brought from Irkutsk. These provisions are sold at exceedingly high prices, as we are told is the case at California and Australia. Rye flour is sold at present at the rate of a silver rouble (4f.) the poud (33lb).; wheat flour, 2 roubles the poud; and meat, $2\frac{1}{4}$ roubles the poud."

The accounts of the Rebellion in China continue to be important and interesting. After the capture of Amoy by the insurgents, serious dissentions arose among the chiefs as to the future government of the place, and exaggerated reports of these disagreements having reached the Imperialist Admiral, then off the coast, he was inspired with the hope of recovering possession of the place. Accordingly, on the 29th of May he appeared in the harbour with a fleet of from twenty to thirty junks. He landed 1000 men, who marched steadily towards the citadel for two miles, when the insurgents made a rush and drove them back to their boats, with the loss of about twenty or thirty killed, and from twenty-five to fifty prisoners. Next day the insurgents began trying the prisoners. Next day the insurgents began trying the prisoners with great formality. They were exceedingly civil to the Europeans, placing chairs for all who liked to attend. All the Tartars taken were immediately beheaded, the insurgents making no secret of their intention of utterly exterminating the whole race; but the Chinese soldiers, being generally pressed men, were usually acquitted. Chang-chow and Tangwang have both succumbed to the insurgents, though not without severe loss to the latter. At Tang-wa the inhabitants en masse, though sanctioning the ejectment of the mandarins, have refused to allow the insurgents to have anything to do with the government, and have proceeded to declare themselves free and independent burgesses, who could govern for themselves. By the last accounts we learn that the main body of the insurgents still remained at Nankin, Ching-kiang-foo, and on the northern banks of the Yang-tse-kiang. They had taken Tai ping-foo, a city of great strength to the west-ward of Nankin. No movement had been made northward, or in the direction of Soochow and Shanghai. The Imperial foreign fleet had returned to Woosung. Mr. Taylor, the American missionary, had returned to Shanghai from visiting the insurgent general Loo at Chin-kiang-foo, who forwarded him on to Nankin on his expressing a wish to go there. The tents of the Imperial troops were distinctly seen from the walls of that city. From all communications hitherto held with the insurgents they continue to be friendly to foreigners.

The intelligence from California describes a rapidly advancing state of prosperity. The mines are yielding as abundantly as ever, and business of all kinds is active. One lamentable drawback, however, is the disearthquake. Eleven persons have lost their lives, and organised state of society. The papers teem with murders,

sanguinary duels, and deeds of violence. The most prominent is the attempted assassination of deputy-sheriff Freaner, by a squatter named M Carthy. In the execu-tion of a writ of restitution of a lot in San Francisco, Mr. Freaner was, without provocation, shot through the hip, the ball almost touching the great artery. Mr. Freaner in return fired three or four shots, two of which penetrated the lungs of M'Carthy. Mr. Freaner's wound was not dangerous, and M'Carthy was slowly recovering. Squatting upon public or private property has been carried on in the city to an unparalleled extent.
Wherever a vacant lot could be found, it has been seized upon without regard to title, and in some cases fences have been pulled down, and others, together with houses erected, and lots within lots feneed off. The courts having jurisdiction are overrun with cases growing out of these difficulties, and several criminal convictions have been had. In some places owners of land have not only been despoiled of their property by squatters, but have been resisted in the attempt to drive off their own cattle.

Joaquin, the bandit, whose daring and romantic career has been the subject of numerous remarks, and who has for several months been the terror of the southern por-tion of our state, has been captured by a company of volunteers, and beheaded. Several of his hand were killed in the fight, and three escaped. Several unsuccessful attempts have recently been made to fire the city. The alarm of fire occurs almost daily. Accounts from Los Angeles state that robberies and murders had been committed in various parts of the county, and large sums of money had been taken from various persons, and in various manners. In one instance, two gamblers charged with robbing a store of 8000 dols, were tried, but sufficient evidence not being produced to warrant their conviction they were discharged. crowd then determined upon hanging the supposed culprits, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were dissuaded from doing so. Mr. David Porter, a lawyer from Virginia, was murdered near the town of Los Angeles. These offences have created a feeling of in-tense excitement. A man was hung near Jackson, in Calaveras county, by the people for horse-stealing, a short time since.

A relic of antiquity has been discovered in California which seems to rival the Pyramids of Egypt in age and magnitude. It is thus described in a Californian paper, the Placerville Herald:-A party of men, five in number, had ascended the Colorado for nearly 200 miles above the mouth of the Gila, their object being to discover, if possible, some large tributary from the west, by which they might make the passage of the desert, and enter California by a new, more direct, and easier route, inasmuch as there are known to exist numerous small streams upon the eastern slope of the mountains, that are either lost in the sands of the desert or unite with the Colorado, through tributaries heretofore unknown. They represent the country on either side of the Colorado as almost totally barren of every vegetable product, and so level and monotonous that any object sufficient to arrest the attention possesses more or less of curiosity and interest, and it was this that led to the discovery and examination of this hitherto unknown relic of a forgotten age. An object appeared upon the plain to the west, having so much the appearance of a work of art, from the regularity of its outline and its isolated position, that the party determined upon visiting it. Passing over an almost barren sand plain, a distance of nearly five miles, they reached the base of one of the most wonderful objects, considering its location, it being the very home of desolation, that the mind can possibly conceive of, nothing less than an immense stone pyramid, composed of layers or courses of from 18 inches to nearly 3 feet in thickness, and from 5 to 8 feet in length. It has a level top of more than 50 feet square, though it is evident that it was once completed, but that some great convulsion of nature has displaced its entire top, as it evidently now lies a huge and broken mass upon one of its sides, though nearly covered by the sands. This pyramid differs, in some respects, from the Egyptian pyramids. It is, or was, more slender or

pyramid was, undoubtedly, a more finished structure. The outer surface of the blocks was evidently cut to an angle, that gave the structure, when new and complete, a smooth or regular surface from top to bottom. From the present level of the sands that surround it, there are 52 distinct layers of stone, that will average at least two feet; this gives its present height 104 feet, so that before the top was displaced it must have been, judging from an angle of its sides, at least twenty feet higher than at present. How far it extends beneath the surface of the sands it is impossible to determine without great labour. Such is the age of this immense structure, that the perpendicular joints between the blocks are worn away to the width of from five to ten inches at the bottom of each joint, and the entire of the pyramid so much worn by the storms, the vicissitudes, and the corrodings of centuries, as to make it easy of ascent, particularly upon one of its sides. We say one of its sides, because a singular fact connected with this remarkable structure is, that it inclines ten degrees to one side of the vertical or perpendicular.

There are accounts from New York to the 14th inst. The yellow fever at New Orleans continued to abate in virulence, and the daily deaths from the pestilence had decreased to fifty. At Mobile, however, the disease was on the increase, the rate of mortality having

reached fifty per day.

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Law is creating great sensation throughout the United States. decision in the case of a fugitive slave at Cincinnati, by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in chambers, has attracted much attention. There was no dispute as to the facts. Washington M'Querry, a negro, who had escaped from Kentucky, had lived four years as a free man in Ohio. His former master, Henry Miller, came there and claimed him. But a writ of habeas corpus was granted, and Henry Miller had to show that M Querry was a fugitive from labour in Kentucky; and this he did so fully that there remained no doubt upon the subject. The judge decided that the slave should be remanded back to his master; because the Constitution provides for the master; because the Constitution provides for the rendition of persons who have escaped from one State into another, on the claim of the party to whom they owe "service or labour." He showed that Congress, not any separate State, has the power to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, and that all laws of the States opposed to the Constitution are null and void. "Nor can there be a doubt (he said) that the term 'persons held to service or labour,' applies principally to persons held as slaves. Madison, while assenting to the provision, objected to the use of the term 'slave,' because it expressed a thing repugnant to his senti-ments; he did not wish the idea that one man could hold property in another recognised in the organic law of his country." An appeal was sought from this noid property in another recognised in the organic law of his country." An appeal was sought from this decision to the full Court; but Judge M'Lean held that he could not grant it. He gave time, however, to investigate the question, Can there be an appeal from the decision of a judge of the Supreme Court sitting in chambers? Miller was bound to return M'Querry to Ohio should an appeal be found to lie. In the mean time, M'Querry was lodged in Covington gaol, on the slave bank of the Ohio river. This law is sometimes enforced with a degree of barbarity disgraceful to a civilised country. The following circumstance occurred in the beginning of the present month at Wilhesbarre, in Pennsylvania.
At one of the hotels in that place there lived as

waiter a mulatto, nearly white, who went by the name of Bill. There arrived in the town Deputy-Marshal Wynkoop, and several assistants from Virginia, to arrest poor Bill as a "fugitive from labour." These persons came behind him, and knocked him down with a mace; but Bill, who, as it appears, was a strong and active man, recovered his feet and threw his assailant off. Finally, he managed to break from the house, with the handcuffs fastened only on his right wrist, and made his way to the river. Into this he plunged, exclaiming "I will rather be drowned than taken alive." His pursuers fired at him before he reached pointed; and, while those of Egypt are composed of the water, and when he was swimming they deliberately steps or layers, receding as they rise, the American levelled their revolvers, and fired four or five shots. One

ball was supposed to have struck his head, as his face | became instantly covered with blood. He sprang up in the water, and shricked in his agony. The bystanders were becoming so excited at the horrible sight that the Southerners retreated from the bank, and took counsel together as to what was best to be done. Meanwhile the poor slave came to the shore, and was supposed to be dying, upon which his pursuers remarked, that "Dead niggers were not worth taking south," and were walking away, when the fugitive unexpectedly revived. As he in his turn was walking away, supported by another coloured man, the Virginia people, perceiving that he was alive, pursued him, called upon him to stop, and threatened to shoot anybody who should protect him. The threat took effect, for the crowd actually did retire, and there was nothing for it but for poor Bill to take to the water again, which he did. In the water he remained for upwards of an hour, and there his pursuers dared not follow him. At length they appear themselves to have been intimidated by the menacing attitude of the crowd, who were preparing to arrest them, for they retired of their own accord. Bill waded some distance up the river, and then got out. He was found by some coloured women lying senseless in a corn-field. What was his fate is not mentioned, but it seems probable that he died of his wounds. The public feeling is strongly excited in favour of these wretched fugitives. A letter from Columbus, in Ohio, published in the New York Times, gives some interesting particulars on this subject. white, always sympathise with the victim of oppression, and are generally ready to afford him a safe and free passage to Canada. If the fugitive arrive on the lake

shore in the season of the year when there is no navigation, he generally remains in some one of the Western Reserve counties, until the boat commences running in the spring. The anti-slavery sentiment has been such there for years that no fugitive has been taken thence back into slavery. Sometimes the number which collect in a winter is quite large. They generally arm themselves, and are sworn to die in defence of each other. Indeed, a large proportion of the fugitives who now escape carry a bowie-knife and revolver. I once knew thirty of these fugitives come forth from their hiding-places, armed with guns and rifles to protect a brother fugitive. The slave-hunter was glad to escape without his victim. This summer two fugitives, a man and his wife, passed through this State, both of them armed with a knife and revolver, travelling in the daytime, defying danger, refusing assistance only as they paid for it, as they would not involve any one in the penalties of the fugitive law, and declaring they would take the life of any one who should attempt to arrest them. In this way they went safely through the State. In the applause with which the representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin upon the stage in New York has been received, we have an illustration of the sympathies of the masses for the oppressed. This sympathy with them is almost universal. Our teamsters, engineers, conductors, and breakmen upon our railroads, captains and all hands on our lake steamboats, are all actuated by it. Many a fugitive passes through the State concealed in railroad cars, and with the connivance of those engaged in running the trains." From the present state of public feeling, we may expect that some alteration will be made in a law, the operation of which is attended with such revolting barbarities.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

SETTING aside the mere reprints and new editions, the publications of the past month are comprised in an unusually brief list. The new books have been too scanty even for the rough classification which is generally attempted in this place, and must be named simply in the order of their appearance. Lord De Grey has derived from the Wellington Dispatches and other similar authorities a volume of Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington, considered apart from his military talents. Mr. Bradshaw has published an Illustrated Handbook to Belgium and the Rhine. Mr. Oxenford has translated from the French of Messrs. Callery and Yvan, the former the interpreter and the latter the physician of the French embassy in China, their History of the Insurrection in China; not only a book of great by the Insurrection in Comma, into this a book of great liveliness and intelligence, but written in an uncommon spirit of friendliness to England; and, by the present translator, brought down to the latest dates of the remarkable event described in it. The author of "Mary Powell" has founded upon Mr. Morley's recent biography of the famous old potter of France, a story which is sufficiently explained by its title of The Proceedions of Madame Palissy. Mrs. Howitt has translated in three bulky volumes Fredrika Bremer's impressions and experiences of America under the title of the Homes of the New World. Miss Catherine Sinclair has devoted one small volume to considerations connected with a particular class of London Homes. Lord Grey has published a second edition of his Colonial Policy of Lord John Russell's Administration, which claims mention here for the "additions" it contains. M. Soyer has compiled, with the very classical title of the Pantropheon, a History of Food and its preparation from the earliest ages, which must be admitted to be a subject not likely to lose its interest or importance down to the very latest ages. The Rev. J. W. Taylor has celebrated the disinterested exertions and zealous benevolence of one of the leading supporters of the Free Church movement in Scotland, in a Memoir of the late David M. M. Crichton. Mr. John Wynne has published Three Original Plays, a five-act comedy, a two-act historical drama, and a four-act romantic Mexican drama, strongly inviting the attention of managers. Miss

Crawford has published a small volume on French Confectionary Adapted for English Families. Miss Strickland has completed the fourth volume of her Lives of the Queens of Scotland, but without yet completing the Life of Mary Stuart, which will extend into another volume. A Life of Edmund Burke, by Mr. Peter Burke, a history of the Three Presidencies of India, by Mr. John Capper, and a Handbook of Foliage and Foreground Drawing, by Mr. G. Barnard, the drawing-master of Rugby School, are the original contributions of the month to Messrs. Ingram and Cooke's popular libraries. The Archbishop of Dublin has collected into a volume his Cautions for the Times, a series of tracts of which the main design has been to counteract the insidious attempts of what is called Pusevism to retain its hold upon the Church of England. Sir George Stephen has explained in a course of lectures, which he has issued in a small volume, the Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law. Mr. Robson has translated Emile de Bonnechose's History of France, a compact and fair summary of the leading events of French history to the accession of Louis Philippe, well designed for ordinary school use. A very easy German Grammar, and an Advanced Latin Exercises, have been added to Messrs. Chambers's useful "educational course." Mr. Francis Newman has collected, condensed, and abridged, with the full sanction and assistance of the orator himself, the Select Speeches of Kossuth, delivered during his visit to America. From America itself we have Mr. Samuel Eliot's History of the Early Christians, and the opening number of an Illustrated Catalogue of the New York Great Exhibition. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley Jones has written his Adventures in Australia during the last and present year; and Mr. Macilwain has written Memoirs of John Abernethy, as a debt due from a pupil to his old master, whose lectures, writings, and character are presented in a very pleasing view. Four novels conclude our list-the Colonel, Raymond de Monthault, and Ailteford, each in three volumes, and the last by the author of "John Drayton;" and, in two volumes, an Indian story called Oukfield or Fellowship in the East.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 17th inst., £15,862,398.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, per oz. 5 1 Do., dust, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, , 5 $0\frac{1}{8}$

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	983	915	915-3
Three per Cent. Reduced	993	92	921
Three and a Quarter per Cents	1015	923	
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	6	515	224-5
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	220	221	.,
Exchequer Bills, June	3s. pm.	15s. dis.	15-10 dis.
India Bonds		5s. dis.	

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. I.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1025	92	93-5	430,193
all	Blackwall	8§	7분	74-3	47,847
100	Caledonian	673	47	474)	502,588
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	731	59	61	502,588
all	Eastern Counties	13₺	11	113	596,813
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	114	98	99-100	192,839
	Great Northern	843	69	69-70	556,889
100	Great Western	89½	78	78-9	749,399
100	Lancash. & Yorksh.	775	61	62-3	682,144
100	London & N. Westn.	1125	99	100-1	1,719,789
100	London & S. Westn.	87	72	72-4	458,109
100	Midland	721	55	56	876,753
100	South-East. & Dover	711	57	58	589,390
.00	York, Newc., & Ber.	70	56	58)	910,971
.00	York & N. Midland	594	42	42-4 5	510,571

FOREIGN LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS

Brazilian 5 per cent., 95-1 Chilian 6 per cent., $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ Danish 5 per cent., 102Dutch 4 p. cent. certifie., 953-6 French 3 per cent., French 4 per cent., French 4½ per cent., 101f. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 23½.4 Peruvian 3 p.c. defil., 70-1 Portuguese 4 per cent., 42-½ Russian 4½ per cent., 96½ Spanish 3 per cent., 44¾ Sardinian 5 per cent., 90-1

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junet. of France, 21 to 3 East Belgian Junet. 1 to 1½ Luxembourg, 7½ to 3 Northern of France, 36-½ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½ to 9 Paris and Orleans, 51 to 53 Paris and Lyons, 194 pm. Paris and Rouen, 442 Paris and Rouen, 442 Paris and Strasbourg, 391 South of France, 5 to 6 pm. West Flanders, 4 to 4½ West of France, 10 to 10± Rouen and Havre, 20 to 21

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

MINES

Australasian 3 dis	
Australian 2½ prem	ı.
Do. Cordillera , ± dis	ŝ.
Do. Freehold ½ die	s.
Brit. Australian 2 di	s.
Colonial Gold & to & p u	١.
Lake Bathurst dis	s.
Port Philip å dis	
South Australian di	

Australasian 70 to 72 Eng. Scott, and Aust. 1½ dis. Ind. Aust. and China ½ dis-par. London Aust, and India Lond. Chart. of Aus. par-2pm. South Australian 37-9 Union of Australia 60 to 62

RAILWAYS.

Upper India ... $\frac{1}{8}$,, Ind. Peninsula. $\frac{1}{1}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$,, Madras......½ to ", Queb. and Richa mond par.

STEAM COMPANIES.

East Indian . . 3½ to 4 prem. Australasian Pacific . . . 7½ Australian Royal Mail. 32 Eastern Steam Navig 11 General Screw St. Ship . . 12 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 75

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE,

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	0	ıts.	R	ye.	Bea	ans.	Pe	as.
Aug. 27 Sept. 3 — 10 — 17	8. 48 50 54 56	d. 6 4 9 7	8. 29 30 31 34	d. 6 4 3 9	21 21 21 21 20	d. 6 10 11 6	8. 33 32 33 35	d. 8 3 6 7	8. 41 41 41 41	d. 1 1 3 9	8. 36 37 37 39	d. 6 2 8 8

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. 60 to 68 Malting Barley 34-36 23-25 Oats, best, Wheat, English, ,, 58 - 72Flour-Town made, persk. 60-65

Country household 45-50 American, per barl, 29-24 Indian Corn, per qr. 32-36 Cattle-

Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 4 6 Calves . . , 3 8 - 4 8
Sheep . . . , 4 6 - 5 4
Pigs . . . , 3 4 - 4 0
Woot, per lb. -South Downs 1 2-1 5

Kentish fleeces 1 4-1 6 German Elect. 3 5-5 6

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 1071, 10s. Iron, Pigs, 3l. 4s. to 4l. 10s.; Ruils, 8l. 15s. Lead, English Pig, 22l. 10s. Stel, Swedish Keg, 17l. to l. Tir., English block, 122l.; Banca, 122l.; Spelter, 30l.; Zinc,

Provisions.

per tr., 135s.; Hambro', 133s. American, 130s. to 145s.

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Dorset, per cwt., 94s. to 106s.; Irish, 88s. to 98s.; Dutch, 80s. to 100s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 56s. to 75s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 54s. to 70s.

HAMS - York, 74s. to 83s.; Irish, 66s. to 74s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 70s. MUTTON-Mid, to prime, per

8 lb., 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s.

VEAL 3s. Sd. to 4s.Sd.

Hay... per load 4 0 to 5 5 Clover. , 4 15-5 15 Straw. , 1 8-1 16 Clover. , 4 15—5 15
Straw. , 1 8—1 16
Guano Peruv. p. ton, 9l. to 12l.
Linseed eake, pr. tm., 10l. to
10l. 10s.; Rape cake, ditto, 5l.
to 5l. 10s.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s.
10rs.—Kents, 115 to 130s.
POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.;
Powls, 3s.—5s.; Chieks,
2s.6l.—5s.0l.; Ducks, 2s.6l.;
Geese. 3s. 6l.—5s.; Turkevs.

2s. 6d.—5s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. 6d.; Geese, 3s. 6d.—5s.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d.—5s.; Pigeons, 8d. HDES, &c.—Market, 96 lb., 4d.—4d.d.; do., do., 50 lb., 22d.; do., Call-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 21s.—63s. Rough Tallow, 98s. 6d. 28s.6d.

Gallipoli per ton, 68l.; Sperm, 91l.; Pale Seal, 34l. 10s.; Rape, 4ll. to42l.; Cocoa-nut, 42l. to 44l. 10s.; Palm, 39l. 6s.; Linsced, 29l. 6s.

Tallow — Australian, Beef, 54l. to 55l.; Sheep, 57l. to 58l.; Y. C., 57l. to 58l.

GROCERY.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 40s, to 67s.; American, 64s.
BEFF—Mid to prime, p. 81b., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Irish India, per tr. 135s. Haubrer, 125s. cha, 72s. to 82s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 90s.; Java, 50s. to 54s. Costa Rica, 54s. to 85s. RICE, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s. to 26s. 6d.; Bengal, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Patna.14s. to 18s.6d

Sugak—Barbadoes, per ewt., 33s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 33s. to 38s. 6d.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 31s. to 34s.; Havannah, 35s. to 41s. Refined - Standard

Do., * Refined — Standards, lumps, 45s. to 58s.; Bustards, 31s. to 32s.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)— Congou, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; Sou-chong, 1s.2d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s.4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s to 1s 4d

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEFARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To July 31 Aug	39,480 5,007	24,094 3,356	120,785 20,799	1,212 359	203,707 29,521
То	44,487	27,450	141,584	1,571	233, 228

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE Australian Ports per Sailing Vessel.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.		
London	£45 to 65 45 50	£30 to 36	£20 to 25	£4 10 to £7		
The Clyde	35 - 45	20 — 30 20 — 25	10 — 15 12 — 15	4 10 — 6 4 0 — 5		
Belfast	45 — 50	20 - 20	14 — 10	4 10 5		

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.]

From the 27th SEPTEMBER to the 27th OCTOBER.

[Price 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

THE Tenant Right Agitation continues in Ireland. Blackett, M.P., Sir Charles Napier, Mr. David Urquhart, There was a "Conference" of the new tenant Right Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Trelawney, and Mr. William Newton. There was a "Conference" of the new tenant-Right League in Dublin on the 4th instant. Thirteen Members of parliament were present; among whom were Mr. Lucas, Mr. Duffy, Mr. G. H. Moore, and Mr. Serjeant Shee. The Presbyterian contingent from Ulster, represented by Dr. M'Knight and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, were not very cordially welcomed. Mr. Sharman Crawford was also there, but he had not been invited, and in making a speech he apologised for the "intrusion." The conference ended in a violent dispute between Mr. Lucas, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. G. H. Moore, on the one part, and Dr. M'Knight on the other. Charges of treachery were reciprocated, and the "lie" freely given. The resolutions agreed to were the same as those adopted in 1852,
—that no Tenant Right Bill not embodying the principles of Mr. Sharman Crawford's measure would be satisfactory; and that members of parliament should "hold themselves aloof from and independent of every government that would not make Sharman Crawford's bill a cabinet measure." The second meeting of the conference took place on the 5th. Dr. M'Knight and Mr. Rogers entered their protest against the policy voted on the previous day, because they deem it prejudicial to the cause, calculated to delay a valuable "instalment" of industrial justice, and unreasonable in itself. They desired to meet the present liberal administration in a spirit of justice. An attempt was made by a priest to vote the expulsion of Dr. M. Knight and Mr. Rogers; but it was unsuccessful.

Several public meetings have been held on the subject of the Eastern Question. There was one at Leicestor on the 4th instant, convened on requisition by the Mayor, to convey to the Government their sentiments "on the necessity of prompt, energetic, and decisive action, at the present important crisis of the Eastern Question." The assembly was very unanimous in its sentiments. The resolution set forth, that the unprincipled aggression of the Emperor of Russia calls for "the most decisive interference on the part of the English people;' that it is the plain duty of England to fulfil her treaty engagements and maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire. Upon these resolutions a memorial to Lord Clarendon was founded; praying that he will "take such decisive and immediate measures as shall lead to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, to the full indemnification of the Sultan for the injuries sustained by the late invasion of his territories, and his future security against such an act of aggression. At the end of the meeting, some one read from an evening paper the current announcement that the Sultan had declared war; a statement which was much cheered.—The people of Hanley, summoned by their Chief Bailiff, met in the Town-hall on the 3rd, to consider the conduct of the English government in reference to Turkey. Mr. David Urquhart was the prominent Turkey. Mr. David Urquhart was the prominent speaker. The resolutions were similar to those adopted last week at Stafford. They condemn the present ministry, as incompetent to manage the intercourse of nations with a due regard to the interests and honour of England; and they condemn secret diplomacy.—
A great meeting on the same subject was held on the 7th, at the London Tavern, Lord Dudley Stuart in the state. chair. The room was crowded to overflow. The chief

Several resolutions were voted; the first worded as follows-" That the series of Russian aggressions convinces this meeting that there is in the Russian cabinets a fixed purpose not only to subdue Turkey, but to domineer over all Europe, and extirpate all freedom. We look upon this as the true reason why no diplomatic settlement of the Turco-Russian quarrel was or is possible; and we lament that the British Government has wasted much valuable time, damaged the just cause of the Turks, inflicted upon commerce months of needless depression, and (worst of all) has inspired universal suspicion of the good faith of England, in a vain effort to negociate with an unscrupulous and violent power, which acted while we talked, and which, if now momentarily appeased, would only have become more dangerous on some early occasion." The other resolutions praised the spirit of the Turks, any attempt to suppress which, by the British Government, would be "an act of unparalleled infamy;" declared that secret diplomacy ought to be discarded; and that Austria ought to be accounted the enemy rather than the ally of England. These resolutions to be embodied in an address for presentation to the Queen.

The inauguration of the Statue of Sir Robert Peel Erected at Manchester, was celebrated on the 12th inst. The statue stands in front of the Infirmary, and near the site a platform had been erected. At twelve o'clock, the Mayor, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. William Brown, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and other gentlemen, started from the Town-hall in procession, and walked to the platform, where they took their places round the chair, occupied by Sir John Potter, the Chairman of the Peel Monument Committee. Soon afterwards, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by the Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. J. C. Harter, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Heathcote, and other ladies also arrived, and the proceedings commenced. Sir John Potter stated the object of their assembling—"to inaugurate the first public statue erected in Manchester,' dedicated to the "memory of one of England's greatest statesmen," and "one of themselves," Sir Robert Peel. He mentioned that the contributions had been limited to 20 guineas; yet in four days 30821. had been subscribed, and that sum had since been increased to 51001. Mr. Marshall, the sculptor, having received due compliments, the statue was uncovered. Then the Mayor introduced Mr. Gladstone, "the most able and consistent supporter of Sir Robert Peel in his ardnous struggle for commercial freedom." Mr. Gladstone made a brief speech, characterising the occasion, and comparing the unfortunate state of some countries in Europe, where kings and governments are adverse and alien to the people, with that of England, where the statue before them was erected to the memory of a man who was at once the chosen Minister of his Sovereign-" who had a place not only in her councils but in her heart"—the defender of the laws and institutions of the country, and the favourite of the people. Enumerating the distinctive features of that great statesman's character, Mr. Gladstone expressed a fervent wish that all who pass by the statue may have awakened in their breasts the desire to tread chair. The room was crowded to overflow. The chief in the path of duty, discharging the functions of citizen-speakers were the chairman, Professor Newman, Mr. ship in the spirit of Sir Robert Peel, and allowing no

difficulty, no obstacle, to daunt them. Three cheers for the Queen, for the sculptor, the Mayor, and the chairman of the committee, closed the ceremony .- The procession returned from the statue to the Town-hall, there to present three addresses to Mr. Gladstone; one from the Corporation, one from the Chamber of Commerce, and one from the Commercial Association. The Corporation particularly stated that they were gratified to see among them so distinguished a member of a cabinet "happily formed of the most able and experienced statesmen of the age, who, with a patriotic disregard of party considerations, are, as we believe, united together for the purpose of carrying out such measures as shall conduce to the honour of the crown and the benefit of the whole community." Having heard the addresses, Mr. Gladstone made one reply to all. In his speech, which was of great length, Mr. Gladstone took a ministerial view of the leading topics of the day. On the most interesting of these topics at the present time, he spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, you have been pleased—I speak now of the address of the corporation, which I know well represents the sentiments of the inhabitants of Manchester-you have been pleased to express your confidence that the government now in charge of public affairs will endeavour to give effect to such measures as shall most conduce to the honour of the crown and the benefit of the whole community. value peculiarly, and I am quite sure that every other member of the cabinet would value as I do, this expression of your feelings. I am sure that I do not altogether misconstrue this reference to the honour of the crown when I interpret it with reference to that question in which at the present moment the honour of the crown, as well as other great interests, are deeply involved-to that question of peace and war which holds the mind of Europe in agitation and suspense, from one extremity to the other. If, gentlemen, it is your persuasion that the honour of the crown is safe in the hands of her Majesty's advisers, I am quite sure no testimony can he conveyed to them more gratifying to their feelings; and I am quite sure no testimony can reach them which would more contribute to strengthen their hands in the discharge of public duty, and in bearing that conspicuous part which must belong to England in the consideration of every great European question. It was, perhaps, to be expected that the delays and vexations incident to protracted negociation should lead to some sentiments and emotions in some portions of the community; it was undoubtedly to be expected, in this free country, that the measures and motives of government, especially while they are covered in some degree by the necessary reserve, should not from every man receive a like favourable construction. It was to be expected that the general sentiment. that in the present relation between Russia and Turkey there had been overbearing aggression on the part of the former power, should lead to some anxiety-with eager minds especially-for marked and positive demonstrations on the part of England against that aggression: but I will venture to say that her Majesty's government don't feel in the least disposed to shrink from any portion of the responsibility which they have assumed in making every effort,—or hoping, I would say, if it were necessary, against hope and beyond hope, but happily it is not necessary, -in hoping to the utmost that they might be enabled to achieve the avoidance of that frightful calamity a general war. No doubt, the blood of Englishmen is up when they see oppression or aggression going on; no doubt, the contest of stronger with weaker appeals to those feelings which we feel to be eminently national; no doubt, the lapse and consumption of time without apparent result is trying to the patience of the community: but let me venture to say this-that the true, the truest measure of the real greatness of a people lies in its power of self-command and self-restraint. self-command and self-restraint, whether in nations or individuals, are always liable to be mistaken for, and are also certain to be charged as indifference, as feebleness, or as cowardice. We know, I trust, the difference-we know that that dignified patience, and that sense of duty as men and as Christians which makes us value peace, does not mean a want of readiness to vindicate, when

a certain glare of glory about the operations of war which appeals to some of the elements of human nature, and makes us too little mindful of the fearful accompaniments which it entails. When we speak of general war, we don't mean real progress in the road of freedom, the real, moral and social advancement of man, achieved by force. This may be the intention, but how rarely is it the result of general war! We mean this-that the face of nature is stained with human gore; we mean that bread is taken out of the mouth of the people; we mean that taxation is increased and industry diminished; we know that it means that burdens unreasonable and untold are entailed on late posterity; we know that it means that demoralisation is let loose, that families are broken up, that lusts become unbridled in every country to which the war is extended. If that be a true description, then it is also true that it is the absolute duty of a government to exercise for themselves that self-command which they recommend to others, and to labour to the very utmost for the adoption of any and every available expedient for averting such a frightful scourge. I am certain-I could have anticipated it before, but at this moment I have no doubt, after the manifestation you have given, that these are the sentiments which animate the peaceful community of Great Britain. Those who are associated together in the works of industry and enterprise-those who, as practical men, come into close relation and close observation with the working of a public policy-those who know the dangers we are encountering know the difficulties we have to meet, and by their confidence we shall be supported. It has been announced in Parliament more than once, by different members of Government, that her Majesty's advisers are well aware of their duty to maintain that which is called, and which may truly be called, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. But in speaking of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, we do not use those terms in the same sense as we should speak of the integrity and independence of England and France; because we know that the independence of the Ottoman Empire describes a sovereignty full of anomaly, full of misery, and full of difficulty—a sovereignty whose affairs for five years to five years, and over since we were born, has commonly been subject to European discussion and interference. What I mean is, that we do not intend to settle this important matter upon the deep questions which may develop themselves out of the peculiar internal organisation of the Ottoman Empire; for, so far as regards the domination of the Sultan, we are presented with the political solecism of the Mahometan faith exercising what may be called a despotism, but which I will only call a domination—a sovereignty—over twelve millions of our fellow Christians. We don't mean to enter into that question, growing out of the state of things; but that there is a necessity for regulating the distribution of power in Europe. Where there is a certain absorption of power by one of the great potentates, which would follow the fall of the Ottoman Empire, and which would be dangerous to the peace of the world, it is the duty of England, at whatever cost, to set itself against such a result. Now that principle has been recognised in all the discussions on which all the measures that connect themselves with this great Eastern question now depend. Having made that recognition, and having laid down the principle that it is not right that there should be an absorption of power, and that, in the event of that taking place, it is the duty of the Government to set themselves against it, I may express a trust, that so long as a rational hope can be maintained, we shall have a maintenance of peace. Now that is what There has grown the Government have really done. up in Europe of late years a principle to combine the great Powers for the settlement of differences arising in particular parts. Many benevolent persons have been desirous of bringing about a system of international negociation in the event of war. But it is an opportunity on which I think we may observe, not without satisfaction, that some degree of real progress has actually been made and exemplified within the last twenty years in the history of Europe towards the substitution of arbitrathe time comes, the honour of this country. What do tion for war. The miseries of war between Belgium we mean when we speak of a general war? There is and Holland were saved by the intervention of

certain of the great Powers of Europe. perfect machinery, but yet by a machinery better than no machinery at all, the same influence of the great Powers was used for the purpose of bringing to a termination the divisions and civil war which afflicted Spain. In other European questions a similar influence has been exercised with similar effect. In the case of the Ottoman dominions themselves, in the year 1840, a war between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan was brought to a termination by the influence and agency of the great European Powers. The kingdom of Greece was relieved from the desolating scourges of war by a similar action on the part of the great Powers of Europe. It is a great blessing, that so much at any rate should be achieved. It is quite clear that these are cases in which the effusion of human blood has either been prevented, or at all events its continuance has been shortened, by positive intervention, and by intervention altogether to be distinguished from that principle of meddlesome intervention which would involve us in particular quarrels, because it is not the intervention of one officious state undertaking to settle all the affairs of its neighbours,-it is, in the main, the intervention or agency of states who, in the combined affairs of Europe, have a right to say to Europe, with something, at any rate, like authority-to say to particular corners and portions of Europe, 'You shall not prejudice the general peace, and you shall not set us all by the ears on account of your little petty local interests; and to recommend to them arrangements which upon the whole it has been found for the interest and compatible with the satisfaction of parties to embrace. The way of peace and negociation is undoubtedly devoid of that romantic interest which attaches to heroic achievements in war. I fully admit it is liable to be beset and clogged That is quite with delays, and intrigue, and chicane. true; but if the result is the saving of the effusion of human blood, and the averting the calamity which would disturb the operations of industry and deprive nations of their subsistence, surely the sacrifice is small, and surely the reward is adequate. Now, Mr. Mayor, I have detained you much longer—led onwards, I must say, by your kindness and indulgence-much longer in regard to a matter of foreign policy, than I had intended. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, you must know, in his official capacity, is opposed pretty nearly to all wars; at the same time, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his official capacity, is really of opinion that financial arrangements, good financial arrangements, are among the most important preparations for war, when war is necessary; and I frankly own that, as far as finance is concerned, I really don't think that England has often been better prepared than she is at this moment. Matters have been reduced to a state of simplicity; and, as I adverted to certain persons who were more anxious for resort to arms than I could wish, I really suppose that those gentlemen are satisfied with the present legislative acceptance of the income-tax by the mass of the people, and its being embodied in an act of Parliament for the term of seven years. They think it might be very convenient to introduce a bill that may double, perhaps triple, that incometax; a very simple operation, I assure you, as far as the House of Commons is concerned. About twelve months since we had another measure that promised a good deal of money—namely, doubling the house-tax; perhaps, possibly, there might be a portion of the community with whom that measure would become very popular. At any rate, I assure you that it is not in my separate capacity, as having the peculiar charge of the public finances, that I deprecate war; it is because we are all of us advisers of the crown, necessarily dependent one and all in this great and vital subject of European policy; and because, whether as a minister, a Christian, or a man, I cannot but feel that those are the principles by which the government will endeavour to secure, as you have stated, 'the honour of the crown and the best interests of the country.'" The remainder of Mr. Gladstone's speech was upon commercial and financial topics. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowded assembly.

From the usual Abstract of the Revenue for the years and quarters ended 10th October 1852 and 1853, it

Not by a appears that the increase on the year in the Customs was 361,519l, and on the quarter, 120,667l. In all the ordilaneous, there is an increase on the year; but the quarterly return is not quite so favourable. The Postquarterly return is not quite so favourable. office shows an unexplained falling off to the extent of 25,000%; and the Assessed Taxes show a deficiency of 29,896L. In the amount derived from the Property-tax there is an increase of 204,191L on the year, but only 24,4671, on the quarter; which, however, affords no indication of what the extension of the tax will produce. as the first half-year did not fall due till after the 10th October. As regards the tax on Successions, it will be a considerable time before any precise estimate can be formed of what it is likely to produce. Taking into account the reduction of Tea and Sugar duties, both of which have been in operation for the last three months, and the abolition of the Soap and Advertisement duties, the returns for the quarter are highly favourable. On the three items of Customs, Excise, and Stamps, the total increase amounts to 224,883l. High wages and full employment are sufficient to account for this satisfactory state of things.

A Deputation from the Borough of Southwark, headed by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, member for the Borough, waited on the Earl of Clarendon on the 21st, in pursuance of a public meeting at which resolutions had been passed, condemning the practice of secrecy in diplomacy, as calculated to keep the people of this country in ignorance as regarded their foreign relations: referring to the misunderstanding at present existing between Russia and Turkey; and pledging the meeting to support the government in resisting the encroachments of Russia on the Turkish Empire. An address to this effect having been read, Lord Clarendon replied. He justified the conduct of the government in withholding explanations on the subject of the Turkish question. "There is no one," he said, "who more fully than myself recognises the entire right of the people of this country to be clearly informed of all the acts of the servants of the Crown, and minutely to scrutinise those acts when they have come to their knowledge. This has always been the practice as regards domestic affairs, but in foreign affairs you will admit that there is necessarily a different practice. In that case, not only our own affairs, but those of foreign nations are con-cerned; and having had personally a good deal of experience in such matters, not only in this country, but abroad, I can assure you that, difficult as negociations sometimes are now, carried on in the ordinary way, they would become absolutely impossible, if at each progressive stage they were to be brought before the public, and to become the subject of public discussion of open and free discussion, as in the case of our domestic affairs. Therefore it is not from the slightest wish to favour mystery, that the proceedings not only of this, but of all governments, are withheld from the public while in an incomplete state, but it is from the danger of defeating our own objects, from a sense of what is due to the public interest, that not only this, but all governments, and all parliaments have sanctioned the practice—have declined the production of papers till the negociations to which they referred had been brought to a conclusion. When the affairs are concluded, then the public have a right, through parliament or otherwise, of having the document submitted to them, and of approving or condemning the conduct of the govern-ment." With respect to the Turkish question, the ment." subject more immediately at issue, his Lordship said: "I have no hesitation in telling you that a peaceful solution of this question has been the object of her Majesty's government. It would be highly criminal if the government sought any other solution. know what are the calamities of war do not rush lightly into it, and it is our object, if possible, to guard ourselves, but more especially Turkey, from those calamities. But, on the other hand, I consider that there is one calamity greater than war, and that is national dishonour, a price at which I can assure you peace will not be preserved by her Majesty's government. As I said at first, I will not enter at any length into the details of the policy we are pursuing, but content myself with saying that we are so fully alive to the British and

European importance of maintaining the Ottoman empire, that the deputation may rest assured that there is not the slightest intention on the part of her Majesty's government of abandoning Turkey."

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A Housebreaker has been captured by a lady at Liverpool. On Saturday evening the 1st instant, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Elliot of Camden Street, on going into her bed-room, found that her jewel case on the dressing-table had been meddled with, and that various articles were disarranged. She was questioning the servant, whom she had called into the room for that purpose, about the matter, when she suddenly perceived a man's feet projecting slightly from under the bed. She ordered the girl to go into the street, being careful to shut the front door after her to keep the thief in, and seek for a policeman. The robber, hearing this energetic instruction, sprang from his imperfect place of concealment, and made a rush at the chamber door. Mrs. Elliott, however, threw herself in his way, and grasped him with a firmness and tenacity which resisted the fellow's strenuous exertions to shake her off. The servant girl returned in a few seconds with an officer. and the burglar was given into custody. The most singular part of the matter is, that some time ago the same courageous lady received the thanks of a grand jury in Liverpool for a similar capture of a housebreaker in her premises. The prisoner, J. Tutty, a man well known to the police, was sent for trial at the sessions.

An extraordinary attempt at Housebreaking has been made at Glasgow. Mr. D. C. Rait, the most extensive jeweller in Scotland, has a shop in Buchanan Street; above it is the warehouse of Messrs. Campbell and Co. On Saturday night the 1st. instant, two men, by means of a false key, got admission to the warehouse. They cut a hole in the floor, to get admission to the jeweller's shop; but they were foiled, for between the warehouse-floor and the shop-ceiling there are iron plates. The burglars then removed the hearthstone, sawed through the joists, broke the plaster, and descended by means of a rope into the shop. There they made a selection of diamond rings, chains, brooches, and other costly articles, valued at more than 2000l., which they deposited in a japanned leather hand-bag. They ascended the rope, traversed the warehouse, and descended the stairs towards an iron gate at the end of a court, once through which they would have been pretty safe to get clear off with their booty. It happened, however, that a private watchman attached to the court had, some little time hefore, opened the iron gate, and, after locking it behind him, stumped up-stairs (be has a wooden leg); but, hearing a noise at Messrs Campbell's door, which he had already passed, he returned, and from a recess on the stair, the two men confronted him. One of them instantly seized him by the throat, threw him down, and attempted to cover his mouth with his hand. This the old man resisted, and called out so loudly, that he attracted the notice of a day police-officer, who happened luckily to be passing along Buchanan Street at the moment. He made his appearance at the grated door; when the burglars, seeing that their position had become dangerous, rushed up-stairs, and sprang into the court from a window about sixteen feet high. They immediately took to their heels; and as the streets were quite still at the time, one of them got clear off unpursued. The policeman chaced the other; who ran into a court which was closed at one end with a door, and there he was secured. The robbers had left the bag of plunder on the stairs of the warehouse. The man who was taken is a young Englishman, who calls himself Jackson. He had been staying at one of the principal hotels, and had made several purchases at Mr. Rait's. He had sent his luggage to the railway terminus, and if the robbery had not been frustrated, he would probably have got off for England by the Sunday afternoon train: in all probability the burglary would not have been discovered till Monday morning, and the accomplished artists would have had a good start for the disposal of their plunder.

A daring attempt at Garrotte Robbery was made near Duntern.line on Sunday evening the 2nd inst.

About eight o'clock, as Dr. White was on his way to Dunfermline accompanied by his servant boy in gig, a man and a woman met them. The man sprung forward and seized the reins and drew the horse to the side of the road. The doctor, taking it for a drunken frolic, tried to coax the fellow to let the horse go. He held on, however, and when Dr. White saw he was not disposed to relinquish his hold, he gave the boy the reins and leapt out of the gig. The woman called out, "Don't be afraid, doctor, he will not harm you." then went up to him and requested him to desist, but as soon as they were close together the fellow sprang upon the doctor, tripped up his feet, and threw himself upon, and attempted to choke him by twisting his neckeloth. The woman also threw herself on him and attempted to loosen his great coat, which was tightly buttoned up to the throat, her object apparently being to take what money she could get whilst the man held him down. Fortunately the doctor's neckcloth came away, which relieved him, when he scized the man by the throat, and after a severe struggle succeeded in getting uppermost, when he got out of the fellow's grip and leapt into the gig and drove away. He had gone a very short distance when he met a number of men with whom he returned and overtook the robber, who was secured and lodged in Dunfermline gaol. His name is John Gillon, an Irish coal hewer at Halbeath, The woman is his wife.

A very audacious Robbery was perpetrated on the evening of the 4th, about two miles from Faversham, near the Canterbury road. Five men, musked, entered a cottage, seized a man, his wife, and a labourer, and tied their hands; one was left as a guard over the prisoners; the others proceeded to the neighbouring house of Mr. Monk, a cattle-dealer. They seized him, his housekeeper, and a boy, tied their hands behind their backs, and put them in a cellar; the other three prisoners were brought from the cottage and put in the cellar also. Then the robbers regaled themselves, took 50l. in notes, some watches, clothing, and other articles, put them in Mr. Monk's cart and drove off. Someneighbours saw them pass along; but the villains escaped capture for a time.

A man who had been Cut off with a Shilling by his father's will, brought an action for recovery of the legacy in the Liverpool County Court. The plaintiff was a surgeon at Halifax, named Theakstone; the action was brought against his brother for 5l. 1s., the shilling being the amount of the legacy, while the 5l. was claimed for the trouble and expense he had been put to in professional services in applying for payment of the shilling. The defendant paid the legacy, together with ls. 11d costs, into court. The plaintiff's counsel applied for costs upon the whole amount sued for, which the judge declined to grant, observing that he hoped it would be the last time he should be called upon to try a cause for a shilling. There was no pretence for a claim of 51., and the judgment must be for the defendant. If the plaintiff's father in the present case had left him some relic, there might have been some pretence for the action, but he did not understand a person who had been "cut off with a shilling" bringing an action to recover it. The judge further remarked that he once tried an action of trover brought to recover a shilling, and nonsuited the plaintiff, who brought a fresh action for ninepence. The pleadings in both actions were drawn by counsel, and the cause ultimately went to that court above, at an expense of about 50l. on each side.

Two Irish tailors, Donoghue and Donovan, were brought before the Lord Mayor, on the 10th, charged with a Street Row and an Assault on the Police. They had been, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, seen by the policemen in Duke's-place, fighting a couple of bull-dogs, amidst a crowd of vagabonds of both sexes, and the whole neighbourhood was in a state of alarm, many having started out of their beds in the belief that the whole city was on fire, such was the shouting and roaring of the multitude. The policeman, upon endeavouring to separate the dogs, received the unsavoury contents of a jug which was thrown at him by Donoghue, and Donovan joined in the assault. There were several other tailors at the dog-fight, and the policeman would have been completely overwhelmed if another of the

force had not run to his aid, and enabled him to get his staff from his pocket, at the flourish of which all the trade disappeared. The Lord Mayor committed the defendants to the House of Correction, the one for seven, and the other for three days. His lordship said that at the end of his mayoralty he would have to declare that the most numanageable people with whom his experience as chief magistrate had made him acquainted, were those who belonged to the trade and mystery of the thimble, notwithstanding the quiet and unobtrusive nature of their general employment. (Laughter.) The moment a set of disturbers of the peace were brought before him he guessed that the majority were tailors, and he was never yet mistaken in the opinion.

This case was followed by another of a similar sort. John Bryant, a drunken fellow in tatters, was charged with having disturbed a neighbourhood on Saturday night, with having insisted upon going to bed in the street. A policeman said the defendant had given a great deal of trouble to the police, and that he had on that particular occasion alluded to not only kept up a roaring noise in the street and shoved people about, but that he had actually stripped himself of his clothes, and laid himself down for the purpose of going to sleep.—The Lord Mayor—Were there any females present? Policeman—Certainly, my lord, a great many. The Lord Mayor—What is this man? Policeman—He is a drunken tailor, please your lordship. The Lord Mayor—I thought it would be unnecessary to ask the question.—He must go for twenty-one days to Bridewell.

Mary Ann Elder, a young girl of modest demeanor, but destitute appearance, was brought before the sitting magistrate, at Guildhall, on the 10th, charged with Breaking a Street Lamp, value 1s. 6d. A policeman stated that about a quarter past three o'clock on Sunday morning the prisoner was loitering in Skinner-street. asked her what she was loitering about for, and she replied that she was starving. She had been at the Smith-field police-station on Friday night, and she was sent to the West London Union. She received an order for admission to the King's Cross House of Refuge, but was refused admittance. From Thursday morning until Sunday morning, she had had nothing to eat but a halfpenny loaf. He requested her to go, but she said that she wanted to go to prison, and she took up a stone and broke a pane of glass, the property of the gas company. He then took her into custody and brought her to the station. The magistrate asked the prisoner if she had any money to pay for the pane of glass? The prisoner replied that she had not, and in answer to further questioos stated that she was born in Shoreditch; that neither her father nor mother were living, that she had no friends, and that she had for some time been living in the country. Mr. Pontifex, on behalf of the gas company, said, they did not wish to have her punished. They believed she had committed the offence from sheer destitution. The magistate enquired of Mr. Pontifex if he was willing to take charge of the girl, because, being in so destitute a condition, she would, if dismissed, break some more lamps. Mr. Pontifex said he could not undertake to take care of her. The girl was then sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. Her appearance and destitute condition excited the greatest commiseration among all persons in the court.

The Treatment of Prisoners in Winchester Gaol was the subject of an investigation before a coroner's jury held at the Queen's Prison, Southwark, on the 11th eld of the Queen's Prison, Southwark, on the 11th ago) which place he had been removed by habeas corpus from Winchester Gaol about three months ago) where he had died of fever. The principal witness was William Sills Poulton, a debtor in the Queen's Prison, who said that he had heen a prisoner in Winchester Gaol for twelve months before he was removed on the 17th of April to the Queen's Prison. During seven months of that time he never tasted animal food, and no sustenance whatever but bread and gruel. He was in that prison for debt. It is a gaol for felons as well as for debtors. When a man first went there he was put into the sheriff's ward, which is a place for debtors, where they were kept for fourteen days; but if they did not settle their debt or make application to the Insolvent Court they were removed to what was for the remanded dill the 19th, when Mr. Stooke and the two seamen, Northcote and Goldsworthy, were com-

termed the convict prison. The diet for Sundays was, for breakfast, one pint of gruel and four ounces of bread; for dinner, three ounces of cheese and four ounces of bread. In the evening the same as for breakfast. Every day the same for breakfast and supper. Monday the dinner consisted of four potatoes weighing, perhaps, half a pound, and four onness of bread. Tuesday's dinner, three ounces of cheese and four ounces of bread. Wednesday's dinner, the same as on Monday (four potatoes). For Thursday's dinner they had what was termed a quart of soup and four ounces of bread. Friday's dinner consisted of three ounces of cheese and four ounces of bread. Saturday they had the same as on Thursday; they had no meat whatever. The soup, he understood, was made from the water in which the felon's beef was boiled. He had been confined in bed for two days without tasting food, because he could not touch the prison diet. He spoke to the doctor, and asked him for a little tea, but he made no reply, and pointed to the rejected gruel. All the debtor prisoners there were kept on the same allowance. When he first came to the Queen's Prison he was under the care of the doctor for several weeks, in consequence of the treatment he received in Winchester Gaol. In answer to a juror the witness said he understood the dietary was regulated by a bye-law made by the visiting justices. He had complained to the board, but nothing had been done in the matter, and he was soon after removed to this prison. The Jury returned the following verdict: That the deceased died from fever, and the jury are of opinion that the evidence given before them as to the dietary of the debtors in Winchester Gaol ought to be inquired into by the Sccretary of State." The Coroner said he should send a copy of the verdict and of the depositions to the Secretary of State, as he considered, after what had transpired as to the different gaols throughout England, that Winchester Gaol ought to be inquired into. It was entirely out of his jurisdiction to inquire as to the dietary of a prison, and the general treatment in gaols; but it was a matter that came specially under the operation of the royal commission appointed for that

Mr. Stooke, master of the Queen of the Teign, two seamon, and two Lascars, have been sent to England as prisoners by the Governor of Gibraltar, on a charge of Murdering Five Lascars on the High Seas. Europeans and Lascars accompanied them as witnesses. The accused were produced before the Thames Police Magistrate on the 27th ult. It appeared that, when seven hundred miles from the West coast of Africa, at night, some of the Lascars on board, who had been shipped at Singapore, armed themselves and made an attack on the mate and an English mariner; the mate receiving many wounds. The object of the Lascars was presumed to have been to massacre the English and seize the ship. The mate, some seamen, and the master, had a bloody conflict with the mutineers, and overcame them; five were killed, and the prisoners were charged with their murder. The magistrate remanded the case. The two Lascars were sent to prison, but bail was taken for the master and the two sailors. The inquiry was resumed on the 4th inst. Mr. Bodkin attended by order of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Stooke, the master, and the two English seamen, were first placed at the bar, on a charge of killing five Lascars. The only witness at all adverse to them was Fairfold, a sailor; but his crossexamination, and the evidence of others, showed that he was a discontented man, and probably mixed up in some degree with the mutiny; Mr. Stooke had ordered him into irons for complicity, believing that he had undertaken to steer the ship to Cahiornia, if the Lascars seized it. Mr. Treatt, the chief mate, and Mr. Cumming, second mate, detailed the occurrences on the night when the Lascars were killed; fully proving that a most desperate attempt to murder the officers had been made by the Lascars. Both mates received numerous wounds. The magistrate considered that it had been amply shown that there was a mutiny; the only question now was as to the necessity for killing the five men—the question whether there was any excess of violence. The case was mitted for trial for the murder of the five Lascars, bail being taken for their appearance at the sessions. Two being taken for their appearance at the sessions. Lascars, Ali and Ahalt, were committed for assaulting

Mr. Treatt the chief mate.

A Housebreaker has been Caught at Manchester in a singular way. On Sunday, the 9th inst., about two in the morning, he entered the warehouse of Messrs. John Harding & Sons, manufacturers, by a window. Here he broke open a desk and an iron chest, obtaining the halves of notes to the value of 751., which he treated as valueless, and threw upon the floor. He next took a saw, and made an opening through the floor into the shop of Mr. Falk, underneath. To make as little noise as possible, he lowered a piece of cloth through the first opening made to catch all the pieces of ceiling that might fall. Taking a piece of strong cloth from Mr. Harding's warehouse, and tearing it into shreds, he constructed a rope-ladder, by which he descended into Mr Falk's shop, where he filled his pockets with the more portable and valuable property, and scleeted a large quantity more, which he placed in a table-cloth found in a room behind the shop. There was no one residing on the premises, and therefore no doubt all this was done with due deliberation. He then prepared to depart as he came, but, unluckily for him, he found a brandy bottle. The result was that he drank too much, fell asleep, and did not awake until broad daylight on Sunday. Not willing to hazard an attempt to retreat in the day-time, he thought it necessary to remain on the premises till night returned, and here he was found about half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Falk's shopman, who called at the shop at that hour as usual to see if all was safe. The thief was behind the counter when Jacobs entered, and en-deavoured to pass him and escape, but was prevented, and an alarm having been given to the police he was secured without difficulty. The prisoner, who gave the name of John Norton, is about 18 or 19 years of age. He was committed for trial at the next assizes.

A Decision Important to Emigrants has been given in the Whitechapel County Court. A number of passengers who came from Australia in the James Alexander, sued Ridley, the master, for 50l., for breach of contract, in each case. It appeared that not only were there no "bread, butter, suct, raisins, pepper, and mustard,"—articles which had been promised in the dietary-table shown to the plaintiffs,—but the biscuit and flour were vile, and the ship was so badly stowed that the water on deck had to be started, and the passengers were reduced to great straits for want of it. The people were crowded together. When even the ship put into Bahia, the master did not provide the requisite food; and the vessel was afterwards beating about in the ocean with a flag of distress flying. The ship Wave succoured the James Alexander with some pig-meal, which the passengers had to use in place of flour. It was urged by a solicitor, that the owners were liable, not the master. The judge decided that the master was liable;

and gave 10l, damages in each case.

On Wednesday night, the 12th inst. an atrocious Murder was committed at the Bull's Head public-house, Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, about cight or nine miles from Lutterworth. A large party were having a kind of Michaelmas holiday. A quarrel began about some trifling affair between two women, when a young Joseph Bolton, both about 27 years of are, entered into the dispute which these women had begun. From angry words they soon got to blows in the room; the lights were put out, and Bolton drew a knife from his pocket and thrust it into the lower part of the abdomen of poor Rowley, inflicting such a deadly wound that he reeled into his brother's arms and cied in ten minutes. murderer threw the deadly weapon through the window, ran down stairs, went home, and went to bed. He was soon followed by proper officers and taken into custody.

Two omnibus drivers have been committed for trial on the charge of Manslaughter by furious driving. On the night of the 17th instant, a Chelsea and Islington omnibus and a Hackney omnibus, were racing along Great Portland Street, when one of them ran over a man named Mason who kept a shell-fish stall, and injured him so much that he died soon after. Mason's consequence of information, given by Mr. Samuel, a

son was also severely hurt. After a protracted coroner's inquest, the two drivers Titus May, and John Wood, were committed for trial.

A dreadful Murder and Suicide were committed on board the Countess of Wilton, of Liverpool, on her homeward voyage from China. On the 17th of May, when the ship was near the Indian coast, the late captain, Mr. James Crangle, ordered all hands on deck. The chiefmate, William M'Fillen, did not seem inclined to perform his duty, and the master sent two men to look for him. He was found in the storeroom under the cabin, and the captain despatched the second-mate to bring him up for disobeying orders. M'Fillen was met approaching the cabin, and the master ordered the seamen away in order that he might have some conversation with him privately. A cutlass was lying on the table in the cabin at the time. Angry words were passing hetween them. Soon afterwards the second mate, hearing a noise and some heavy groans, looked through the skylight, but could not observe anything. He called the crew, and, arming himself with wood, went down to the cabin, where to his horror he saw the lifeless body of the captain stretched upon the floor, and M'Fillen thrusting at him with the cutlass. The murderer made an attempt to escape by running up the rigging, but he was pursued, secured, and chained down in his cabin. About a week afterwards, while he was being conducted to the water-closet, duly guarded, he made a sudden spring, bounded overboard, and was drowned. The catastrophe is attributed to the free use of ardent spirits on board. The master is said to have been often in liquor, and while in that condition treated the chief-mate with excessive severity. The second-mate took command of the ship, and brought her safe home.

A daring Highway Robbery was committed near Bristol on the evening of the 20th inst. Mr. Thomas Hamlin, solicitor, of Red-hill, was returning home from Bristol in his phaeton about 8 o'clock, accompanied by his articled clerk, when, on arriving at a part of the road called Lullsgate, a man was observed by them on the higher ground on horseback, and apparently waiting the coming on of the carriage. Mr. Hamlin passed this man, and shortly afterwards the robber rode briskly up to the near side of the phaeton where Mr. Hamlin was sitting, and, presenting a pistol to his head, demanded his money. At the same time another man on horseback kept near to the back of the carriage, Under the dread, and with no means of resistance, Mr. Hamlin being an invalid, the robbers obtained a booty of several pounds, and quickly made off. The man who acted as principal in this outrage, was closely observed by Mr. Hamlin and his clerk, and hopes are entertained of their apprehension, as two men answering the description were subsequently seen and traced through Ashton turnpike-gate into Bristol, and were particularly noticed by the different policemen on duty from the furious way

in which they were riding.

Garotte Robberies are frequent in Glasgow. On the night of Thursday, the 20th (the Fast Day), an elderly man was passing through Sauchiehall-lane, on his way home, a little the worse for liquor, when he was set on by some ruffians, severely garotted—his throat being so roughly compressed as to make his breathing difficult for fifteen minutes after-and robbed of his overcoat, three sovercigns, and twenty shillings in cash. Between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 23rd, a young man was garotted and robbed of a one pound note in Renfield-street. A mason named John Scott-who in Renfeld-street. A mason named John Scott-Wiles has lately concluded an eighteen months' imprisonment—and a butcher named John Andrew, were caught and apprehended on suspicion. The missing note was not found on them; but, in making the search, they were partially stripped. Scott's overcoat proved to be the coat stolen from the old man who had been garotted in Sauchiehall-lane on the previous Thursday evening, and his undercoat proved to be a shooting coat stolen some days before. A handkerchief was also found in his possession that was one of those carried off along with the coat. Both prisoners have been remitted to the sheriff.

silversmith in the Strand, that a Duel was about to take place between him and Charles Law Fox, Esq., of the Guards. Mr. Samuel now said that, since he had made the application, he had reason to believe that he had been misinformed, and Sir R. Clifton said, that to the best of his belief, the quarrel, he expected, would be amicably settled. The magistrate called him to give his own recognizance to keep the peace for twelve months. As soon as the parties had left the court, one of Sir Robert's military friends suggested the expediency of giving the reporter 10% to keep the matter out of the newspapers, but the defendant's solicitor said that would not do, as 10% had been offered on another occasion, and had not only been refused, but the circumstance had been mentioned in the papers.

An Absconded Delinquent from Liverpool has been Captured in Australia. James St. Albin Quinn, a young man about 22 years of age, absconded from Liverpool in July 1852, with about 13001., the property of the Messrs. Train and Co., in whose establishment he was as collector. For a long time nothing was heard of him, until a gentleman told his employers he had met him in Melbourne-street. Warrants for his apprehension were instantly transmitted by the Secretary of State to Australia, where he was captured and brought home in the Eagle, which arrived at Liverpool on the 22d inst. After committing the robbery he went to London, from thence to the continent, and afterwards had the hardihood to come to Liverpool, where he succeeded in eluding the police and embarked on board the Great Britain on the 21st of August, 1852. He was brought before the Liverpool Police Court, the cashier at Messrs. Train and Co.'s proved the robbery, and at the request of Quinn, a remand was granted for the purpose of receiving legal advice. He states that he has made 50001. in Melbourne as a general merchant, but he was taken away so suddenly that he has been forced to leave it behind him. When arrested he had only 301, and a valuable gold watch.

On Saturday night, the 22nd inst., a brutal Murder was committed in Charles-street, Williamson-square, Liverpool (a place almost entirely frequented by the lowest prostitutes, thieves, &c.) Two sailors, named Crispin and Crimp, were standing with two females, and were slightly intoxicated, when they were suddenly attacked by a foreign sailor, named Emanuel Montero, a Spaniard, who stabbed both men in the left groin, almost in the same place, and without the slightest provocation. Crispin died from the effects of the wound shortly afterwards, and Crimp lies in a very dangerous condition. The ruffian made off after inflicting the wounds, but was arrested on Sunday night. A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder and he

has been committed for trial.

At the Southwark Police Office, on the 22d, Mr. John Stokes, a person of considerable property, carrying on an extensive business as a wholesale hardware dealer in Kent Street, Borough, was charged with committing a series of aggravated Assaults on his Wife. The complainant, a respectable middle-aged woman, who exhibited a black eye and several bruises on her face, stated that she had been married to the defendant fifteen years, and had had eleven children by him. About 12 o'clock at night she was sitting in the kitchen with one of the younger children, when he rushed into the room, and pulled her out of the chair, and struck her on the face and eyes. She escaped from the house and ran to the stationhouse, when a constable returned with her, and she was again admitted into the house. Shortly after 7 o'elock her husband came into the room and pulled her out of bed with the bedelothes. She opened the window and called out "Police! but no one came to her assistance. He then struck her several times on the back and ran away. On the previous afternoon, after she had obtained the summons against him, she went to her brother's house, and, hearing that her husband had called after her, she hid herself in the coal cellar. He came there and pulled her out by the hair of her head. The defendant here stated that she tormented his life out. She was either caressing him or quarrelling, and then she would at times call his mother vile names.—The wife denied his woman had since been in the workhouse. The prisoner assertions. He brought bad women into the house said he had been almost driven to a state of madness by

among the children when she was away, and all she did was to chide him for it.—Jane Meaking, a married woman, residing at 11, Fox's buildings, said she saw the defendant pull his wife out of the coal cellar by the hair of her head. In answer to the charge, the the hair of her head. In answer to the charge, the defendant said his wife was in the habit of keeping out late at hight, and then she came home generally the worse for liquor, when she always abused him and aggravated him so that he could not help striking her. He knew that he had struck her repeatedly, but he could not help it, and he was sorry for it. He called his son, a lad about 14, to show that his mother aggravated his father and threw things at him, but he corroborated her testimony as to the frequent assaults. Mr. A'Beckett, after carefully investigating the case, said it was very distressing to have such a one before him, and he was glad to say that it was a considerable time since he had had to adjudicate in such a matter. To his own knowledge, the defendant had been in the habit of illusing his wife for years, and he had been called on several times to adjudicate between them; and, although he had held him to bail, and done all the law then allowed him to do, he still persisted in his brutality. The law was now altered, which enabled magistrates to punish such persons with severity. Therefore he should exercise the full power that was invested in him by committing him to the House of Correction for six months, with hard labour. The defendant seemed much surprised at the decision, and on leaving the court declared that he was a ruined man, and would never live to return home again.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on the 22nd, William Green, a dissipated-looking man, was charged with a most revolting Assault on Hannah Oseman. The com-plainant, a well-dressed young woman, had features of a frightful appearance, occasioned by the inhuman treatment of the prisoner. Her evidence created much sympathy and indignation. A few years ago she was seduced by Green, and, being discarded by the members of her family, went to live with him as his wife, and by needle work contributed to their joint support. Her health failed, and, consequently, she was unable to labour as formerly, which unhappy circumstance the prisoner took advantage of, and in her weakness and fear of him she became a prostitute to maintain him, notwithstanding which, he commenced a system of cruelty almost unprecedented, finishing on that morning by beating her with a red-hot poker, burning ber face in the dreadful manner it then presented. Her neighbours, hearing her cries, rushed into her apartment to assist her, but were driven back by the ruffian, who broke the poker against the stone mantelpiece while striking at random. A police officer said that he was fetched from the station-house, and arrived in time at the place described to prevent murder. It was with extreme difficulty he captured the accused—in fact it was a life and death struggle, and he eventually managed to fell the prisoner by a blow on the head with his staff. magistrate complimented the constable for his courageous behaviour; and sentenced the prisoner to hard labour for six months, and at the end of that period to find two responsible sureties to keep the peace for six months, or be further imprisoned for that time.

A respectable looking middle-aged man, Crawley, was charged at the Thames Police Court on the 24th instant, with eruelly Ill-treating his Wife. A police sergeant stated that about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning he was passing by the prisoner's house, when he heard the screams of the woman, and cries of "murder." He knocked at the door, and it was opened by a little boy, who directed his attention to his mother, who was lying on the floor in the middle of the room, in a state of nudity, in a most lamentable condition. Her hands, legs, and fect, were made fast by handkerchiefs and cords, the blood was flowing from her eyes, nose, and mouth, and there were extensive bruses and contusions on her face, back, and abdomen. He immediately released her, and covered her over with his great-coat. In answer to his questions, she said her husband had illused her, and that she had been laid up for five weeks. He, therefore, took the prisoner into custody.

the drunken and dissipated habits of his wife, who had broken up her home several times, and was an habitual drunkard. His earnings as a cooper had for some time averaged 11. 18s, per week, sufficient to support his wife and children in respectability, but owing to the continual drunken and disorderly habits of his wife he had been completely ruined, his children were grossly neglected, and he had no place fit to call a home. She had repeatedly stripped her children, and sold or pawned their wearing apparel in order to procure liquor. She had repeatedly threatened to kill him, and had taken up knives and other dangerous weapons, and had more than once done him very serious injury. She had been drunk almost daily for three years, a nuisance and a terror to the people in the neighbourhood in which she lived, a curse to her children and himself, and devoid of all feeling or shame. On Saturday night she was mad drunk, and after creating a great disturbance took up a knife and attempted to stab him, and when that was taken from her she took up a poker and threatened to dash his brains out with that. She then set to and wildly destroyed nearly every thing in the place, and then stripped her-self of all the clothing she had on. She was about to run into the street in a state of nudity, when she was brought back by a young man in his employ, and by a police-constable, who advised that her hands and feet should be tied, which was done, and she remained in that state till the police-sergeant took her away. The prisoner, who appeared overcome with grief, said he did not know what to do; the misery he had endured was indescribable; and if something was not done to restrain his wife, she and his children would be involved in utter ruin, and a violent and dreadful death 'at the hands of his wife would be his doom. He then handed to the magistrate a large quantity of pawnbrokers' duplicates relating to every description of property which his wife had pawned. This tale of woe was fully substantiated, when the magistrate discharged Mr. Crawley, and granted a warrant against the wife, who was immediately taken into custody on the complaint of her hushand. The result was that she was ordered to find bail and be of good behaviour, especially to her husband, for three calendar months. The decision, which is tantimount to a sentence of three months' imprisonment, was received with a murmur of applause.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 26th inst., William Mason, a respectable-looking man, described as a sailor, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with Uttering Forged Bank of England Notes. It appeared that the prisoner had been for a con iderable time engaged in transactions of this description, and that he was the associate of very had characters. In 1849, and again in 1851, he was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and upon the present occasion he was proved to have got rid of two forged 10l. notes and three 5l. notes. in the space of eight days. The prisoner, who appeared to be a cripple and walked upon crutches, entreated the court to deal mercifully with him. He declared that he had always viewed crime with "high disgust," and he had only been driven to the commission of these offences by the grievance of poverty and affliction. Mr. Justice Cresswell said it was impossible under the circumstances to place any reliance upon the expression of the disgust at crime made by the prisoner; and although in some cases he might perhaps, taking into consideration the condition of the prisoner, have felt himself justified in availing himself of the provisions of a recent act of parliament and pass sentence of penal servitude instead of transportation, yet in the present instance, taking into consideration the previous character of the prisoner, and the very serious nature of the offence, and the misery that in many instances resulted from it, he felt bound as a warning to others to pass a sentence that would act as an example to others. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for twenty years.

On the same day, a young woman named Elizabeth Hawkins, a widow, was indicted for Stealing seven spoons, a silver mur, six gold studs, and other goods, and six sovereigns, the property of Jason Willshire. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the facts deposed to, in answer to the court, disclosed a very bad case. The prosecutor is a farmer at Hayes, Middlesex, and prisoner was his servant. On the evening of the 18th of October,

the prosecutor and his wife went out, leaving the prisoner alone in the house, and upon his return got in the back way, no one coming to let them in. Supposing the prisoner had gone to bed he took no notice of the matter, but upon getting up in the morning he found that the prisoner had left the house, and that a large quantity of property, besides that named in the indict-ment, was missing. He instantly applied to the police, who ascertained that in less than half an hour after her master had gone out she had packed up the property, and went to a fly driver in the neighbourhood and hired a fly, into which she placed two boxes, and was driven to the Drayton Station on the Great Western Railway, where she took a ticket to Windsor, and from the Windsor Station she was traced to the Star and Garter, where the constable found the boxes which had been taken from the prosecutor's, and upon searching them found all the things excepting the ring, the spoons, and the money. Shortly after this, the prisoner came in, and being taken in charge, was asked where the money was, and whether she had given it to Archibald Maclean. She said "No, no," and begged prosecutor to forgive her and not take the soldier in charge. When she got to the station she said she had given the money to the soldier Maclean, who is a private in the Scotch Fusilier Guards. They then went to the barracks and saw Maclean, and asked him if he had received any money that day from a female, and he said "No;" but Sergeant-Major Macdonaldson handed to them six sovereigns and some silver, which they had found in Maclean's quarters. When the prisoner was taken she had a basket on her arm, in which was found the silver mug, and the rest of the property was traced to a pawnbroker's in Windsor. The Common Serjeant said the case was a very had one, and he sentenced her to four years' penal servitude.

The grand jury on the 26th returned a Bill not found

The grand jury on the 26th returned a Bill not found against Mr. Abraham for Manslaughter, arising out of the late fatal accident in the Strand. This will not put an end to the proceedings in this court, as defendant will have to be arraigned and a verdict taken upon the

finding of the coroner's jury.

An account has been received of the Recovery of a Large Sum by English Detectives in America.—About four months ago, Joseph Price absconded from the service of his employer, Mr. Jones, a silk merchant in Raven-row, Spitalfields, taking with him a large sum in gold and notes. The thief contrived to clude every attempt that was made to effect his capture; but a suspicion being entertained that he had gone to America information was despatched to the chief of the New York police. The case was placed in the hands of a young officer named Field, who had been employed some years before in the detective department at Scotland-yard; and who, in company with another officer, at last succeeded in tracing the fugitive to a place called Geneva, in the state of Albany. By dint of considerable address and some threats, he succeeded in extorting from Price no less than 1800l. in gold and notes, and a bank-book on the Moorfields Bank for 150l. On his way back to New York his comrade demanded possession of all the money, which Field refused to give up without a proper receipt. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in his giving Field into custody upon an affidavit made at the police court, that he (Field) was about leaving the country with the money. Field, however, met with the greatest courtesy from Judge Stewart, who at once admitted him to bail on his own recognisances; and he has since deposited the whole of the recovered money in the hands of Mr. Edwards, the British Consul.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A FRIGHTFU Laccident occurred at Gibraltar on the 17th of September, by the Explosion of a Powder Magazine used by the 30th Regiment, situated at the furthermost or south end of the rock at Windmill-hill. The disaster was not fully accounted for, but it was stated that a tobacco-pipe was found near the spot, thus indicating that the accident may have arisen, as is often the case,

from the ineautiousness of persons in smoking. The loss of life was very lamentable; five out of the six men, all belonging to the 30th, who were at work in the magazine, were killed, and the sixth, the corporal (in charge), was dangerously wounded, and not able to utter a word. He was not expected to survive.

An Emigrant Ship has been Wrecked on the Barra Islands, on the west coast of Scotland, with a deplorable loss of life. She was the Annie Jane of Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 9th of September, bound for Quebec and Montreal, with 450 passengers. The crew numbered 45 men, inclusive of captain and officers. Of the seamen, about 12 were natives of this country the remainder being French Canadians. Of the passengers about 100 belonged to Glasgow and the West of Scotland; being carpenters and other artisans who were proceeding under engagement to work at some public undertaking in Canada. A number were from the Isle of Skye, and a considerable proportion from Ireland. There were above a dozen cabin passengers, including Captain Mason and his wife. The majority were French Canadian gentlemen and ladies. The vessel had made some progress across the Atlantic, when she encountered the fearful south-westerly gales, which disabled her, and rendered her unmanageable, and in that hopeless condition was driven back to the terrible coast of Barra, one of the Hebrides. On the 29th of September, having got into Vaternish Bay, a large indentation with a sandy beach, she was driven on shore, and about mid-night took the ground with a fearful shock. All the officers and crew were on deck at this fearful conjunc-ture; and there were also on deck a large number of male passengers, who held on by ropes and rigging, and with feelings of despair contemplated their impending fate. Meanwhile the great majority of the passengers, including all the women and children, were below in their berths, but the striking of the ship gave them a fearful wakening. Many rushed on deck in a state of nakedness; wives clung to their husbands, and children clung to both, some mute from terror, and others uttering appalling screams, and eagerly shricking, "Is there no hope?" The scene is described by the survivors as the most agonising which it could enter into the heart of man to conceive. While the passengers were clustered round the boats, and within a very few minutes after the ship had grounded, she was struck by a frightful sea, which instantly carried away a dense mass of human beings into the watery waste, and boats and bulwarks went along with them. In this at least a hundred perished. The same sea carried away everything moveable fore and aft, but still a great many of the crew and passengers remained, who had secured themselves by ropes or by some temporary fixtures. The great majority of the women and children, as well as some of the male passengers, remained below, paralysed by terror. But their time also had come. The beating of the ship, with her cargo of railway iron, must have immediately beat the bottom out of her; and while her fabric was in this state, another dreadful sea broke on board, and literally crushed that part of the deck situated between the mainmast and the mizenmast, down upon the berths below, which were occupied by terror-stricken women and sleeping children. They were killed rather than drowned; as was shown by the naked, mutilated, and gashed bodies afterwards cast on shore. The main and mizen masts went at the same moment. The most of the remaining seamen and passengers now took refuge on the poop, and each succeeding assault of the sea carried away its victims. Within one hour after the Annie Jane struck, the remaining stumps of her masts went by the board, and she broke into three pieces. An additional number perished at this moment; and all the survivors remained on the poop, with the exception of seven men, who had secured themselves on the topgallant forecastle. The poop fortunately floated well, and, as it was about high water, the wreck was pushed inwards by the wind and sea, when it finally grounded about four o'clock in the morning. The forecastle, with the 7 men, came ashore much about the same time. When mustered, the survivors were found to number a total of 102, of whom one was a child, 12 were women, and 28 belonged to the crew, exclusive of the captain, who was

also saved. They found shelter in a farm-steading or cluster of houses near the beach. The number of those who perished is reckoned at 348.

A most extensive and destructive Fire—involving the loss of many thousands of pounds' worth of property, and the serious damage of many dwelling-houses-broke out, early in the morning of the 30th ult., on the premises of Messrs. Saville and Edwards, machineprinters, Chandos-street, Strand. The fire continued to rage till ten o'clock, when owing to the exertions of the nremen, the hope was realised of staying the progress of the flames. By this time, however, all the machinery, presses, and back composing-rooms, with their contents, were entirely destroyed, including a quantity of the matter in type for the forthcoming numbers of the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'Leader,' the 'Britannia,' the 'United Service Gazette,' the 'British Army Despatch, and the 'Lancet,' thus throwing out of employment about two hundred men. By the continued unwearied exertions, however, of the firemen and policemen, by seven o'clock all further danger ceased; but a melancholy scene presented itself of the sufferings of those inhabitants residing near the printing-office, a few only of whom were insured.

The strike of the operatives at Freston has given rise to a melancholy Accident. A number of the turn-outs were directed to proceed to the Corporation Arms public-house to receive their weekly allowance of money from the fund subscribed for them; a room in the yard at the back of the house was used for their reception; this room stood twelve feet above a lumber-room which formed the ground-floor, and admittance was gained by a flight of steps: on the evening of the 3rd inst., the room was crammed with upwards of 200 people; the flooring was insufficient to sustain so great a weight; a centre beam snapped, the floor parted in the centre, and most of the assemblage fell into the room beneath, those who were near the middle of the upper apartment buried under the persons who stood nearer the walls. Jane Smalley, a girl of fourteen, was taken out dead; some forty or fifty others, mostly young females, suffered more or less, many having fractures of the ribs, legs, or thighs.

The woollen-mill of Messrs, Whitworth and Co., at Halifax, was Destroyed by Five on the 4th inst. The damage is estimated at from 60,000l. to 80,000l.; the insurances were 34,000l. A thousand hands have been

thrown out of employment.

A Collision on the Ambergate branch of the Midland Railway took place on the evening of the 4th instant. In the afternoon an engine had got off the down line to Matlock, and help had been sent for from Derby. An engine was speedily dispatched, conveying several men to render assistance. On their arrival, however, it was thought they had not sufficient strength among them to replace the engine, and a message was sent to Derby for further aid. Another engine, conveying fourteen or fifteen men, was immediately sent, and, on these arriving at Ambergate, the engine was reversed, and it ran towards Matlock, with the tender first. Before this last assistance arrived, the men first sent had succeeded in getting the dislodged engine replaced on the line; and thinking the distance but short to Ambergate, they started to proceed thither on the line they were on, instead of running a short distance in the opposite direction, and getting on to the up line by a siding, which they could have done. The consequence was, the two engines on arriving at the curve, came into fearful collision, although the drivers shut off the steam and reversed both engines immediately upon coming in sight of each other. One of the men on the tender jumped off before the engines came in contact, but the others were scattered about in all directions. Many of them were seriously brnised, and others rendered insensible. One man afterwards died in the infirmary at Derby. A Coroner's inquest was held, which terminated on the 19th instant, when they returned a verdict of man-slaughter against Samuel Kent, the guard; and George Cawood, and John Sweeton, the two drivers. The jury also added the following remarks: "The jury recommend the company in any future accident occurring on the line, that some official person of authority should accompany the men who may be sent to assist or remove

any obstruction, as they think had such a person been sent on the occasion of the recent accident it would not have occurred. The jury think that the Midland Railway Company's rules for the gnidance of their servants are generally good if strictly adhered to, which they regret to find was not the case in this instance. Had they been so, the jury are of opinion the accident would not have taken place. And they further recommend to the Directors in future to adopt such prompt means as may be in their power to compel their servants to make themselves acquainted with, and obey, the printed rules of the company." The jury conclude their remarks desiring to express a severe censure upon J. Stevenson, station-master at Whatstandwell-bridge, for absenting himself from his station under such circumstances.

A most terrific and lamentable Railway Accident took place on the evening of the 5th inst. on the Great Southern and Western line at Straffan, within a few miles of the Dublin terminus. A passenger train from the south, that was due in Dublin about 6 o'clock p.m., was brought to a standstill between the Sallins and Straffan stations, owing to some defect in the engine. Mr. C. Barrington, the solicitor to the company, who was a passenger by the train, got out and directed one of the railway servants to go down the line with a danger signal, as there was a heavy cattle and luggage train following. The man departed accordingly with a red (danger) lamp. He had been gone about twelve or fifteen minutes when the red lamps in front of the cattle train were seen approaching. It was taken for granted that it was coming along at a slow speed, for the line was straight, and its pace could not be judged, and in consequence of this unhappy confidence some persons who had got out of the carriages of the passenger train re-entered them, fearing lest their engine might be got into motion and that they would be left behind, and teeling satisfied that the danger signal had been observed by the driver. Scarcely had they done so, however, when the cattle train ran at full speed into them, going clean through a first-class carriage that was last in the passenger train, and driving the remainder into a heap of ruins. The third carriage from the front of the passenger train, a second-class carriage, broke up and turned over, bursting the powerful iron links which held it to the carriage immediately before it. The impulse given to the two forward carriages thus freed was so tremendous that the roof was cut clean off the one next the ruined train, and it actually fell upon the spot which the carriage just before occupied, the unroofed carriage with the one before it, the tender and engine being sent flying along the line, which they traversed for nearly three-quarters of a mile before they stopped, passing the Straffan station about a quarter of a mile. Of the passengers in those two carriages the greater number were killed, and scarcely any escaped without serious injury. Among those who escaped was Captain Collis, the Commander of the Thames steamer, who has given an interesting narrative of the disaster. "After passing the Sallins station," he said, "the engine went slowly and stopped about half a mile short of the Straffan station; it remained stationary about fifteen minutes. Five passengers got out with me, Mr. Jelly, of Mary-borough; Mr. Connor, of Newbridge; Mr. Kelly, of the same place; a Scotch gentleman, Mr. Leitch, from Armagh; and an English gentleman, whose name I did not ascertain. He was in too much trouble for me to ask him after all was over, for he lost his pretty young wife and his sister. Mr. Croker Barrington, the solicitor to the company, who was riding in a first-class carriage next the engine, got out and sent one of the railway servants (the stoker I think it was) down the line with a red lamp to stop the luggage and cattle-train that we knew was about half an hour behind us. We were, however, eleven minutes behind our time at Sallins. He had been gone about ten or from that to fifteen minutes, when we saw the lights of the cattle-train approaching. We all thought, of course, it was coming along quite slow. Mr. Jelly stepped into his carriage, stopped in the doorway, and looked out. The English gentle-man's wife and sister were behind Mr. Jelly, and they wanted to get out, but he bid them not stir, as he was himself going to get in. Mr. Kelly was going to get into his carriage also, when I said—'Stop a little.

There is no hurry. The train won't go without some warning, and, at all events, you and I are active enough to jump on if it should. But just wait till this train comes up.' 'Oh,' said he, 'it is merely walking up to us; 'but, nevertheless, he waited. I stepped close to the line and cast my eye along, when I saw by the re-flection of the light upon the shining rails that it was coming at full speed, and I heard by the beat of the engine that the steam was not eased off. I at once shouted out- 'Good God! she is coming at full speed; look, look out; ' and I jumped over the wire-fence into the field and looked round me. I saw the cattle-train run right into the last carriage of the passenger-trainindeed, through it. In an instant all was a pile of ruin, I ran back and saw the driver of the cattle-train, who seemed horrified at the frightful calamity. I asked him, was he hurt? He replied, 'No, but I'll never get over it.' He then proceeded to assist the wounded passengers. I perceived that the steam was being generated, and that in a minute or two more we would all be blown away by the explosion of the engine, and I sang out for the engineer and bid him blow off the steam. He did so, and then we set to work. The first sight I came on was the bodies of two women quite acad. They lay on the bank as if they had been shot out of the door. them was a priest, or friar, or monk. He was quite dead, lying close to the rails, as if he had been thrown against the embankment and had rebounded back. I next saw a man, both of whose thighs were broken across. Messrs. Kelly and Connor and I pulled him out from under the ruins of the carriages. He was living, and we laid him upon the bank. We were then attracted by the cries of a lady, whose hand was jammed between the carriages. Her sister lay near her, either dead or insensible. After labouring very hard for some time we failed to extricate them, and had to turn to others while more assistance was being procured. From a heap of ruins, where we saw shawls, hats, and handkerchiefs, we next got out a lady, greatly disfigured, but still alive. We then came to the body of Mr. Jelly, which could hardly be recognised, his head being torn and smashed off-his legs both cut off-his body torn up, and his clothes torn all off him. I adjusted his clothes, and we put the body aside, and from near him we got out the bodies of the English gentleman's wife and sister. Poor fellow! he threw himself madly upon the body of his wife, and kissed her frantically, and then we got the little baby from under her, and the aunt's clothes, alive. We then went to the first-class carriage that had been struck by the engine, and there we saw the bodies of two ladies, apparently cut in two at the waist. They were so jammed in that we could not get at them. Near them was the body of another lady, whose dress only we could see, she was so buried in the ruins. The cries of a little boy then attracted me. was about eight years old. He was lying under the axletree of a carriage, which had broken both his little legs, and was lying across them. With great difficulty we got him out by raising the axle with a crowbar. I then returned with more help to the two ladies, one of whose hands was jammed, and we got them out. I don't know whether the insensible lady was dead or not, but I think she was. We laid her on the bank. The other was not much hurt. We next discovered the body of a very large man His head was cut off and gone; we under the train. found no trace of it. Both his legs were cut off also from the thighs down. We got out the remains and placed them on the bank. I was at this time a good deal exhausted, having worked very hard. Sir Edward Kennedy now came up. He had been a passenger in the carriage next the engine, which had been shot on by the collision past Strallan station. He had escaped unhurt, and had rendered every assistance to the passengers in those two carriages, which, with the engine, had been sent on by the concussion. Ile then returned down the line to help there, and took the command from me, to my great relief, for I was quite worn out. I cannot tell you how hard he worked, as did also those gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, and indeed everyone, railway people, country people, and all. I broke off a piece of a caraiage and helped to make a litter of it, on which we placed a lady who had her two legs broken, and

the English gentleman's little child, and took them to a house convenient. Sir E. Kennedy sent for a doctor and a priest at once. Seeing that some people were picking up carpet-bags, I suggested the necessity of the luggage being guarded, which was at once done. Messrs. Kelly, Connor, Leitch, and I then walked on to Straffan, thinking we had seen all the damage, and not knowing about the two carriages that had been shot away. At the station we found a Mr. Roe, who had escaped in one of those carriages, and who was very active in rendering assistance. In the station room eight or nine people were lying side by side. One of them seemed dead. I placed my hand upon his forehead, and found that he was dead. He was a Mr. Egan, of Birr. I said, he was dead, and his body was at once removed, and the gentleman died soon after. A priest was hearing the confession of another, who evidently had very few moments left him in this world. The dead bodies were removed from the room. Mrs. Barrington was lying in another room in the station, very badly hurt, I heard. One of the ladies I saw at the station had her chest broken in. I don't think she would live till morning. Several had their legs broken. One servant boy, who was very badly hurt, had been sent by Sir E. Kennedy, on his own car, to some hospital in the neighbourhood, There was a medical gentleman present who was doing all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. I believe there were several medical gentlemen, but am not sure of more than one. The Hon. E. Lawless was there, working very hard; and there was one young man, a dealer, named John Rooney, who was going down in the Kilkenny train when he heard of the accident at the station. He at once threw up his passage, quitted the down train, and set to work to help the sufferers in a most extraordinary manner. Such vigour and kindness and gentleness as he exhibited could not be surpassed. A train was got ready about half-past ten o'clock, and by it I came to town. We arrived at the King's-bridge terminus about twelve o'clock. Neither the driver nor stoker of the cattle train was injured.' the driver nor stoker of the cattle train was injured." The English gentleman mentioned by Captain Collis, was found to be a Mr. Knapp. The lady who was killed along with Mrs. Knapp, was Miss Palmer, her cousin. It was ascertained that thirteen persons were killed; Mr. Christopher M'Nally, solicitor, of Gardiner-street, Dublin: Mr. Jelly, of Mavyborough, Queen's County; Mr. M'Sweeney, solicitor, Kenmare, and his wife; Mr. Bateman, of Cork; Mr. Egan, of New Mrs. Killynap of Alberts, and Mr. Killynap of Mrs. Mrs. Report of Mrs. Killynap of Mrs. Birr; Miss Kirwan, daughter of Mr. Kirwan, of Abbeystreet, Dublin, merchant; Mrs. Knapp, her cousin: Miss Palmer, daughter of Abraham Palmer, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland; Miss Leithley, of Eccles-street, Dublin; Mr. Jesse Hall, Kildare; Mrs. Smith, Mallow; and Joseph Sherwood, a servant-boy of Dr. Stokes, The following persons were seriousty injured; Dinini. The following persons were seriously injured; Miss Ellen Farrell, Mrs. Latham Blacker, Dublin; Miss Emma Pack, Parsonstown; Esther Coffey, Parsonstown; Mr. Neville, County Louth; Sarah Shelford; a child of Mrs. Knapp's, and a child of Mr. and Mrs. M'Swiney's. A coroner's inquest having been held on the body of Mr. Jelly, the Jury, after a protracted investigation, pronounced a verdict finding that the collision was caused by the negligence of James Gass, the engine-driver, and John O'Hara, the stoker of the 'pick-up' train; and therefore finding James Gass and John O'Hara guilty of manslaughter. The following resolution was appended to the verdict: "The jury were about to draw the attention of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway to some matters which require amendment and alteration in the working of their line, but as they are aware that the Government have sent over Lieutenant Tyler, the Government Inspector of Railways, to make an inquiry on the subject, they are exercising a wise discretion in leaving the matter in his hands, satisfied that he will make such a report as will effect the necessary changes. Having now brought this important and painful investigation to a conclusion, we feel it incumbent on us to state that we have minutely examined the rules and regulations which have been issued by the directors to their officials. It appears to us that those rules and regulations reflect the highest credit on the judgment of their authors, and that they are well calculated to secure the lives and

property of the passengers. It is our conviction that no culpability can attach itself to the company on account of the late fatal collision; but, on the contrary, we consider them fully entitled to that public confidence

which they have hitherto enjoyed."

A fatal Accident happened on the 8th inst., near the London terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington. A new enginc-house is in the course of erection at Kensal New-town, about haif a mile down the line from the terminus. When the workmen were employed in the building, a massive iron girder fell to the ground, striking and crushing the men who were in its way. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the poor workmen were lying about in all directions. One poor young man named John Draine, was found immediately under a portion of the girder, quite dead, with his scalp cut completely off, his thighs broken, and otherwise seriously mutilated. Those sufferers found still alive were conveyed with the least possible delay to St. Mary's Hospital, where they received every attention. Five men were found to be very dangerously injured, and two or three more were hunt less severely.

An inquest was held, on the 8th inst., on the body of Emily Richardson, a middle-aged woman, who had died in the University College Hospital. It was alleged that death had been caused by the Administration of Chloroform, the patient having been submitted to its influence a few minutes before her decease; but, as will be seen from the evidence, she was suffering from extensive heart disease, as well as from an inveterate hernia. Mr. Lawrence, house surgeon at the hospital, said when the woman was admitted, she was found to be suffering from strangulated femoral hernia. She was immediately placed in a warm bath, and the witness tried for nearly an hour by that means to reduce the hernia. But failing in his endeavours, he considered an operation indispensable, as the only means of saving life, and he instantly sent for Dr. Quain, who, coinciding in witness's opinion, Mr. Hillier, resident medical officer, was called to administer the chloroform preparatory to the operation. Nothing peculiar was observed until a few seconds after the administration of the chloroform, when Dr. Quain's attention was attracted by the strange stertorous breathing of the patient, and on feeling the wrist, was unable to detect any pulsation. Witness immediately dashed cold water in the deceased's face, and sent for the galvanic battery, in the meantime using artificial respiration. All these remedies proving unavailing, tracheotomy was resorted to, but without any good effect, and life was declared extinct after upwards of an hour had been devoted to efforts to restore animation. In answer to the coroner, the witness said that this was the second fatal case of the kind at the hospital, out of 2000 patients to whom chloroform had been applied. Mr. Hillier stated that he administered about one drachm to the patient in the first instance, but that not having the desired effect, he applied 40 drops more, which acted fully, and the patient became unconscious. There was nothing unusual in the case until in about half a second, when the strange stertorous breathing was observed. The witness had administered chloroform to six patients that day in much larger quantities than he did to deceased. Three and four drachms was the usual dose. Since the introduction of chloroform and ether, only 30 deaths had resulted from its application throughout the Umited Kingdom. Dr. Garrod, professor of Materia Medica in the University College Hospital, said that he had performed the autopsy, and found extensive disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death.'

A Fatal Accident from Lightning occurred on the 8th instant at a farm-house called Hendrefechan, near Beddgelert, North Wales. Two children belonging to the family were gathering wood amongst the trees surrounding the house, when a storm came on. The boy about 14 years of age was struck by the electric fluid and killed instantaneously. His sister who stood close beside him escaped without the slightest injury.

A young man named Henry Steele, master of the National School at Cottenham in Yorkshire, has met with a Singular Death. He had been lately married, and during the school vacation had gone with his wife

to Birmingham to visit his friends. While there his This had such an wife was taken ill of fever and died. effect upon his mind, that on the 19th of September he attempted to cut his throat with a razor, about 12 o'clock at night in his bed-room, while his brother was in bed, but the wound was slight. After this he swallowed a tooth-brush, the noise of which in his gullet awoke his brother, whom he told what he had done. His brother got the neighbours to his assistance, and the unbappy man became so violent that it took five men to hold him. On the following day he was removed to the lunatic asylum, where in a few days he expired. After death the tooth-brush was found in his stomach.

Another House has Fallen in the neighbourhood of the Strand. On the night of the 10th instant, a house fell down in Pettifort-court, a thoroughfare leading from the north side of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand. Three children, belonging to one of the lodgers, were in hed in a front room on the third floor of the house, the adjoining room being occupied by a woman of the name of Seymour, the other inmates not having retired for the night; and about 12 o'clock they were alarmed by the roof falling in with a fearful crash. The first impulse was to rush into the street, but some of the more courageous proceeded as well as they could up stairs, and extricated the children, who, although covered with the fallen rubbish, were found to be un-injured, except a few bruises. The adjoining house was being pulled down, no shoring huving been put up, the consequence of which was the falling in of the roof. For some time past the whole of the courts and alleys in this district have been excavated for the purpose of making new sewers, and from the natural looseness of the sub-strata, the foundations of the old and ricketty houses have been greatly impaired. It was not until there were evident signs of danger that any shoring was

A Collision at Sea happened near the Mouse Light (some miles below the Nore) on the night of the 5th instant, between the Trident steam-ship, Captain Morris, and the brig Harewood, of London, Mr. Graham, master, which ended in the almost instantaneous foundering of the latter vessel, with six of the crew, who perished. Harewood was coming up the river, and was nearly in mid-channel, when the crew descried a bright light and then immediately a red one on the brig's weather bow. It was at once conjectured to be those of an approaching steamer, and the master took his signal lantern to the weather gangway, and waived it for three or four minutes, and it was thought that it had been observed. The red light then was missed, and almost immediately afterwards a green one appeared in sight, which at once intimated to them that the steamer had changed her course, and was bearing down upon the brig. Most of the hands were forward calling out to her with all their might to alter her helm; however she came on, her weather bow striking the weather bow of the Harewood. The concussion was so tremendous that the steamer, although she had stopped her engines, almost ran over the brig. The force of the blow canted her on one side. and she immediately began to fill, and in less than two minutes went down in 12 fathoms, not a scream nor a cry escaping from the six unfortunate men who disappeared with her. As the steamer was passing from the wreck, Mason, a seaman, caught hold of the netting of the poop, and so got on board, and observing his vessel go down he jumped into the quarter-boat of the Trident. and called for assistance. Accompanied by the mate, he pulled off to the spars, and discovered the captain in the topmast rigging, which was a few feet above water. After some difficulty he was extricated and got into the boat, but nothing could be seen of the remainder of the men.

Another appalling Shipwreck took place in the Channel, on the morning of the 19th inst. The Dalhousie, a fine ship of 800 tons, sailed from Blackwall on the 12th, for Australia, with a cargo valued at above

Plymouth, where she had to touch-Major Hawkes, Capt. R. Daniel, Mr. J. Baldwin, Miss Macintosh and her maid, Mrs. Hill, and Miss A. M. Castles; Mrs. Butterworth being anxious to accompany her husband, Capt. Butterworth, (the master of the vessel) to Plymouth, where she would leave, she went on board with three of her sons for the trip down channel. The eldest, however, on the ship reaching the Downs, went ashore with the pilot at Deal to return to school, which is in the neighbourhood. On the 18th, the ship's departure from the Downs was telegraphed to Lloyd's, and the next that was heard of her was about 5 o'clock on the following afternoon, when a boat reached Dover from the brig Mitchel Grove, which was lying off in the roadstead, reporting the loss of the ship, and landing the only survivor, Joseph Reed, a seaman, every soul on board having perished with the vessel. All that is known, or is likely to be known of this melancholy event will be found in the subjoined statement, made by Joseph Reed, lately an able seaman on board the ship. Having described the voyage as far as to 7 o'clock on the evening of the 18th until when all had been right, Reed says, "At that time, the vessel being 8 or 10 miles to the westward of Dungeness, the wind shifted to the S.S.E., and gradually freshened from that quarter. At 10 p.m., Captain Butterworth took in the top gallant sails, and at midnight all hands were called to reef topsails, the wind increasing rapidly from the southward and eastward, and a strong sca getting up. The light on Becchy Head was then in sight, six or eight miles on the starboard beam, and at 1.30 a.m. the mainsail and jib were stowed. At 2, a.m., I took the helm, and from which position I had the means of observing everything which took place subsequently, observing everything which took place subsequently, and at 4, a.m., the fore and main-topsail were double reefed, and the mizentopsail stowed. The wind was then blowing a gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the vessel laboured greatly. Up to this time she had shown herself to the best of my judgment a lively managcable ship, and during the gale in the Downs she had behaved remarkably well. The pumps had been had behaved remarkably well. The pumps had been sounded night and morning, and she was quite tight, and upon trying them as usual at 8, p.m. (previous night), no water (excepting that always in the bottom) could he found. Towards 4 a.m., the ship began to hurch deeply in the sea, going a long way over on her broadside, and she seemed unable to recover herself when she rolled. I began to suspect that there must be a considerable quantity of water in her, and I mentioned to one of my shipmates that the vessel seemed like a water-logged ship. Shortly afterwards the starboard quarter boat was carried away by a sea, and about 5 a.m., the crew, by the commander's orders, commenced throwing overboard water-casks, sheep-pens and other lumber from the deck. While they were so occupied the ship gave a violent lurch to starboard, and a heavy sea at the same time breaking over her to leeward washed overboard the longboat, which was full of live stock. The weather was then getting worse, and the ship was kept hauled to the wind (on the port tack) under the double-reefed fore and main topsail, foresail, and fore topmast staysail, the foresail being hauled up, and the main topsail being lowered down on the cap. She continued to lurch violently, and at half-past 5 a.m. she rolled right over on her starboard beam ends, and remained in that position, with her mast-head in the water, lying at the mercy of the sea, which then made a clear breach over her, and washed away the larboard quarter-boat. A great many of the crew took refuge in the main-top, and I got outside the ship on the weather quarter galley, it being impossible to stand on deck. A sea broke into the main topsail and carried away the main topmast, with all its gear, and likewise washed four men out of the maintop. Captain Butterworth, the chief and second mates, the carpenter, cook, and some of the crew, joined me on the weather quarter, and they 100,000. Her passengers were confined to chief cabin dragged through the gallery window four passengers, class, and about twenty berths had been secured. Of these there went on board at Gravesend Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and three children, Mrs. Simpson and three children, and Miss Radford; and the following passengers at the control of lashed her to a large spar and placed her with the rest of her party on the gallery. Immediately afterwards a large sea broke over the ship which washed off the gentleman above-mentioned, with his wife and children (four in all), and they perished together. At about this time a schooner was observed about half a mile to the eastward, bearing down upon the wreck. The vessel was at that time settling fast in the water, and it was evident that she could not remain affoat many minutes longer. I cut the lashings of the spar to which the young lady had been made fast, in order to give her a chance for her life. As the spar went adrift, Captain Butterworth, the second mate, and one or two of the seamen quitted the sinking ship, and held on to the spar in the hope of saving themselves. Many of the people had by this time been drowned, but others remained holding on, as they best could, on the weather side of the wreck. She lay thus for about ten minutes after Captain Butterworth had left her, and then sunk, going down head first. I scrambled from the quarter to the mizenmast, which I ascended as the ship sunk. I found the surgeon in the mizentop, and we went up together in the mizen crosstrees, when we were submerged. I lost sight of the surgeon, and swam to some deals which were floating about. I got hold of one of them, but shortly afterwards I saw near me one of the chocks of the long-boat, capable of affording me better support than the deal, which I therefore left, and placed myself on the chock. The schooner was then within shouting distance, being then about 100 yards to leeward of me, and I hailed her, begging her crew to go about to windward, and afterwards drift down among the Dalhousie's people, of whom several were still alive, and might thus have been picked up and saved with a little exertion on the schooner's part. The only response which I could hear from her was given by some person on board, who told me to "swim to her," but she was drifting to leeward faster than any man could swim, and she shortly after-wards stood away to the S.W., and left me and my companions struggling in the water. I watched her for nearly two hours afterwards, but she at length disappeared without having (so far as I could see) made the least effort to save any of us, although the schooner was close to the Dalhousie when she foundered, and her crew must have seen her go down. In the course of the morning several other vessels passed near me, both going up and down channel without seeing us. My companions gradually perished one after the other, and I was repeatedly washed off my frail support. At about I p.m. the wind veered to the S.W., and towards 4 o'clock a brig hove in sight to windward, standing down towards where I was floating. I made signals to her with my handkerchief in the best way I could, which was fortunately seen on board the brig, and she bore down to The wind was still blowing a gale from the S.W. and the sea was running so high as to make it doubtful whether a boat could live in it. The brig, therefore, came alongside me, and having lowered a rope with a bow line in it, I made it fast round my body, and sprang from the chock into the sea. Although the crew of the brig observed every precaution in their power, I was unavoidably dragged under water for a minute or two before I could get on board, and when I at length reached her dock I was nearly senseless. She proved to be the Mitchel Grove, Mr. Rawson, master, bound from Littlehampton to Sunderland, with timber. Captain Rawson and his crew treated me with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and at 4 p.m. on the following day the brig anchored in the Dover Roads. The weather was then moderate, and Captain Rawson having lowered a boat, landed me at Dover. I made application to the owners' agents, who furnished me with the means of coming to London, and on the same evening I arrived in London, and lost no time in reporting the loss of the ship to the owners. I further declare that when the ship went down, the light on Beechy Head bore from N.E. by E., distance about 16 miles, and to the best of my judgment in about 20 fathoms of water. I believe that every person on board of her, with the exception of

started, either from her having struck upon a wreck, or from some other cause unknown to me." Of the crew, 15 were English, and 32 were Lascars, who had been brought from Calcutta in the ship's last voyage. Captain Butterworth, the master, is said to have been a very

able and experienced seaman.

Another Collision on the Midland Railway, the result of a disobedience to the company's rules and the want of attention to the proper signals, occurred on the 19th inst. Early in the morning a goods train, which had been despatched from Leeds to Derby, was proceeding to the latter town, and when it approached the Claycross Station it came into violent collision with a coal train which was on the line. The effect of the accident was to smash several coal waggons and inflict serious damage to the engine of the goods train, which was a new and very valuable one. The rails for a considerable distance were torn up, and the line was entirely blocked up. The engine-driver, whose name was Briggs, and his fireman, immediately made their escape from the scene of the disaster, and have not since been heard of.

A deplorable Accident happened on the 20th inst. at Hadlow near Tunbridge. For some time past, Mr. Cox, an extensive farmer and hop grower of Hadlow, has had a number of persons in his employ, picking hops, in addition to the resident labourers. It has been customary, when the picking has been finished for the day, to convey the people home to the village in waggons. On the above evening, one of these waggons left the hop grounds and proceeded towards Tudely, crossing the Upper Great Hartlake-bridge in safety. This bridge is very old, and is built principally of wood; it has a descent on either side, with a close boarded fence between two and three feet in height; and on the Tudely side the road curves a little to the left, oak slabs, in a rotten state, supporting it for some little distance. At this spot, there is a depth from the road of about eight feet, which is generally dry, but owing to the recent rains, it is now covered with water, and thus the width as well as the depth of the river is materially increased. The second waggon which contained upwards of 40 persons, was driven by a man on the fore horse, and the bailiff sat on the tail-board. As it approached the bridge the waggoner desired the people to desist from singing, as it might frighten the horses, and they immediately did so. The fore-horse had crossed the crown of the bridge and was descending on the Tudely side, when its foot slipped from the pieces of iron placed in the roadway to give a sure footing, and by a sudden plunge disconnected itself from the waggon, which was precipitated into the river beneath. Assistance was promptly obtained, and by the aid of lanterns, the river was examined, but it was too late, the mass of human beings with the exception of eight, had sunk to the bottom. For upwards of half-an-hour after the occurrence, cries for help were heard, but the unhappy creatures could not be discovered. One little Irish lad was found about twenty yards down the stream, with a piece of fence, which he had clung to in his agony, still fixed in his hand. He was speedily rescued. The waggoner's mate was sitting on the side of the waggon, talking to his little boy, just as the accident happened, and although he attempted to snatch his child from the waggon he was unable to do so, owing to the close manner in which it was packed, and he only escaped by throwing himself in the opposite direction. The bailtif's life was saved in a similar manner. During Thursday night and Friday, the river was searched in all directions, and six bodies were recovered, namely those of Charlotte Leatherland, Comfort Leatherland, Nora Donovan, James Mancey, Selina Hearne, and Kitty Roach.—An inquest was held on their bodies. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation to the River Medway Company to erect a new bridge.

in London, and lost no time in reporting the loss of the ship to the owners. I further declare that when the ship went down, the light on Beechy Head bore from N.E., by E., distance about 16 miles, and to the best of my judgment in about 20 fathoms of water. I believe that every person on board of her, with the exception of myself, perished. I cannot account for the circumstance of the ship foundering in the manner she did, otherwise than upon the presumption that a butt-end must have

Dr. Black, but searcely had the operation commenced when it was perceived that the pulse began to waver, and other serious symptoms to show themselves. Stimulants were immediately given, and the usual means resorted to, in order to keep up artificial respiration by tracheotomy. This was kept up for nearly half an hour, unfortunately without success. As a last resource galvanism was tried, but this had no effect beyond producing the usual involuntary movements of the muscles. It is understood that this is the first instance of chloroform having proved fatal at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, although since its introduction it has been used in several hundreds of operations weekly.

A fatal Cab Accident occurred on the 22nd inst., on Holborn-hill. Francis Horner, a cab-driver, had taken up a fare on the Pentonville rank, and had proceeded as far as Holborn-hill, which he was descending at an easy pace, when two boys, who were drawing a truck, endeavoured to cross his horse's head. Horner tried to slacken his speed, in order to prevent a collision; in this he was partially successful; nevertheless, he was thrown from his seat with fearful violence to the ground, and the wheels passing over him inflicted such serious injuries that he was rendered perfectly insensible, and he was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but in about a quarter of an hour expired. Horner is said to have been a steady man, and a most careful driver. He has left a widow and young family who were entirely dependent upon his exertions.

Intelligence has been received of the Loss of the Australian Emigrant Ship Bourneuf, belonging to Liverpool, on a detached reef at the entrance of Torres Straits. The vessel sailed from Hobson's Bay, on her return to this country, on the 15th of July, and on the 3rd of August got on shore on the reef and became a total wreek. In attempting to leave the wreek, the captain (Bibby), his wife and her sister, and five seamen were drowned, a sea having struck the boat when half lowered, which broke the davits and drove the boat under the ship's counter. The rest of the crew miraculously escaped. Those saved, 31 in number, were picked up by the ship "Everdina Elizabeth," bound from Sydney for

Batavia. A dreadful Accident happened on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., between Doulting and Chelynch, near Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire. A respectable farmer named Davis, residing at a place called Hurling-pot, had sent three of his sons with his horse and eart, and two men of the names of Luff and Sparks, to milk his cows, and, on their return home, all being seated in the cart by the side of the milk, Luff driving at a rapid rate without reins (a too common practice), and, having no control over the horse, it came in contact with the Holcombe Brewery waggon. The waggoner did all he could to pull in on his proper side, but before he could do so, the horse in the milk-eart, instead of taking his proper side, came heavily on the waggon on the wrong side; consequently, they were all thrown out, and the cart, turning over, fell upon them. The old man Luff, the cause of the accident, lived only about two minutes, the eart having fallen heavily upon his chest. Sparks had his thigh broken and received other injuries from the shafts falling upon him; and one of Mr. Davis's sons had his back broken, and sustained other injuries—he expired during the night. The other two sons, with the exception of a few slight bruises, fortunately escaped. Sparks still lies in a very dangerous state, and should he survive he will be a cripple for life. The shock has so unnerved Mrs. Davis, that fears are entertained she will be deprived of her reason.

A fatal Accident has taken place on the Versailles Railway. The train which left Versailles at 7 o'clock in the morning, broke a rail between the stations of Courbevoie and Amiens, at a place called the Pont des Quinze Perches. The three last carrages having gone off the rails, came against the iron pillars of the bridge which stand on the left side of the road. Two of these pillars were thrown down, and falling on the carriages, knocked one to pieces and damaged another. Unfortunately in the shock seven persons were more or less seriously wounded, and six bruised. Among the wounded is the conducteur who attended to the breaks. Every attention was given to the wounded by the agents

of the company, and five of them were taken to a Maison de Nanté at Courbevoie. As soon as the account of it reached Paris, M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, proceeded to the spot to ascertain from his own observation the causes of the accident.

The excessively wet weather has produced Inundations in various parts of the country, particularly in Surrey. In the vicinity of Lewes, the water spread over the land to a great extent, giving it the appearance of lakes and islands. In the northern part of the county the case is similar, and the area between Lancing and Worthing has had, during the past week, very much the appearance of an archipelago. The land to the west of Angmering is in the same state. On the morning of the 23rd the rain fell in torrents and continued to do so for hours, rendering the roads at Fishbourne and Donington quite impassable for foot passengers; at the former place the water reached to the axle-trees of carriages passing that way. The farmers have been put to much inconvenience, but no fatal accident has been reported.

On Wednesday morning, the 26th, about nine o'clock, a gentleman committed Suicide at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge. About that time a report of a pistol was heard to proceed from the bath-room, and the attendant on entering found that a gentleman had shot

himself through the heart.

Two Alarming Fires took place on the 27th instant, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning; the one in Lambeth, and the other in the Hampstead-road. One occurred on the premises of Mr. Lovesay, a chandler and general dealer, in George-street, Lambethwalk. At the time of the outbreak the various inmates of the house were in their beds asleep. They were quickly aroused by the police, and those sleeping in the lower part of the house were enabled to effect a safe retreat, but not until they were nearly suffocated with smoke. Two lodgers, living in the top part of the house, had to jump through a skylight, and, in so doing, it is feared that they were badly cut by the glass broken by their weight. Engines were promptly obtained, but the fire could not be subdued until the whole of the contents of the shop were consumed, and much damage done to the upper portion of the premises. The other fire took place on the premises of Mr. Lang, a tailor, Hampton-terrace, Hampstead-road. As in the previous case, the inmates were all in bed and asleep when the alarm was given, and it was only by foreing their way through the smoke that they escaped with their lives, The fire could not be got under until the stock in the shop was all but consumed. Both fires, it is presumed, arose from an escape of gas.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The Population of Scolland was 1,608,420 at the beginning of this century, and at the census of 1851 was found to have increased to 2,888,742. The ratio of this increase is about 80 per cent. The increase of the Scotch people though steady, exhibits considerable variety in the various decennial periods since 1801. In the first 10 years the increase was 12 per cent. From 1811 to 1821 it was 15 per cent; from 1821 to 1831 it was 13 per cent; from 1831 to 1841 it was 10.8; and from 1841 to 1851 it was 10.2 per cent. The largest rate of increase was thus in the ten years from 1811 to 1821; and the same feature marks the census returns of England, and nearly without exception of every county and parish of the United Kingdom.

The Encumbered Estates Court has resumed its sittings in Dublin after the long vacation. The new act of Parliament prolongs the duration of this tribunal for four years from the 15th of August last, and thenceforward to the end of the next Parliamentary session. This extension of time will not be more than sufficient to enable the Court to get through the business at present before it, and for winding up the estates which may come within its jurisdiction during the next two years some further legislation will be requisite. Although four years have now elapsed since the institution of the Court, and one-twelfth of the surface of Ireland has

already passed through the ordeal, no visible impression is made on the vast mass of business which awaits it, and the number of sales to come off during the next two months is as large as those of any former period of equal The entire amount realised by sales ordered from the commencement to the 20th instant inclu-clusive, is 10,430,401*l*. 5s. 1d. Of this large sum 6,446,154*l*. 15s. is the amount paid out to claimants; the remainder is made up of amounts allowed to purchasers, who were also creditors, of purchase-moneys not yet paid in, and of large sums, partly invested in the Government funds, which await adjudication, and will in due course be distributed among the persons entitled. The first sale of this session took place on the 20th, and was that of a small leasehold property in the city of Dublin. On the same day an application was made to the Chief Commissioner to dispose of the estates of Mr. William H. Magan, M.P. by private contract. They are valued at 7000%. per annum, and that the amount of the encumbrances on them is under 90,000l. Mr. Magan has other property, which is not sought to be sold. The offers now brought forward were one of 55,000*l*., and another of 6,000*l*., for portions of the estates; and, it appearing that the fund was ample to discharge all the demands, the offers were conditionally accepted, and in all probability no part of the estates will be submitted to public competition. On the 25th inst., the extensive estates of Mr. Christopher St. George were disposed of by public auction. They lie scattered over the county Galway, and comprise part of the town of Oughterard, and other localities familiar to the tourist through Connemara. These estates were sold in four divisions, and realised 38,169/.

The opening of the winter session at Queens' College, Birmingham, took place on the 4th instant, when Lord Lyttelton, as principal of the Institution, presided. From the report read by the Dean of Faculty, it appeared that the number of pupils in the college is eighty nine, and that no fewer than seventy gentlemen now in practice in Birmingham, received their medical education in the institution. Large accessions have been made to the museum and laboratory, and there never was a period when the objects of the college were more successfully carried out. A number of prizes and certificates were distributed by Lord Lyttelton to the successful students, and the proceedings concluded with an interesting chemical lecture by Professor Shaw.

The usual Meetings of Agricultural Associations have been held during this month. The old topic of protection has been generally abandoned; and the farmers have been exhorted to improve their condition by improving their husbandry. At the Surrey meeting, the principal speaker was Mr. Drummond, who, avoiding politics, contented himself with rating the Surrey farmers for their slowness in adopting improvements, and for "merely scratching the face of the land with a small tooth-comb, according to the custom that had prevailed in the country since the days of the Normans," instead of ploughing to a greater depth. The practical application of his remark was, that the prizes for ploughing should be given for time and depth, especially the latter. He told the farmers they must go to Caird, and Mechi, and Huxtable, if they would learn something; advice which was received with laughter and cries of "No!" But to this Mr. Drummond retorted— "It is of no use saying no; and laughter will not snub those men, or do away with the fact"—The most re-markable circumstance which attended the Essex meeting, at Castle Hedingham, was the absence of Sir John Tyrell and Major Beresford, both of whom sent letters of apology for non-attendance. Sir John Tyrell said that he had neither heart, spirit, nor courage to attend the meeting; that the conservative party is so completely demolished in the House of Commons that its moral influence has vanished, -a result which never would have occurred had Lord Derby remained in office; that he cannot see his way in this crash of the conservative party, but will refrain from attending political meetings till circumstances may render it less disagreeable to do so.—Major Beresford said:—"Till within a few weeks, it was my decided resolution to have taken ad-

statement of the transactions connected with the Derby election, and the consequent inquiry, and to have vin-dicated myself from the unjust and malignant imputations which I have borne hitherto in silence, awaiting that opportunity to expose and refute them. A fresh persecution has been lately commenced against me. whole matter has been opened afresh, and is to be brought to the issue of a trial. Such proceedings necessarily preclude me from entering into those explanations which might not only be impolitic as far as I am individually concerned, but which must be unfair towards others whose cause has been mixed up with mine upon this occasion. It would not, therefore, become me to present myself at Castle Hedingham tongue-tied : neither would it be justifiable to put forward a one-sided statement to prejudice the case before it was fairly submitted to the tribunal by which it is to be investigated. Such is the reason which induces me, however distasteful it is to my own inclination, to absent myself to-morrow from the meeting." The principal speaker was the Rev. J. Cox, M.A., of Fairstead, who carried his conservatism so far as to express a preference of universal suffrage to any partial reform of the present system. "Let them not," he said, "go on tinkering and altering the franchise in that way; but if there were to be a change, let them go the whole hog and have universal suffrage at once. That might seem strange from him, but he said that universal suffrage was conservative compared with a 51. franchise. He spoke only his own views, but he repeated that there was something imperial in universal suffrage. Look at France. Universal suffrage was imperial, but the 51. franchise was downright direct democracy. He should hold up his hand then for universal suffrage in preference to any whig-radical tinkering of the franchise." Mr. Cox sat down amid loud and continued cheering, and his health was then drunk in a bumper.-The exhibitions of farm-stock, utensils, &c., at the different meetings, are described as being of average quality.

The inquiry into the System pursued in Leicester Gaol was reopened on the 10th inst., by the order of Lord Palmerston, in accordance with a request from the visiting justices. Little new matter was added to the result of the previous investigations. The novelty consisted in the line of defence taken up by Mr. Reeve, the deputy clerk of the peace, on behalf of the justices. He read entries from the warder's book, showing that a prisoner had done a vast amount of crank labour on little and sometimes no food; thence he argued that the entries were inaccurate, as a man could not work on such small quantities of food. Lord Howe, Lord Berners, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., and other justices, were examined; but their evidence only showed that they had gone through the prison on various days and had heard no complaints. The point was, that the stoppage of food was illegal; and on this the justices could throw no light. Godfrey, the warder, was examined and cross-examined, to prove errors in his book: but in the main the book was proved to be accurate. Godfrey was praised by the com-missioners for his book-keeping, and the governor, Mr. Musson, for his humanity. The inquiry then

terminated.

Captain Inglefield, of her Majesty's ship Phœnix, has arrived at the Admiralty with news of the Arctic Expeditions under Captain M^{*}Clure, Sir Edward Belcher, and Captain Inglefield himself. The dispatches and reports are very long and detailed: the following are some of the most interesting particulars they communicate. The intelligence from Captain M'Clure, of the Investigator, goes back to IS50, when his vessel was last seen. On the 31st of July he left the Herald off Cape Lisburne, and proceeded eastward on his own responsibility. On the 5th August he rounded Point Barrow in a fog; and on the 14th, ran upon a shoal off Yarborough Inlet, and narrowly escaped. From that time the navigation was very dangerous along the coast, both from the banks and shoals and the driving ice. Huts were observed on shore near Point Warren on the 24th August, and despatches for the Admiralty were sent off; but the savage and warlike natives expressed their hostility to the Hudson's Bay Company for giving them "water" which killed many of them; and the vantage of their annual meeting to lay before them and them "water" which killed many of them; and the the constituency of North Essex, a full and detailed dispatches were brought back. On the 1st September,

Commander M'Clure took final leave of the Esquimaux on the American coast, fully convinced that neither the ships nor any of the crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition had ever reached their shores. Soon after this, high land was discovered north of Cape Parry; and was taken possession of, and named Baring Island. Around this, land was discovered in continuation with Wollaston and Victoria land, and named Prince Albert's land. On the 8th October, the ship was firmly fixed in the ice, in latitude 72.47, longitude 117.34. Here the ship was compelled to remain for nine months; and from this point travelling-parties were sent out; one of which traced a strait to the north-east, and on the 26th October 1850, discovered the entrance into Barrow's Straits, in latitude 73.30 N. loogitude 114.14 W.; which establishes the existence of a North-west Passage. During the stay of the ship, other parties traced the land in various directions, and laid it down in charts, which have been sent home. On the 14th July, 1851, the ice opened; but Commander M'Clure found that he could not take his ship through into Barrow's Strait, because the passage was obstructed by ice, driving before the north-east wind. By the 24th September he was again frozen in, but this time in a new position off the land named Baring Island. In this spot the Investigator remained frozen in, at least until April 1853, the latest date of dispatches from Commander M'Clure, brought by Lieutenant Cresswell, of the Investigator. It so happened, that Captain Kellett, who had in 1850 left M'Clure off Cape Lisburne, was wintering at Dealy Island, Melville Island. A party from Captain Kellet's ship the Resolute, under Lieutenant Pim, met a travelling-party from the Investigator, and thus most happily not only relieved the crew of the latter, but enabled news of their safety, and of the great discovery effected, to be brought home. The meeting is graphically described in a private letter, which has been published in the journals. "M'Clure and his First Lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them, they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Pim began to screech and throw up his hands (his face as black as my hat); this brought the Captain and Lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language. At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on M'Clure asking him 'Who are you, and where are you come from?' 'Lieutenant Pim, Herald, Captain Kellett.' This was more inexplicable to M'Clure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at length found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light: he says, 'He soon was seen from the ship: they had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jambed there in their open, and the crew were fairly jamoed there in an endeavour to get up. The sick jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot their despondency; in latest despatch of Commander M'Clure is dated April 10, 1853. It states that he would, if possible, make his way into Barrow's Strait this year: if not, then cross to Port Leopold, leave a notice of his route, and, keeping along the West shore of Baffin's Bay, look out for whalers, or cross to Disco, and get a passage in a Danish boat. If no information of his having been there is found at Port Leopold, a fatal issue may be surmised; and it will be unnecessary, says M'Clure "to penetrate further westward to our relief," as all will have perished for want of provisions. Sir Edward Belcher's despatch shows that he has made little progress with his squadron. He wintered at a place ealled Northumberland Sound, up the Wellington Channel, discovered and named a variety of places, and on the 26th July last was on his way back to Beechy Island. Captain Inglefield's expedition in the Phænix, to deposit supplies at Beechy Island and carry despatches to Sir Edward Belcher, was successful; but the transport-ship was lost. Another and a sadder event occurred. While Commander Inglefield was out in scarch of Commander Pullen of the North Star, the latter returned, and accepted the offer of Lieutenant Bellot to carry the Admiralty despatches to Sir Edward out of work held a meeting on the 17th, at which between

Belcher. Bellot with a party of men started on the 12th of August, 1853. The end of their journey was Point Hogarth. Bellot and his party had gone as far as a cape which he called Cape Grinnell, when he wished to get on shore in his india-rubber boat across the open water, but was prevented from doing so by the wind. Two men, however, succeeded, taking a line with them. The ice now began to move; two men were left in-shore, and two others with Bellot on the drifting ice. Here these men, forlorn but full of courage, began to cut an ice-house. Bellot conversed with his comrades, and they with him, saying they were not afraid—"When the Lord protects us," he said, "not a hair of our heads shall be touched." Bellot left his men, and said he would go up the ice and see how it was driving. When he had been away four minutes, one of the men went to look for him; nothing was visible save his stick floating on the water. He had been blown into a crack and drowned. The two men, after great struggles, landed, and found their comrades. One of the men said that Bellot remarked, a short time before he was lost, that "nothing made him more happy than to think he that was not on shore; for, knowing his duty as an officer, he would see the last danger; adding, that he would rather die than be on shore to be sayed. Bellot was much lamented by the brave comsaved. Bellot was much lamented by the brave companions of his voyage.

The Peace Conference began its proceedings at Edinburgh on the 12th instant, and concluded them on the evening of the 14th, with a conversazione in the Music Hall. The principal speaker, as usual, was Mr. Cobden, who endeavoured to impart freshness to the subject, by applying his views to the present warlike aspect of affairs caused by the dispute between Russia aspect of analis caused by the displace between russia and Turkey. On the second day the speaking had something of the animation of a debate in consequence of the presence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who vigorously impugned the doctrine that this country could preserve peace by putting down her means of defence, and throwing her shores open and exposed to any attack. He was listened to with attention and much applause. The other principal speakers were Mr. Bright and Mr.

Elihu Burritt.

The seventh report of the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women has been published. Twenty-five prosecutions were instituted during the year, "and in the great ma-jority of cases with success." Fines, imprisonment, and in four cases fifteen years' transportation, had been in-flicted on the culprits. The prize of one hundred guineas for the best cssay on the laws for the protection of women has been awarded to Mr. J. E. Davis, barrister, of the Oxford Circuit: it is to be published.

The Prison at Brixton, heretofore used as a House of Correction for the county of Surrey, has been purchased by the government, and placed under the control of the Board for the Management of Convict Prisons. It is to be used exclusively as a depot for female convicts, under sentence of transportation and penal servitude. works are now so far advanced, as to admit of the early occupation of a portion of the prison. One hundred female convicts are about to be immediately removed thither from Millbank Penitentiary; and further numbers will be sent from time to time, as the works progress. The whole of this class of convicts will be eventually removed from Millbank, whereby additional accommodation will be available for 300 additional male convicts, to whom this prison will in future be wholly confined. The new state of the law, in reference to transportation, would, of itself, render these and further changes necessary in the convict department.

In consequence of the continued Strikes in the manufacturing districts the employers are closing their mills. At Preston, on the 15th inst., forty-nine mills were closed, and upwards of twenty thousand people thrown out of employment. This movement on the part of the manufacturers was part of a great scheme formed to resist the combination of workmen for an increased rate of pay. The Preston manufacturers were to close first; of pay. The Freston manuactures were to be followed by those of Burnley, Bacup, and other places. The artisans of most of the trades of Preston have resolved to support the factory hands. The people 20,000 and 30,000 assembled. They cheered for the "ten per cent," and groaned for the people still at work and for the masters—the "shoddyocracy." At Wigan, 800 weavers are out on strike. The Manchester powerloom weavers have resumed work at an advance of 5 per cent.—they had demanded 10 per cent. The dyers are still "out." In the Wigan district, some 16,000 persons connected with coal-mining are idle from the strike of the miners; coals are dear at Liverpool in consequence.

The Annual Congress of the Midland Association of Mechanics' Institutions was held at Tamworth, on the 26th inst., and was attended by about fifty delegates from the principal towns in the midland counties. Earl of Yarborough presided at the commencement of the proceedings, but was soon afterwards succeeded by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the president-elect for the ensuing year. Suggestions of a practical character were discussed, some of which it was thought expedient to adopt in the conduct of the various institutions, with the view to increase their efficiency and usefulness, and a very general concurrence of opinion was expressed on the subject of the advantages which had been found to result from this annual congress. There was a conversazione in the Town Hall in the evening. Sir Robert Peel delivered an interesting address; he said,—" Unlike a conference which had recently been held elsewhere, they had assembled to devise the best means of promoting the cultivation of the peaceful arts and sciences by the working classes in the country. This assembly had neither for its object the crumpling up of Russia, nor the protection of the Ottoman empire; the far nobler object they had in view was to stir up a spirit worthy of the working classes of this great country in respect of that which most materially affected their interest, their happiness, and their general welfare. What this association had, too, especially in view, was to give to the industrial branch of the community, at as cheap a rate as possible, literature of the highest class. If that were done, he believed the class they were anxious to assist would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them of improving themselves. All the scientific researches of the age were directed to economising of labour: the reaping machine, one of the greatest novelties in that particular, was proof of that; to the same object was directed the labours of M Cormick, Garratt, and Bell. When witnessing, the other day, the splendid evolutions of the mighty fleet at Spithead, and contemplating the gigantic Duke of Wellington 'walking the waters like a thing of life,' he could not help feeling, if even that was a thing of war, it was also an emblem of scientific knowledge and artistic skill. With our knowledge, and looking at what had been done in this country, there was no reason why we should be behind-hand in anything capable of being mastered by research and study. Yet we were: that could not be denied. The fact was solely attributable to the defective education of the people. Now, the chief object of mechanics' institutions was to benefit the adult population, whose progress in the acquirement of knowledge had been impeded by the want of primary instruction. It was true that the number of schools had greatly increased since 1850, but still in Manchester, the first provincial city in the kingdom, the absence of education amongst the people was still very great. He for one had the fullest confidence in Lord John Russell in reference to this matter, believing, as he did, that he, of all the statesmen of this country, was most capable of dealing with this all-important question. And if government did its duty, and took care of the education of the children, society must do its duty also, and take care of the adult population. Once do this, and those unhappy disputes between the employer and employed would very soon cease. Only the other day, when 20,000 men were out on the strike in the neighbourhood of Stockport, he heard that in a few days the actual than 150,000*l*.; lost, absolutely lost, as much as if it had been a loan to the Emperor of Russia. The same thing was going on at Preston, where he would like to go and explain to the men the folly of their proceedings, and endeavour to convince them that their arbitrary measures—their combinations and strikes—must Scribe the dramatist, has just purchased the estate of result in injury to themselves, because, after all, the price Courbetire, near Chatcau-Thierry, for 260,000 francs.

of labour must be regulated by the supply and demand -wages being, in fact, entirely dependent on and regulated by the standard of trade, its buoyancy and depression. In this our age, great progress had undoubtedly been made; there was, he believed, a disposition pervading all men's minds to appreciate the blessings of peace; it was our duty to make ourselves worthy the enjoyment of those blessings; and we could not do so more than by endeavouring to improve the moral and social condition of the working classes." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Adderley, Professor Playfair, and other distinguished individuals.

A numerous meeting of the members and supporters of the Free Trade Freehold Land Society was held on the 26th instant, in the large room of the Whittington Club, Mr. Wyld in the chair. In addressing the meetling, the chairman said the society had adopted the designation of "Free Trade," not with any view to the promotion of the so-called political dogma in its general acceptation, but only with a view to its promotion in matters of land, so that the middle and working classes in this country, by the possession of a right to the soil, might be the better able to evince their attachment to Col. Dickson, Mr. its government and constitution. Grattan, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and in the course of the proceedings, Mr. Martineau stated that the subscribed capital of the society since August last had amounted to 40,000%, and that two estates had been purchased (for which a ballot to rights of choice took place at the close of the meeting), one at Anerley, near the Crystal Palace, and another near Can terbury. These would be divided into lots of a quarter terbury. of an acre, and allotted to the holders of forty shares.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE foundation stone of the new palace at Balmoral, was laid on the 29th of September by the Queen's own hands. By her Majesty's wish the ceremony was At half-past three the Queen and Prince Albert, clad in the Stuart tartan, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Court officials, arrived on the spot. Prayer having been offered up, the Queen placed in the cavity of the foundation stone the coins of the realm, several newspapers, and a record of the event. She then took a silver trowel, and dexterously laid on the mortar; the stone was lowered; the regal mason duly applying the square and plummet in workmanlike fashion, and striking the stone with a golden mallet three times. Corn was placed on the stone, wine and oil were poured upon it, and the ceremony was over. Then followed a competition for prizes, given by Prince Albert, to proficients in Highland games and sports; after which the workmen dined and danced in the Queen's "iron ball-room."

Her Majesty and the royal family arrived at Windsor Castle, from Balmoral, on the 14th instant.

The King of the Belgians, with the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, arrived at Windsor Castle on the 21st, on a visit to the Queen.

Commander M'Clure has been advanced to the post ank of Captain for his discoveries; and Commander Inglefield receives a similar promotion for bringing home the news of the discovery, and for having gone out in 1851, in his own yacht, the Isabel, and penetrated to the open water of the Polar basin.

Sir James A. Gordon, recently Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has been promoted to the post

of Governor, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Adam.
The Coloneley of the Twenty-second Foot, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Napier, has been bestowed upon his brother, Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier.

The Queen has granted a pension of 1007, to Sir Francis Head, and 1007, to Mrs. Moir, the widow of

' Delta.''

The magistrates of Birmingham have unanimously elected Mr. Hillyard of Nottingham, as the successor of Lieut. Austen in the governorship of the Borough Gaol. Her Majesty, with her characteristic liberality, has presented to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, 100l., in aid of its diminished funds.

Miss Cunningham, whose imprisonment in Tuscany, for having distributed prohibited books was mentioned in our last number, has been set at liberty by order of

the Grand Duke.

The Emperor of France, has granted a pension of 2,000 francs, out of his private purse, to the father and mother of Lieut. Bellot, who perished in the Arctic expedition. This pension is to descend to the brothers and sisters of Lieut. Bellot after the death of their parents.

The subscription commenced in Rochdale for a testimonial to Mr. Bright for his exertions in hehalf of free trade has been brought to a close. The amount was upwards of 5,000l. After consulting with the hon. member, the committee decided that a library would be an appropriate testimonial. The case is an elegant and elaborate work of art. A silver plate is affixed to this handsome piece of furniture, with an appropriate inscription. The library consists of more than 1,200 volumes. It was selected by Mr. Bright at an auditional cost of 1,300L, and the balance, after deducting the expenses, has been paid to that gentleman.

of the Emperor, who with her family, has been passing the summer at Torquay, left that place on the 21st, on her return to the continent.

Mr. John Mitchell, one of the Irish political convicts, has escaped from Van Dieman's Land in a manner by no means honourable. He had a ticket-of-leave, and was at large on parole. He went to the office of the Police Magistrate, and handed in a letter surrendering his ticket-of-leave and parole. Before the official had time to read the document, Mr. Mitchell ran out of the office, mounted a horse, and was away to the sea-coast; whence a boat conveyed him to an American vessel, in which he got clear off.

Obituarn of Notable Persons.

M. Francois Arago, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, died at Paris on the 2nd inst., in his 67th year. He was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Board of Longitude, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Anderson, one of the Lords Justiciary of Scotland, died in London on the 28th ult., in the 50th year of his age.
Colonel Louis de Cadoudal, last surviving brother of
George Cadoudal, the celebrated leader of Brittany, has just

died at his country seat in La Vendée, aged 65.
General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., G.C.H., died on

penses, has been paid to that gentleman.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, eldest daughter the 17th inst., at Bath, in the 83rd year of his age. He was the senior general of her Majesty's service.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Bombay to the 28th, and from Calcutta to the 20th of September. Our Burmese acquisitions are in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said to exceed 14,000, who occupy fortified positions, whence they attack our posts with occasional success. They are said to be instigated by the King of Ava. Resumption of formal hostilities is considered inevitable. Colonel Mackisson has been assassinated by an Affghan at Peshawur. Captain Parker and Ensign Bosworth have been killed in an affair with Arabs in the Nizam country.

There are advices from Melbourne to the 28th cf July. The produce of gold at the mines was stated to be greater than ever, though little was coming down to Melbourne, owing to the impassable state of the roads. A private escort was robbed on its way to Melbourne, of 8,000 ounces of dust, and about 4,000% in gold, and six troopers were killed. The value of gold at Melbourne was 31. 17s. 6d. per ounce, at which rate several sales were effected.

The Sydney papers received by the last mail contain interesting information on the progress of the colony. The gold fields of New South Wales, though less stupendous in their results than those of Victoria, have never since their first discovery ceased to remunerate a large mining population, while the wealth of the colony has been still further increased by considerable amounts of gold and money obtained by inhabitants of New South Wales in the Victoria gold fields. Ample evidence of this fact is furnished by the Sydney Gold Circulars from the 4th to the 18th of June. In the week ending the 4th of June, 2,161 ounces of gold, valued at about 8,0007., reached Sydney from the various New South Walcs diggings, which may be enumerated as follows:— Bathurst, Sofala, Yass, Bingara, Tambaroora, Avisford, Mudgee, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Major's Creek, Goulburn, Murrurundi, Cameron's Creek, Tamworth, Hanging Rock, Rocky River, and the Ovens, where new and rich placers had been discovered. In the week ending June 10, the arrivals amounted to 4,325 ounces, valued at 15,000%; in the week ending June 18, 1,416 ounces of gold came to Sydney, together with 2,864l, in cash. The total of the exports of gold since the first discovery amounted to 1,332,741 ounces, which at 70s, per ounce, represent a capital of 4,664,593l. The prices of gold at Sydney in the third week of June ranged from 31. 15s. to 31. 17s. 6d. per ounce. The mining population make themselves as comfortable as can be expected. Diggers' tents and lairs, constructed of dry branches give way to

THE Overland India Mail has brought dates from bark and slab huts, some of them constructed in a very substantial manner, and doing, by the taste and judgment displayed in their arrangements, much honour to the impromptu architects. Log huts, too, are being

built at almost all the diggings.

The Sydney commercial reports cortain some evidence of the overstocked condition of the colonial market. About the end of May prices were still enormously high. Brandy, for instance, left 70 per cent, profit to the importer, and case gin and rum, 25 per cent., after paying all expenses. A few days afterwards enormous shipments arrived, prices of storeage increased to a very high rate, importers were compelled to push the sales, and the autioneers were completely smothered with goods. The prices of produce and provisions were affected by the general reaction, to the signal benefit of the labouring population. Flour sold at 181. and 201. per ton of 2 000 lb.; bread sold at 6d. the 2lb. loaf; beef at $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to 12d. per lb., and mutton at 21 to 21d. per lb. The prices of fowls, turkeys, eggs. potatos, &c., are not higher than the quotations of the London markets at periods of moderate scarcity. But those prices apply to Sydney only. At the various diggings provisions are still enormously high, in exact proportion to their distance from Sydney, the badness of the weather, and the condition of the roads. The high price of labour continues, in many instances, to prevent the execution of useful undertakings, which, in the end, would doubtless be profitable to the speculator and to the community. It appears that in almost all trades a want of hands is painfully felt, and corresponding wages are given. The cry is still for useful emigrants. A considerable number of ships had arrived with living cargoes of both sexes, married and single. Other ships were immediately in prospect, and yet the complaint is general. It is impossible to get work done in any sufficient quantity. Many families are compelled to do without servants; others must change them from week to week. Most of the young women are unfit for their duties; many will not even submit to be taught. Another grievance is the mismanagement of the police force. Though Sydney is by far more orderly and safe than Melbourne, still the protection of persons and property leaves much to be desired. The police are described as being neither efficient in quality nor sufficient in number; their pay not being high enough to tempt sober, steady, and ablebodied men from other trades. Besides the inefficiency of the police, there is another universal cause of crime in New South Wales. It is intemperance. The police reports show that one half of the officness against the person were committed in a state of drunkenness,—one could be found? The usual practice was to keep letters half of the offences against property were prompted by a month at the post-office, then to open them and the desire to obtain the means for intoxication. Drunkards are indeed punished with imprisonment or fines, but the means of getting drunk are permitted to multiply ad infinitum. On the last licensing day 323 publicans' licenses were granted for the district of Sydney alone. A spirit of improvement, however, is abroad. Books, which are scarcely ever advertised for sale in Victoria, form an important item in the trade of Sydney. We note the names of three large booksellers advertising the arrival of fresh supplies of English literature. The Illustrated London News, the last volume of Punch, Sealsfield's Cabin Book, Ida Pfeiffer's Travels, Whately's Logic and Rhetoric, Roebuck's History of the Whig Ministry, Macaulay's History and Essays, the Household Words, Dickens's Copperfield, and Thackeray's Esmond, are freely offered for the amusement and instruction of Australian readers, and Oxford and Cambridge men in their log huts on the Turon or the Murrumbidgee may read the Tramp to the Diggings and Mundy's Antipodes, and review them on the spot." are, moreover, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese standard books offered by the purveyors of literature to the Sydney market; and a studious person may more readily and easily procure food for the mind at Sydney than in the majority of our second and third rate country towns. Instruction, too, is not wanting. Sydney has for more than a year past had its university, and now a preparatory collegiate school is being opened. "Ladies accustomed to tuition" and "Governesses wanting places" abound as a matter of course. And the papers are full of advertisements of music-teachers, whose lessons, by the quarter, cost two and a half guineas for half an hour twice a week, and three and a half guineas for two hours per weck-of course at the residence of the professor, who demands an additional guinea and a half per quarter if the pupil desires to receive his instruction at home.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope have been ceived to the 6th of August. The news is of the usual received to the 6th of August. favourable character-uninterrupted peace on the frontier; activity in carrying out the constitution; and plenty of trade. Sir Andries Stockenstrom had declined, on the score of ill health, to become a candidate for the Upper House. Sir George Clerk had reached the Orange Sovereignty. The inquiry into the Hottentot rebellion had terminated, and a government notice issued by General Cathcart aunounces its decisions. The number of "serf holders" who are declared entitled to reoccupy their lands and tenements is 236; the number who have forfeited their rights by rebellion is 160; many of the latter are dead, and the survivors are outlaws.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Mrs. Chisholm delivered a Farewell Address, previous to her departure for Australia, to a meeting of intending emigrants and their friends at the rooms of the Domestic Unitarian Institution in Spitalfields, on the evening of the 24th inst.; a resolution having been previously passed expressive of gratitude to her for her exertions on behalf of the British emigrants. Among other interesting observations, she said that she was anxious to render the machinery more simple, by which husbands could send for their wives and their children. At present complaints were often made of letters sent by emigrants to their friends, or by those friends to the emigrants, miscarrying. In the latter case, however, the reason too frequently was the manner in which the letters were directed. When a man left this country it was common for him to say to his friends here, "direct to me at the Post-office, Melbourne," but when he got there he probably went off to Geelong, and from there to the diggings, and his letters being directed to the post-office, Melbourne, were never inquired for, and of course never reached him. A post-office employé had shown her a packet of letters addressed in this way to persons whose names commenced with the letter S, which took him five hours to go through. How was it the decrease, the approach of winter having caused possible that the parties to whom these letters were many intending emigrants to stop at home until spring, addressed, scattered as they were all over the colony, but preparations for the Canadas, United States, and

advertise them, registering those which contained money; and if they were not then applied for to destrov them. The fault they would see, then, was the manner in which the letters were directed. This difficulty it was proposed to obviate by means of a register of all the emigrants as they went out, so that those who were connected with them might be sure that the letters would arrive at their destination. She suggested that it would be a very great advantage if the shipowners would enter into an arrangement by which the whole expenses of the conveyance of emigrants from this country might be included in one sum, so that a man who sent for his wife or children might know precisely what the whole cost would be, and have the opportunity of paying it down at once. She had spoken to several of the railway directors in this country, and they were anxious to co-operate in such a plan, provided they had the security of some respectable house. She had experienced the difficulty of providing lodgings for females at the shipping ports when they arrived, previous to embarkation. At Southampton for instance, she had known women arrive at half-past eleven or a har-past eleven twelve o'clock at night by the railway without having a place to go to, and when beds were provided for them, they were found to be too expensive. She was happy to say that this difficulty was about to be removed. A second class hotel was going to be established there, in which persons of the description she alluded to might be accommodated with a bed and three plain meals a day for 3s. There was a temperance hotel also at Plymouth, the proprietor of which was disposed to afford the same accommodation for 3s. 6d. or 3s., where there were a number of persons together. She hoped, too, there would soon be something of the kind at Gravesend. Mrs. Chisholm then dwelt at some length on the advantage of providing means of taking out the parents of emigrants, the moral influence of whose presence over their children in the colony would be incalculable. She would stand being pelted at for twelve years if she could succeed in bringing out to Australia a hundred grandmothers. She urged the necessity of strictly examining the food on board emigrant ships and of avoiding idleness while on board. She also considered it of importance that provision should be made for religious teaching during the voyage; for the vessel in which she was going to Australia there would be a clergyman of the Church of England, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the Jewish persuasion, who would take charge of a number of Hebrew girls who would accompany her on the voyage. In the same vessel a number of betrothed girls were going out whose intended husbands had sent the means for their passage. These would be under her superintendence, and she would take care not to lose sight of them till they were married. There was no more impropriety in a female going out to Australia to be married than in ladies going to India for a similar purpose, which was a matter of every-day occurrence. When she went to India she had application from five ladies to go out with the same view, and solely on speculation. When young men emigrated, it was usually with a view of getting married earlier than they would if they remained at home; but the plan she would recommend under such circumstances was that they should leave a deposit of two or three pounds with some respectable shipowner, towards defraying the expense of conveying out to them, at some future time, the object of their affections. She promised that any girls who were entrusted to her care should be well looked after when they arrived, and concluded by thanking the audience for the attention with which they had heard her, and the warm welcome they had given to her.

During the month of September last, 24,331 en.igrants left Liverpool in ships under government inspection; 1051 more than in September last year.

A letter from Belfast, published in one of the Derry papers, thus refers to the progress of Emigration from Ulster. "Emigration from the north is, of course, on Atlantic tends to erente a wish to follow those who have so many thousands betake themselves to join the gone before. And as many of these letters contain successful pioneers."

Australia, are going on to a large extent in the country. I money to assist relatives at home in their voyage to the Every favourable letter from friends located beyond the land of adoption, it need not be thought strange that

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS

THE Eastern Question continues, throughout Europe, to be the engressing subject of public interest. The Emperors of Russia and Austria had a meeting at Olmutz in the last week of September, when they passed two or three days together, in military spectacles and private conferences. The two Emperors and the King of Prussia have since met at Warsaw. The results of these meetings have not transpired.

On the 4th of October (the first day of the year in Turkey) the Manifesto of the Sultan, containing a declaration of war against Russia, was publicly read in all the mosques. This important document, which takes a review of the whole question, intimates the course to be pursued towards Russia, and assigns the reasons for adopting it, is in the following terms:the present state of circumstances, it would be superfluous to take up from its very commencement the explanation of the difference which has arised between the Sublime Porte and Russia, to enter mew into the detail of the diverse phases which this difference has gone through, or to reproduce the opinions and judgments of the government of his Majesty the Sultan, which have been made public by the official documents promulgated from time to time. In spite of the desire not to restate the urgent reasons which determined the modifications introduced by the Sublime Porte into the draft of the note prepared at Vienna (motives exposed previously in a note explanatory of the modifications), yet new solicitations having been made for the adoption, pure and simple, of the said note, in consequence of the nonadhesion of Russia to these same modifications, the Ottoman Government, finding itself at present compelled and forced to undertake war, thinks it a duty to give an exposition of the imperious reasons for that important determination, as well as for those which have obliged it not to regulate this time its conduct according to the counsels of the great Powers its allies, although it has never ceased to appreciate the benevolent nature of their suggestions. The principal points to which the Govern-ment of his Majesty the Sultan desires to give pro-minence are these:—That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity. Even supposing that Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the Holy Places, she ought to have circumscribed her actions and solicitations within the limits of this question alone, and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to have taken measures of intimidation, such as sending her troops to the frontiers, and making naval preparations at Schastopol, on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. But it is evident that what has taken place is totally contrary to an intention of ancienble settlement. The question of the Holy Places and been settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and the Government of his Majesty the Sultan had testified favourable dispositions on the subject of the guarantees demanded. In short, Russia had no longer any ground for raising any protest. Is it not seeking a pretext for quarrel then, to insist, as Russia has done, upon the question of the privileges of the Greek Church granted by the Ottoman Government, privileges which the Government believes its honour, its dignity, and its sovereign power are concerned in maintnining, and on the subject of which it can neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any government? Is it not Russia which has occupied with considerable forces the principalities of Moldavia and

Wallachia, declaring at the same time that these provinces should serve as a guarantee, until she had obtained what she desired? Has not this act been considered justly by the Sublime Porte as a violation of treaties, and consequently as a casus belli! Have the other powers themselves been able to come to any other decision? Who, then, will doubt that Russia has been the aggressor? Could the Sublime Porte, which has always observed all her treaties with a fidelity known to all, by infringing them in any way, do more than determine Russia to a proceeding so violent as that of herself infringing all these treaties? Again, has there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardié, such facts in the Ottoman Empire as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion? The Ottoman Cabinet, without desiring to enter into too long details on these points, doubts not that the high powers, its allies, will judge with perfect truth and justice on the statement just exhibited. As to the non-adoption of the Vienna note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every point conformed to the note of Prince Mensehikoff, and while containing, it is true, in its composition, some of the paragraphs of the draught note of the Sublime Porte, is not as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menschikoff. The assurances recently given by the representatives of the Great Powers respecting the apprehended danger from hurtful interpretations of the draught note in question, are a new proof of the kind intentions of their respective governments towards the Sublime Porte. They have consequently produced a lively satisfaction on the part of the Government of his Majesty the Sultan. It must be remarked, however, that while we have still before our eyes a strife of religious privileges raised by Russia, which seeks to base its claims on a paragraph so clear and so precise in the treaty of Kainardie; which wishes to insert in a diplomatic document the paragraph concerning the active solicitude of the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance in the states of the Sublime Porte of religious immunities and privileges which were granted to the Greek rite by the Ottoman emperors before Russia so much as existed as an empire, to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all relation between these privileges and the treaty of Kutschuk Kainardjé to employ in favour of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte professing the Greek religion expressions which might make allusion to treatics concluded with France and Austria relative to the French and Latin religious-this would be to incur the risk of placing in the hands of Russia vague and obscure paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pretext for her pretensions to a religious surveillance and protectorate-pretensions which that power would attempt to produce, affirming that they are not derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the Sublime Porte. The very language of the employe's and agents of Russia, who have declared that the intention of Government was no other than to fulfil the office of an advocate with the Sublime Porte whenever acts contrary to existing privileges might be done, is a patent proof of the justice of opinion of the Ottoman Government. If the Government of his Majesty the Sultan has judged it necessary to require that assurance should be given, even if the modifications which it intro-duced into the Vienna note were adopted, how in conscience could it be tranquil if the note were to be retained in its integrity and without modification? The Sublime Ports, in accepting that which it has declared to all the world it could not admit without being compelled thereto, would compromise its dignity in view of

the other powers, would sacrifice its honour in the eyes of its own subjects, and would commit a mental and moral suicide. Although the refusal of Russia to accord the modifications required by the Sublime Porte has been based on a question of honour, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions, which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore, compels the Sublime Porte to persist on its part in withholding its adhesion. The reasons which have determined the Ottoman government to make its modifications having been appreciated by the representatives of the Four Powers, it is proved that the Sublime Porte was right in not purely and simply adopting the Vienna note. It is not with the view of criticising a project which obtained the assent of the great Powers that we enter upon a discussion of the inconveniences which the Vienna note presents. Their efforts have always tended to the preservation of peace, while defending the rights and independence of the Imperial government. The endeavours made to attain these objects having been as landable as can be conceived, the Sublime Porte cannot sufficiently acknowledge them. But, as evidently each government must possess, in consequence of its peculiar knowledge and local experience, more facilities than any other government for judging of the points which concerns its own rights, the examination which the Ottoman government makes is prompted entirely by its desire to justify the obligatory situation in which, to its great regret, it finds itself placed, desiring, as it has done, to continue following the benevolent counsels offered to it by its allies ever since the commencement of the differences, and which until now it has followed. If it is alleged that the haste with which the Vienna note was drawn up results from the backwardness of the Sublime Porte to propose an arrangement, the government of his Majesty the Sultan must justify itself by stating the following facts:— Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, some of the representatives of the Powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draft note occupying a middle place between the draft note of the Sublime Porte and that of Prince Menschikoff. More lately, the representatives of the Powers, confidently communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte. None of these latter responded to the views of the Imperial government; and the Ottoman cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived, a fact which changed the face of the whole question. The draught note proposed by the Sublime Porte was then set aside, and the cabinets were requested to express their views of this violation of treatics after the protest of the Sublime Porte. On the one hand the Ottoman cabinet had to wait for their replies, and on the other, it drew up, at the suggestion of the representatives of the Powers, a project of arrangements, which was sent to Vienna. As the sole answer to all these active steps, the draft of our note at Vienna made its appearance, However that may be, the Ottoman government fearing rightly everything which might imply a right of interference in favour of Russia in religious matters, could do no more than give assurances calculated to dissipate the doubts which had become the subject of discussion; doubts which had become the subject of discussion; and it will not, after so many preparations and sacrifices, accept propositions which could not be received at the time of the stay of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople. Since the cabinet of St. Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the benevolent efforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless, since, in line, the Sublime Porter cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Molde-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred

rights of sovereignty and the independence of its government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties which it considers a casus belli. It notifies, then, officially, that the government of his Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions to his Excellency Omar Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of lifteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian head-quarters an answer in the negative should be returned. It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russians are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two governments shall be broken off. At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently, they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman government being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly powers, will during the war leave the straits open to their mercantile

Omar Pacha was instructed to communicate the resolve of the Sultan to Prince Cortschakoff; and he did so, in the following note :- "Monsieur le General-It is by the order of my Government that I have the honour to address this letter to your Excellency. Whilst the Sublime Porte has exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once peace and its own independonce, the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treatics-invading the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, integral parts of the Ottoman empire. True to its pacific system, the Porte, instead of exercising its right to make reprisals, confined itself even then to protesting, and did not deviate from the way that might lead to an arrangement. Russia, on the contrary, far from evincing corresponding sentiments, has ended by rejecting the proposals recom-mended by the august mediating Courts,—proposals which were alike necessary to the honour and to the security of the Porte. There only remains for the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But as the invasion of the Principalities, and the violation of treatics which have attended it, are the veritable causes of war, the Sublime Porte, as a last expression of its pacific sentiments, proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two provinces, and grants for your decision a term of fifteen days, to date from the receipt of this letter. If within this interval a negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the natural consequence. I have the honour to make this intimation to your Excellency, I embrace the opportunity to offer the assurances of my high esteem." To this summons Prince Gortschakoff replied, that "Russia is not at war with Turkey; that in any season he would be prepared to evacuate the Principalities as soon as his master had obtained the moral satisfaction which he demanded; and that if he were attacked he would defend himself."

The total force of the Turkish army now under arms estimated and distributed as follows:—120,000 between the Danube and the Balkan, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6000 near Pristina, on the Servian frontier; 50,000 who will be mustered very shortly at Adrianople; and from 80,000 to 100,000 on the frontier of Asia. All the letters from Constantinople are full of accounts of the military preparations which are going on with unceasing activity. Patriotic gifts are pouring in from all quarters: jewels, money, horses, houses, lands—all are offered for the national service. Exclusive of the reserves, orders have been issued for the formation of a corps of 50,000 men, taken from the Redifs who are still disposable. Of that corps of 50,000 men, 18,101 were to be armed and equipped by the city of Constantinople. Those 18,101 all answered to the summons, and crowded to their standard in one day. The arsenals produced in the course of a single week the cannon, muskets, and ammanition necessary for the 50,000 men, and the horses requisite for the cavalry of the same corps

were forthcoming in one day at Constantinople. The Russians, on the other hand, are busied in preparations. Immense harracks are being constructed on the banks of the Danube, where the Russians intend to pass the winter. General Gortschakoff has demanded of the Prince of Wallachia a heavy sum of money for the construction of these barracks, which has been paid. This expense will be included in the debt imposed on the country for the occupation of 1848 to 1851. Wallachian Government is obliged to contract a debt of six millions of piasters (about 60,000l.) to meet the demands of General Gortschakoff. The fleet in the harbour of Cronstadt, which had laid up for the winter, is ordered to prepare for sea with all possible despatch, and to proceed at once to Revel.

The Emperor and Empress of France have been making tours through various parts of the kingdom; the first was in the north, they visited Arras, Lille, St. Omer, Boulogne, and Amiens. At Boulogne, the Emperor was more coolly received than at the other places; but the Empress was universally popular. During his visit to Boulogne, the Emperor gave the military medal to the gendarme who arrested him in 1840; saying to those about him, "I admire men who obey their chiefs." He also gave 500 francs to the coastguard who aimed his musket at him on the same oecasion. The Emperor and Empress have been subsequently residing at Compiegne, for the enjoyment of field sports.-For some time the government has been alarmed by suspicions of plots, and searches have been made here and there. The house of M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of the Republic, was searched by the Police on the 17th instant. They found a heap of receipts for monies paid by M. Goudchaux as charity to political exiles; and forthwith they arrested him, detained him a few hours, and then liberated him, on condition that he should appear when ealled on. M. Delescluze, a partisan of Ledru Rollin, was also arrested, and his papers were seized. Deleseluze is under sentence for participation in the abortive insurrection of M. Ledru Rollin in 1849, and he had no right to be in France. M. Marchais, well known in Paris as the secretary of the famous society styled "Aide-toi et le ciel t'aidera," and the founder of the club entitled "Les Amis de la Constitution," after the revolution of 1818, is also under arrest. M. Bastide, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, was visited by the police; as well as other members of the Cavaignae party. Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the government to keep down the price of bread, it is still on the increase. Some of the bakers of the banlieue of Paris complain that they have not yet been paid the indemnity promised to them by the government when the price of bread was limited, and threaten to close their shops. In several localities it has risen to twenty sous.

The accounts from Madrid describe the growing unpopularity of the Queen and her government. popularity of the Queen and her government. The public feeling was strongly expressed at the Opera on the night of the 18th. Her Majesty, it appears, arrived, according to her usual custom, long after the performance commenced, but the piece was suspended in order to play the "Marcha Reul" as the Queen entered her box. The spectators stood up, as usual on similar occasions, but a general cry of "Basta! Basta!" ("Enough! Enough! ") broke from the majority of the andience, to the evident mortification of the Court and to the terror of the "ruling influence," who was, with one of the ministers whom he especially protects, in a box showe. The general demand of the andience was The general demand of the audience was box above. complied with, and the opera proceeded. This is all the more significant, as, considering the parts of the house from which the ery proceeded, the signs of dissatisfac-tion were manifested by the elite of Madrid. Those only who are accustomed to Spanish etiquette will be able to appreciate the importance of such an occurrence. At the theatre it is contrary to etiquette to give any sign of approbation when Royalty is present, unless Royalty gives the signal of applanse; but disapprobation, when the Queen or King presides, is what seldom sheriff, and try him, as they said, by "Judge Lynch or never occurs. When the public, however, is so excited as to interrupt the air which invariably greets great difficulty, succeeded in getting the mob dispersed.

the presence of the Sovereign, by hisses, or any other sign of discontent, the indignation must be strong indeed.

The War in Circassia continues without intermission, Letters from Tiflis mention the taking of the Russian fortress of Toprak-kale by the Circassians, who, having advanced to the Black Sea, attacked five fortified posts, and razed the forts of Gostogajewskoff and Tenguinsky. In consequence of these disasters Russia has been necessitated to send reinforcements, which are already off the coast. Three Russian brigades have advanced towards the frontiers at Tortum, and Adi, the Pacha of that place, and Selim Pacha, of Batoun, are preparing to make a diversion, which would assist the inhabitants of Lasistam, the Kurds, Circassians, and people of Daghestan, to relieve their brave brethren in the Crimea from a foreign yoke.

Extraordinary excitement existed in the Sandwich Islands, at the date of the last advices, in consequence of the awful ravages of the small-pox, and the utter neglect of the proper authorities to take any steps to check the pernicious scourge. The natives were being swept away like leaves in the autum; in some districts over one-third of the population had died, and in the city of Honolulu there were six hundred and sixty-three interments between the 26th of June and 22nd of July. So great was the indignation of the citizens against the Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction, who refused to provide means for the purpose of vaccinating all who required it, that large meetings had been held, at which resolutions were adopted requesting their dis-missal from office. A petition for the same object had received some thirteen thousand signatures, and been presented to King Kamahamaha, but what action his Majesty would take in the matter had not transpired. The wheat crop of the islands had been harvested and found to realise the most sanguine expectation of the husbandmen. Many mills and machine works were being constructed, and great efforts were making among all classes to increase both the mechanical and agricultural productions of the islands.

The accounts from California represent many parts of that country as being in a very disturbed state from the depredations and opposition of the Indians. had attacked a village near Guaymas, and killed 100 persons, men, women, and children. During a sanguinary engagement between the Indians and inhabitants of Rogue River Valley the latter came off victorious, killing 10 and wounding 30 of the Indians although they only lost three of their own number. The state of society in San Francisco and its neighbourhood is described as frightful. Outrages and deeds of blood and violence are of daily occurrence. The following are a violence are of daily occurrence. few of the worst cases :- On the 13th of September, C. R. Drew shot Dr. Gillis in a street in San Fiancisco. The ball entered at the inner corner of the left eye, ranged downward, and lodged in the right side of the neck. The wound was expected to prove fatal. The cause of the difficulty was, that Drew's wife wished to obtain a divorce, and Gillis advised her, and Drew supected an improper intimacy. On the 14th a disturbance took place at Downieville, between two men named John Potter alias Baltimore Jack and Muntz, respecting a mining claim at Forest City. It appeared that Muntz had been requested to collect some money from Jack that was due to a party in Downieville, it being a balance of purchase-money for a mining claim. Jack remonstrated with Muntz, and a rencontre ensued. It is stated that Jack kicked Muntz, whereupon Muntz drew his knife and stabbed Jack in the abdomen, inflicting a wound that caused his death yesterday morning. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and Muntz was brought to town in custody of the sheriff of the county. Next morning a deputa-tion arrived from Forest city, and before the officers of the law had an opportunity to try the prisoner the mob had attempted to seize him from the custody of the sheriff, and try him, as they said, by "Judge Lynch law." The sheriff remonstrated with them, and, after

For a time all was comparatively quiet. At 12 o'clock some of the ringleaders were attempting to agitate the matter, when the sheriff very properly arrested one of them as an example. At this time the excitement ran very high, and another attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. Every good and law-abiding citizen in town was called on by the sheriff to form a posse comitatus to assist him in preserving the peace. The prisoner was confined in one of the upper rooms of Craycroft's magnificent saloon, and about I 'clock a rush was made up the stairs, at which time a revolver was fired, the ball striking Mr. Thaddeus Purdy, a valuable and good citizen, and district attorney for this district; it entered the back of his head, the wound causing almost instant death. The excitement was now at its height, and hundreds of revolvers were drawn, the lives of citizens being in imminent danger. A deep-seated gloom seemed to rest over all the old Downievilieans at this lamentable crisis, as Mr. Purdy was a man of high and noble qualities, respected by all who knew him in his private and professional character. It was at 3 o'clock currently reported in town that a large reinforcement was on the way from Forest city and Oregon creek, all armed, to seize the prisoner from the sheriff, even if it lost them their lives. This augmented the excitement materially, and an order was issued by a justice of the peace to stop the sale of all spirituous liquors and wines, which was most strictly obeyed. After this the excitement cooled down. On the 13th of September a fight took place in Sacramento between Dr. G. M. Duval. and Dr. S. J. Downs, with six shooters, in which the former was almost instantly killed. They had placarded each other during yesterday, and on sight this morning fought. Dr. Downes was standing in a drug store on J-street, between Second and Third, when Dr. Duval

advanced, and told him to leave the house and come into the street. This was declined, whereupon Duval fired and missed. Several shots were then exchanged, one of which took effect in Duval's heart, causing admost instant death. An encounter had also taken place in San Francisco between W. W. Mason, Democratic member of the Assembly, and H. C. Eardner; ten shots were exchanged, and both received flesh wounds in the leg.

Advices from New York are to the 15th instant. The political intelligence is unimportant. A New York paper thus describes the present state of parties: 'Tumult and discord seem to be the order of the day among all parties, clans, and cliques. The Democrats, the Whigs, and the Abolitionists are split up, and writhing from intense commotions; and now, in order to keep up with the spirit of the times, the Woman's Right party have not only quarrelled among themselves in convention, but have taken a step in advance of their political contemporaries, and had a fight. According to our report of the proceedings, a most terrific war of words took place prior to the adjournment of the convention last Saturday, on the subject of Christianity, between the Rev. Antoinette Brown, Lloyd Garrison, and others. Miss Brown defended the Bible, and Mr. Garrison opposed it. The body dissolved in a grand row, and when Mr. Garrison reached the street his nose was pulled by a Mr. Nevins, as a reward for the uncourteous language he had made use of in the course of the debate. The speeches, the scenes, and the incidents that have occurred in this gathering of the strongminded are unparalleled for their comicality and spiciness in the history of all conventions which have hitherto been held this season '

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The winter "season" of publishing is not yet commenced, and such new books as the last month has contributed to our libraries have still been scant and desultory. The hest may first be named. Sir Harry Verney has published a selection from the Journals and Correspondence of General Sir Harry Calvert, his father, which has an interest singularly pertinent to the present time in its illustrations of the treachery and bad faith of our Austrian alliance during the disastrous campaigns in Flanders and Holland, on the breaking out of the first French revolution. The Rev. Mr. Mitford, the accomplished editor and biographer of Gray, has been permitted to collect into a volume the Correspondence of Gray and Mason, which became lately the property of Mr. Penn, and from which partial extracts only had been used by Mason in preparing the life of his friend. This volume contributes to our language some specimens of familiar letter-writing which may rank among the most charming in the world. Sir William Napier has given to the public the last literary production of his lamented brother, Sir Charles Napier, on Defects Civil and Military of the Indian Government, in which the departed hero speaks without reserve of the ignorance and mismanagement of the "Company," and of his own sufferings and wrongs. An Ethnological Library has been begun, of which the first volume is a treatise by Mr. G. W. Earl on The Native Races of the Indian Archipelago. Mr. Leigh Hunt has put forth, in a small duodecimo, a new form of individual and family worship which he entitles The Religion of the Heart, The Hakluyt Society has added to its very interesting issue of works of early discovery and travel, Gonzalez de Mendoza's History of the Kingdom of China. Mr. Denis Florence M'Carthy has translated, in the original metres, the Dramas of Calderon. Mr. Ruskin has completed, in a third volume, his elaborate dissertation on the Stones of Venice. And Mr. Thackeray has commenced his new monthly work, The Newcomes.

The other books of the past month possess fewer claims to attention than these, but some are not without interest. Mr. Croker has reprinted from the Quarterly Review, with additions, and some curious

woodcuts, his valuable historical sketch of The Guillotine. Mr. A. G. Finlaison has made public his computation of the New Government Succession Duty Tables. Mr. James Mather has written a dissertation on The Coal Mines, their dangers and means of safety. A Memoir of the Equinoctial Storms of 1850, comprising nemor of the Equinoctual Storms of 1800, comprising an enquiry into the extent to which the rotatory theory may be applied, has been drawn up by Mr. F. P. B. Martin. Mrs. Charles Clacy has "written on the spot" A Lady's Visit to the Gold Mines of Australia in 1852-3. Mr. Bentley has inaugurated his enterprise for reducing the price of novels, by the issue of Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and its Victims, in two volumes, of the usual size, for seven instead of twenty-one shillings. Another new novel called Alderman Ralph, also in two volumes, has been published at an equally cheap rate by Mr. Routledge. In Messrs. Chapman and Hall's Library of Railway Reading has appeared a "Honved's" Sketches of the Hungarian Emigration into Turkey. A volume of Coleridge's Notes, Theological, into Turkey. A volume of Coleridge's Notes, Theological, Political, and Miscellaneous has been issued with much new matter by his son, Derwent Coleridge. Mr. James Payn has published a new volume of Poems. Mr. Hope has described (for the Messrs. Longman's Travelers' Library) the Chase in Brittany. Mr. George Gilfillan has edited the Poetical Works of George Herbert, as part of a general library edition of the British Poets. A Manual of French Cookery for the Unlearned has been put forth in a small and useful volume. A second volume of Mr. Carruthers's edition of Pope, an edition of Chancer's Canterbury Tales with a new text and notes by Mr. Wright, and the Adventures of an Oxford Freshman, have appeared in Mr. Cooke's Illustrated Libraries. In Mr. Bohn's Libraries we have had a new edition of Adam Smith's Moral Sentiments, a careful translation of the Chronicles of Odericus Vitalis. and an account by Mr. G. H. Lewes of Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences. Finally, Mr. Charles Mac Farlane has oracularly pronounced (though with perhaps more of the contortions than the inspiration of a sibyl) the Doom of Turkey.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £15,271,474.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 0

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0.48 prem. | New York 0.17 diset. Hamburgh 0.65

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	93 g	908	928-1 913-5
Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents	91½ 95å	90를 (#2를	938-2
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent	220	513 215	5± 213-5
Exchequer Bills, June	3s. pm.	13s, dis.	par-3p
India Bonds	48. pm.	10s. dis.	38, dis.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. l.	
100 all 100 all 100 all 100 all 100 100 100 100 100 100	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall Caledonian	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \\ 7^{\frac{3}{24}} \\ 52 \\ 63 \\ 12^{\frac{1}{24}} \\ 104 \\ 75^{\frac{1}{24}} \\ 644 \\ 104 \\ 77 \\ 60^{\frac{3}{24}} \\ 64 \\ 47^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$	92½ 757 48% 57 1100 73 79 61¼ 101½ 57,000 60 44	$\begin{array}{c} 94-5\\ 7\frac{2}{3}-8\\ 51-\frac{1}{2}\\ 57-9\\ 11\frac{7}{3}-12\frac{1}{3}\\ 1100-2\\ 76\frac{1}{3}-7\frac{1}{2}\\ 80-1\\ 62-3\\ 103-\frac{1}{2}\\ 72-4\\ 59\frac{1}{2}-60\\ 58\frac{1}{2}-59\frac{1}{2}\\ 45\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}\\ \end{array}$	486,053 53,013 569,221 673,264 217,671 632,202 842,378 755,134 1,931,505 512,552 981,721 667,576 1,031,423	

FOREIGN LIST. -- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per cent., 95-1 Chilian 6 per cent., 99½ Danish 5 per cent., 103 Dutch 4 p. cent. certific., 93-½ French 4½ per cent., 101t. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 24§-5 Peruvian 3 per cent., 492

Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-1 Russian 4½ per cent., 40-1 Do., 5 per cent., 112-½ Spanish 3 per cent., 443-5 Sardinian 5 per cent., 90-1

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junet. of France, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ East Belgian Junet. 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ Luxembourg, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ Northern of France, 33-4 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 72 to 8 Paris and Orleans, 51 to 53 Paris and Lyons, 164 pm. Paris and Rouen, 41 Paris and Strasbourg, 364 South of France, 2 to 4 pm. West Flanders, 3 to 4 ,, west Flanders, 3 to 4 West of France, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ Rouen and Havre, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

MINES.
Australasian 3 dis.
Australian 2½ prem.
Do. Cordillera ½ dis.
Do. Freehold ½ dis.
Brit. Australian § dis.
Colonial Gold § p.m.
Lake Bathurst ½ dis.
Port Philip 4 dis.
South Australian & dis.

Australasian 70 to 72 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 1_4^3 dis. Ind. Aust. and China & dis. London Aust, and India Lond. Chart. of Aus. par-2 pm 39-41 South Australian 39-Union of Australia 68 to 70

BANKS.

RAILWAYS.

East Indian . . 24 to 34 prem. Upper India ... $\frac{1}{3}$... $\frac{1}{3}$ Ind. Peninsula. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$... $\frac{1}{3}$ Queb. and Richmond 3-1 dis.

STEAM COMPANIES.

Australasian Paeific.... $7\frac{1}{2}$ Australian Royal Mail... $3\frac{1}{2}$ Eastern Steam Navig.....11 General Screw St. Ship Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 75

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Van Diemen's Land, 14½-15½ Peel River Land. & p. South Australian Land, 33-5 Scott. Austr. Invest. . 15 p.m.

Australian Agricultural, 33-5 | North British Australian, ‡ p.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 24 Oct. 1 — 8 — 15	8. d. 56 7 59 5 64 0 68 4	s. d. 35 9 37 0 38 7 40 1	s. d. 21 4 22 2 22 9 23 10	s. d. 36 9 36 11 39 1 39 11	s. d. 43 0 42 10 44 3 45 8	8. d. 41 6 42 11 44 4 45 4

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

per qr. 66 to 70 Malt, Pale, Malting Barley , 36 - 38 24 - 30Oats, best, Wheat, White, 62 - 80Flour-Town made, per sk. 65 – 70
Country household 50 – 55
American, per barl. 32 – 37 36 - 38Indian Corn, per qr. s. d. s. d. CATTLE-ATTLE—

Beasts, per st. 3 0 to 4 0

Calves ..., 3 2 - 4 2

Sheep..., 4 0 - 4 10

Pigs ..., 3 0 - 3 6 Pigs ,, Wood, per lb.— South Downs 1 2-1 5 Kentish fleeces 1 4-1 German Elect. 3 6-5 Australian . 1 4-2 6
Cape . . . 0 9-1 9
Spanish . . 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 107t. 10s.
Iron, Pigs. 3t. 6s. to 4t. 10s.;
Ratis, 8t. 10s. Lead, English
Pig. 23t. 10s. Sted. Swedish
Keg. 17t. to t. Tios.
English block, 120t.; Banea,
120t.; Spelter, 30t.; Zinc, 311.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 40s. to 67s.; American, 64s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 38 4d. to 4s. 6d., Irish India, per tr., 145s.; Hambro', 143s. American, 130s. to 145s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Dorset, per ewt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 88s. to 100s.; Dutch, 90s. to 102s.

CHEESE-Cheshire, per cwt., 56s. to 66s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.

Hams—York, 75s. to 85s.; Irish, 66s. to 76s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 70s. MUTTON-Mid. to prime. per

8 lb., 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to

180s. Pork, per 81b., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

VEAL 3s. Sd. to 4s.Sd.

Hay... per load 5 10 to 5 15 Clover..., 6 0-6 6 Straw..., 2 0-2 2 Clover..., 2 0-2 2 Guano, Peruvian, per ton, 10l.; Linseed eake, per ton, 10l. to 11l.; Rape eake, ditto, 6l. to 6l. 5s.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s. Hops.—Kents, 240 to 378s.;

6l. 5s.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s.
Hors.—Kents, 240 to 375s.;
Sussex, 210s. to 252s.
POILTEY—Capons, 3s.—4s. h/;
Fowls, 2s.—3s.; Chicks,
2s. 0d.—3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. 0d.;
Geese, 5s. 0d.—5s.; Turkeys,
3s. 6d.—5s.; Pigeons, 8d.
HIDES, &c.—Market, 96 lb.,
4d.—44d.; do., do., 50 lb.,
23d.; do., Culf-skins, 10 lb.,
5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.;
Ox and Cow horns, per 123,
21s.—63s. Rough Tallow,
30s. 20s

OILS.

Gallipoli per ton, 67l.; Sperm, 88l.; Pale Seal, 38l. 10s.; Rape, 41l. to42l.; Cocoa-nut, 45l. to 46l. 10s.; Palm, 42l. 0s.; Linsecd, 29l. 6s. Tallow — Australian, Beef,

51l. 9s. to 53l. 5s.; Sheep, 52l. to 59l. 3s.; Y. C., 58l. to 59l.

GROCERY.

COCOA, per ewt., Trinidad, 34s. to 41s.; Bahia, 27s. to 28s. COFFEE, per cwt.—Ceylon Na-tive, 45s. 0d. to 47s.; Do., Plantation, 64s. to 82s.; Mo-Plantation, 648, to 82s.; Mo-cha, 72s. to 82s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 90s.; Java, 59s. to 58s. Costa Rica, 54s. to 80s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s. to 26s. 6d.; Bengal, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; Patha, 15s. to 20s. 6d.

Sugar—Barbadoes, per cwt., 33s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 33s. to 38s. 0d.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 31s. to 34s.; Havannah, 35s. to 40s. 6d.

REFINED - Grocery lumps, 45s. to 48s.; Bastards, 29s. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 31s. to 32s.

318. to 328.

Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)—
Congou, 10½d. to 1s. 3d.; Souchong, 1s.2d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s.4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To August 31.	44,487 2,930	27,450 2,338	141,584 25,011	1,571 348	283,228 30,627
To Sept. 30	47,417	29,788	166,595	1,919	263,855

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE

From	Cabin.	inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£20 to 25	£4 10 to £3
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15	4 10 — 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	4 0 — 6
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 10	4 10 — 6

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7 FROM THE 27TH OCTOBER TO THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

SEVERAL large public meetings have been held on the to keep up the balance of power in Europe; but suppose subject of the Eastern Question, all of them having the things go wrong, and suppose France sees that Russia same object to urge the Government to interfere with energy in supporting the independence of Turkey against the aggression of Russia. The greatest of these meetings took place at Manchester and Glasgow. the former place the principal speaker was Admiral Sir Charles Napier, whose characteristic address made a great impression. After adverting to the long series of attacks made upon Turkey by Russia, he proceeded thus, amid the loud cheers of the meeting:—"Let us consider what will be the consequence to Europe if Russia remains in the principalities. I believe sixty years ago there was a distance of nearly 200 miles years ago there was a distance of nearly 200 miles between the frontier of Austria and the frontier of Russia. If you look at the map, you will find now that they run alongside of each other for nearly 500 miles; and if Russia remains in possession of the principalities that distance will be nearly doubled, and on the Danube her frontier, instead of being eighty miles, will be 300 or 400 miles. Now, let Russia be once established in those principalities, and judging by her conduct for many years past,—her cautious conduct—because she is very cautious, always at the end of every war acquiring more territory and more power .- will any man in this meeting believe for one single moment that if the powers of Europe allow Russia to possess those principalities she will stay there content? It is contrary to human nature. It is contrary to what has taken place since the creation of the world. On she will go till she gets to Constantinople, then what a pretty position Europe will be in! She will have the Baltic to the north, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the south, and she will stretch her brawny arms and hug all Europe in her hideous embrace. Do you think she will stop there? We have seen that Mehemet Ali, a servant I might almost say of the Sultan, succeeded in marching from Alexandria across Taurns, defeating and destroying the Turkish army, and coming up on the very banks of the Bosphorus. If the Egyptians could do that, and if the Russians get to Constantinople, may I ask you what is to hinder them from marching from there to Egypt, and then what becomes of your passage to India, I should like to know? How will your trade be carried on? How will your communications be carried on, and how will all your manufacturers send their goods to India? You will have to return to the Cape of Good Hope. But instead of that, you have now a free passage across the Isthmus of Suez, which will be blocked up by Russia. Will she be satisfied with that? We hear already that she is intriguing in India with many of the discontented kings and governors, or whatever you call them, for really I forget all their names, there are so many of them, and at some future day India will be destroyed. I therefore think it our bounden duty, and not only our duty, but the duty of France, and Austria, and Prussia, to come forward and insist that Russia immediately evacuates the principalities. Now I have shown you what England has done, and what she has not done. France has gone with us up to the present moment, but there is even danger there. In the last Eastern Question Louis Philippe threw us overboard, and that nearly brought on a war with France. It is left to Louis Napoleon now to come forward and assist England

will get to Constantinople, has France no eye at all upon Egypt herself; and has France no eye either upon the Rhine? All these things may take place, and confusion may arise by the success of Russia. Things may be deranged; there is no knowing how all the powers will go-every one will perhaps look out for himself; and I very much fear—and I am sorry to say it—that we shall not get the lion's share this time. Our navy has been so reduced and so lowered; so little attention has been paid during the peace of thirty-seven years to man it, that when we want men they are not to be had. The late government voted 5000 men, and they deserve great credit for so doing: they are no friends of mine (cheers and laughter), nor the Whigs either name (cheers and laughter), nor the Whigs either (laughter); but, nevertheless, the Tory government seeing our danger, not from Russia at that time, but from France, came down to Parliament, and asked for an addition of 5000 soldiers, and 500 seamen, which were granted to them by acclamation. Even Mr. Cobden himself acknowledged in the House of Commons that he did not resist it, because if they asked for 20,000 men it would be granted by acclamation. That showed that the people of England did not wish to expose their wives and families to be destroyed by forcigners, and they felt that any power almost, even a secondary power, in the state we were in, could have invaded this country. (A Voice—"No, no.") Some-body calls "No." Let me ask how we could prevent them? France, for instance, has 500,000 men, and we have 20 000, and it there were the state of the s have 20,000; and is there no means of crossing the Channel; The country was not safe; thank God it is safe now, and I take some credit to myself for driving them to make it safe. (Cheers.) I did not get much thanks for it; but you have it now, and you are all willing to pay for it. Is there anybody here who grudges to pay a half per cent, more of his capital to gradges to pay a nati per cent, more of instanct and insure safety and tranquillity to his hearth and his wife and family? I dare say you have all read Lord Aberdeen's speech the other day, when he was feasting at the Mansion-house, after eating turtle-soup. After being well entertained there, he said, and said properly, that the policy of the government was peace; that he would maintain peace as long as he possibly could; that he was reluctant to go to war; but if war was demanded—mark you—and plainly demanded, if consistent with the honour and interest of this country, he would go to war. Well, what he meant by that is, if England demands that we shall go to war, he is ready to go; but England will not demand war unless she sees it is absolutely necessary for the honour and interest of the country. You are all prosperous now, all making money as fast as you can, particularly in Manchester; but you are not quite sure you will make that money if you are at war. Therefore there cannot he a doubt that this meeting, and every meeting throughout Great Britain, if they do follow this that takes place will desire peace, and will not drive the ministry into war unless it is absolutely necessary. Now, I am just as fond of peace as any of you, and an almost too old to go to war; but nevertheless, if the honour and interest of this country demands it, I am perfectly ready to come forward and shed the last drop of my blood for the honour and gredit of the British nearly? honour and credit of the British people.

the London Tavern in support of the Independence of Turkey, consisting of Lord Dudley Stuart, Professor Newman, Messrs, Prout, Nicholay, Hickson, and John Wilson, waited on Lord Palmerston, on the 16th, with the address to the Queen agreed on at the meeting. Lord Palmerston listened attentively to the observations made by the members of the deputation, and promised to present the address to her Majesty.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 29th ult., Henry Robert Abraham surrendered to take his trial on four charges of Manslaughter-for causing the death of the that ges of Marstanymes—for eatising the eath of the four persons who perished by the falling of a house in the Strand. A number of gentlemen accompanied him into court. He pleaded "Not guilty." It was pleaded for him that the evidence was contradictory, and it failed altogether to support the charge; Mr. Abraham was not near the spot when the accident occurred; the charge could not be supported in law or fact, Justice Cresswell, having read the depositions, entirely concurred with the counsel. In the first place, there appeared to be a very great contrariety of opinion among the witnesses whether anything had been left undone which ought to have been done to prevent the accident; in the next place, all those who seemed to think that something else might have been done differed among themselves as to what that something should have been. It was proved also that the defendant was absent at the time the accident occurred, and there was nothing to show that there was any negligence on his part in being absent. The Attorney-General stated, on behalf of Mr. Abraham, that there was a host of men of eminence and skill present to testify to the professional character of the accused. The excavation had been made without Mr. Abraham's authority, and much deeper than was intended; and on the morning of the disaster the deceased Mr. Rowe was unable to be at the works till two hours later than usual. Mr. Justice Cresswell observed, that it was very right in the case of such a dreadful accident that an inquiry should take place; but, perhaps, in the present instance the law of manslaughter had not been quite understood. It was clear, however, that the facts Would not support the charge against the defendant, and it was therefore quite useless to go into the evidence. The jury accordingly, under his lordship's directions, returned a verdict of "not guilty" upon each of the inquisitions; and Mr. Abraham and his friends left the court.

On the same day Richard Pardington and Joseph Woods, engine-driver and fireman appeared to meet a charge of Misdemeanour—that of causing the Railway Collision at Hornsey. The offences alleged against the accused were, the neglecting to attend to a dangersignal exhibited by a porter; and also neglecting the fixed signal nearer the station, whereby they ran into a coal-train, the tender of which had got across the rails. The charge was rested upon the construction to be put on the loth section of the Act for Regulating Railways-"that any person who should willingly do or cause to he done, any act tending to obstruct the passing of any engine or carriage upon a railway, so as passing of any eighne or carriage upon a ranway, so as to endanger the safety of any passengers travelling on or upon such carriage, should be deemed guilty of misdemeanour." The counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Chambers) said that the prisoners had endangered the lives of passengers; but he must admit that if the line had been clear they were driving the train at a rate quite in accordance with their duty .- Mr. Justice Cresswell: Then, supposing no signal had been up, the defendants would only have been acting in the proper performance of their duty?-Mr. Chambers: Undoubtedly that would be the fact.—Mr. Justice Creswell: Then the real offence with which they are charged is not seeing the signal. Can you say that this amounts to willfully doing an act tending to endanger the safety of the passengers? It is quite clear so far as they vary from that deed. He thought it was to me that it is not.—Mr. Chambers: It was an act of not shown that, under the deed of 1751, trustees not

A deputation from the great public meeting held at omission; and not of commission, certainly.-Mr. Justice Cresswell: Yes, but not of wilful omission.-Serjeant Wilkins: Unless they intended to destroy their own lives.—Mr. Chambers said it could be proved that the prisoners were talking together, instead of keeping a good look-out. But after what had been said by the Judge, he felt it would be idle to proceed further.—Mr. Justice Cresswell, after conferring with Mr. Justice Williams, said he was clearly of opinion, that upon the counts which were framed under the 13th and 14th sections, the court had no jurisdiction, as the Quarter-Sessions for the county was expressly mentioned as the tribunal to which such a charge should be remitted. With regard to the third count, which was framed under the 15th section, he was of opinion that the mere fact of omitting to see a signal would not amount, according to the words of the statute, to "wilfully doing an act to endanger the safety of the passengers." The learned judge further remarked, that it appeared to be cutting it very fine to have the coal-train shunted across the line so near to the period when the express-train was due. It was clear that some danger was apprehended, for the danger-signal was put up before they commenced the operation .- The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Ahalt and Ali, the two Lascars who formed part of the crew of the "Queen of the Teign," were Convicted of Wounding Robert Mills, one of the English sailors during the mutiny on board. [See Household Narrative for October, p. 221.] The jury recommended them to mercy, upon the supposition that they were "ignorant of the value of life." Even taking this recommendation into consideration, the judge could not pass a lighter sentence than fifteen years' transportation. indictment for manslaughter against the master and two seamen of the "Queen of the Teign" was ignored

by the grand jury.

Miss Margaret Cantwell, a lady of great respectability, has been tried in Dublin upon the charge of Stealing a few inches of Ribband. She is one of six sisters, who keep a Roman Catholic school in Dublin. The charge was, that she put a piece of velvet ribband into her reticule while making purchases at Cannock and White's, a large Dublin shop. The trial lasted five days. Hosts of witnesses were produced to make out that the theft had been committed. But the first witness for the defence, a lady who accompanied Miss Cantwell to the shop, clearly showed that nothing of the kind had snop, clearly showed that hotting of the kind had occurred; that the bit of ribband had been taken by mistake. The jury deliberated a moment, then returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The crowded court expressed the utmost pleasure; all rose, ladies standing like the rest in conspicuous positions, and cheering vehemently. The crier failed to stop the outburst. Miss Cantwell left the court in a covered car, cheered in the street also.

On the 8th inst. Vice-Chancellor Page Wood delivered an important judgment in the Birstal Chapel Case. The Attorney-General had filed an information on the relation of certain Methodists of Birstal, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a view of getting a decision from the court that a meeting-house at Birstal, and property belonging to it, should be subject to the trusts of a deed, dated 1751; and that new trustees should be appointed in certain cases. The chapel was founded by John Nelson, one of the carliest adherents of John Wesley. By the deed of 1751, the nomination of the preacher or preachers was placed in the hands of John Wesley, and at his death of Charles Wesley. Sub-sequently to 1751, however, the gathering of ministers took place which ultimately became known as the Conference; the Birstal Circuit was formed, and the preachers were appointed by the Conference. Certain deeds executed later vested the appointment of the preachers in the trustees; and those deeds or parts of them the court were prayed to declare null. The Vice-Chancellor went very fully into the history of the whole transaction, and came to the conclusion that, in accordance with the original foundation, the appointment of the preachers lay with the Conference; and decreed that the deeds or parts of deeds executed since 1751 are null and void in holding with Methodism could be removed; neither instrument. Near the head was a large pool of blood, and would separation and hostility be ground for removal.

An information has been filed by the Attorney-General against the Archbishop of York as Visitor to a Charity at Hemsworth, in Yorkshire. On the 9th inst, the Solicitor-General appeared before the Master of the Rolls to support the information. It appears that in 1548 Archbishop Holgate founded a free grammar-school at Hemsworth, and endowed it with lands and an advowson. For a long period the objects of the founder were overlooked, and the funds of the charity were so grossly misapplied that the office of master was a sinecure. Some improvement took place in 1801; but the charity has never been fully carried out. The Solicitor-General asked the court to direct a scheme and an inquiry to be made as to the present state of the funds; and prayed that the advowson might be sold, and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the charity. Hitherto the master, the Rev. Mr. Graham, has not resided at Hemsworth, but at Felcar, two miles off; and it was prayed that Mr. Graham should not continue to be schoolmaster unless he resided. The Master of the Rolls decided that there should be an inquiry, and a new scheme for the regulation of the charity.

A dreadful Murder has been committed at Burnham in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The victim was a young woman named Mary Ann Sturgeon, housekeeper to Mr. Goodwin, of the Burnham Abbey Farm. inquest has been held on her body, and terminated on the 8th inst. From the evidence, it appears that Mr. Goodwin is unmarried, and that his household consisted of the deceased and a groom named Moses Hatto. In the farmyard there is a cottage occupied by J. Bunce, the groundkeeper, who lodges in his house several labourers employed on the farm. In the evening of the 1st inst. Mr. Goodwin left his home soon after six o'clock on a visit to a neighbour, and returned about half-past eleven. During his absence the young woman called at the cottage of Bunce, where she remained until about nine o'clock, when she returned to the house, for the purpose, as she said, of preparing the supper for the groom. The groom stated that he was supper for the groom. The groom stated that he was served with his supper by her, and that he soon afterwards went to bed. The kitchen in which the groom had his supper is separated from the other part of the house, at night, by a door, which, he said, was locked by the girl, the groom himself sleeping in a small chamber approached by a ladder from the kitchen. He further said that when he had been in bed some time he was aroused by a noise of some one falling down, and he thereupon got up, and proceeded to the cottage of Bunce, who was partly dressed, with the intention of looking round the yard, as he feared something was the matter with one of the colts. This proved to be the case; and, after the animal had been attended to, Bunce and Hatto went round the yard, but could observe nothing wrong. At half-past eleven Mr. Goodwin came home, and Hatto took his horse as usual, Letting himself into the house by his lateh-key, Mr. Goodwin was surprised not to find his candle burning, as was customary, and on walking along the passage upstairs, after he had provided himself with a light, he discovered on the floor a human tooth and a hair-pin. He also perceived a dense mass of smoke and a strong smell of burning, both of which appeared to proceed from the young woman's bedroom. Calling Bunce and Hatto to his assistance, he went to the room, and there a horrifying sight presented itself. When the door was opened and objects could be distinguished through the smoke, the body of the unfortunate woman was found lying with her head near the mantelpiece, her legs on the hearth-rug, in the direction of the bedstead; and on her legs and the lower part of her body was a mass of fire still burning furiously and consuming the flesh. A dressing-table and a quantity of linen had been used as fuel. The fire had burnt through the floor of the chamber, and was already consuming the joists.—On examining the body it was found that both legs had been burnt off nearly close to the trunk, from which they were completely separated. and upper part of the body were not injured by the fire, but exhibited marks of great violence. One of the teeth was missing—the tooth found by Mr. Goodwin in the passage. The head was injured as if by some blunt

on the door of the room and on the handrail of the stairease there were marks of blood. At first it was believed that nothing had been stolen from the house, but Mr. Goodwin afterwards discovered that some valuable rings, a gold pencil-case, and other articles, had been taken from his bedroom. In the course of the investigation it further transpired that the young woman had repelled the advances of Hatto, while she favoured the suit of John Marsh, formerly her fellow-scrvant; and that she had seen Marsh on the night of her death. She usually removed the plate before retiring at night; but on this occasion it was not moved, and none of it was stolen. Hatto slept immediately over the passage where the first struggle had occurred; the passage above stairs, where there were marks of a struggle, runs past Hatto's room; there had evidently been a desperate conflict in the bedroom of the deceased, close to Hatto's, and no doubt the vietim screamed loudly. It was therefore unlikely that Hatto could have heard nothing of all this but the sound of a fall. On this and other grounds of suspicion, Hatto who had at first remained at liberty, was arrested. He was brought before the inquest on the last day of its sitting. He is of small stature, but well-knit, and with a countenance rather pleasing than otherwise. He behaved with coolness, if not audacity. Mr. Goodwin stated that he did not discover that some trifling articles of jewellery had been purloined till two days after the murder. He concluded that the deceased had not completed her duties when she was attacked, as his bed-candle had not been placed for him, and the plate had not been removed. Mr. Robarts, a surgeon, described a bruise on Hatto's head, and marks of burns on his hands: Hatto had accounted for the one by alleging that a stake flew up and hit him, and for the other by the fact, as known to Mr. Goodwin, of his having burnt his fingers with naphtha. Mr. Robarts found a poker in the grate of deceased's bedroom, which had a piece broken off; and a few hairs, apparently human, adhered to the poker. There were spots of blood on the prisoner's hat. John Bunce gave im-portant evidence. After Hatto had roused him on the night of the murder, Bunce told him to remain in one spot while he went round the yard; instead of doing so Hatto went through a gate, and "guzzled into a shallow pool of water somehow or other "—the pool was a mere puddle formed of the drainings from a dung-heap, and Hatto could hardly have tumbled in accidentally. result was, that his clothes were so soiled that he had an excuse for washing them. Bunce saw him "messing" his hands in the filth. The trousers were subsequently taken to London to Dr. Taylor the chemist; who found minute spots of blood, but the manure-water rendered it difficult to say whether the spots were of recent origin. Mrs. Bunce described Hatto as of passionate disposition. The young woman had told her that she had said to Hatto 'that either he or she must leave the place, for she could not live with him." Other witnesses deposed that Hatto accounted for his clothes being wet by his exertions to put out the fire; and that he went out on horseback for some time late on the Thursday night-he said he expected a parcel at Maidenhead by rail. He was a long time making ready to leave the stable. When the evidence had been read over to the prisoner, he was asked by the coroner if he had anything to say. He affirmed that he was innocent, and was removed in custody. The coroner then summed up; pointing out the different circumstances, but observing that there was no direct evidence. The jury, in a few minutes unanimously found a verdict of "Wilful murder against Moses Hatto." On the same night, he was committed to Aylesbury Gaol, for trial at the ensuing assizes. A case of Suicide, followed by a verdict of felo de se,

A case of Suicide, followed by a verdict of Jelo de se, has occurred at Oldham. On the 19th inst, the house of Mr. Stott, a farmer, near Oldham, was robbed; a man named John Mills was soon afterwards apprehended on the charge, and hanged himself in Oldham lock-up. On the 14th inst. an inquest was held on the body, and the above verdict returned. The coroner said he quite concurred in the decision, unusual as it was. The law required that the body should be interred within twenty-four hours of the finding of the jury, and between the

hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at night. The verdict having guard in their employment. He was acting as guard to been delivered before 9 o'clock, it became imperative that it should take place on that night. He therefore issued his warrant to the police authorities, requiring them to see to its fulfilment. A coffin, the best that could be put together in the short time, was procured. The circumstance soon became noised abroad, and shortly before 12 o'clock a great number of persons had assembled in the churchyard and about the house where the body lay, many seeming greatly excited. The body was removed in a cart procured hastily, and followed by the father and a few other relatives, a large crowd following at a distance. The body was interred in the lower part of the churchy ard, about a quarter to 12, without any ceremony or observance whatever. At this moment the excitement seemed so great, that it was feared an attempt would be made to take it up again; but the grave was quickly filled, and the police all at their posts, so that shortly after 12 the whole had dispersed without disturbance.

An amusing case of Breach of Promise of Marriage came before the Bail court on the 17th. The action was brought by the daughter of a Mr. Chalfont, a jeweller, against Hard, late a sergeant in the army, between fifty and sixty years of age. The lady was a widow of four-and-thirty, with one child, and, like her father, a jeweller. The principal witness was Chalfont the father; who deposed that Hard had "axed" him to consent to the marriage, but that on account of the disparity of the ages of the parties he would not. Hard, however, declared he would marry with or without the consent of the father; who then "gave in." Hard promised to settle all his property on the lady, except his pension. "Some days after this," said Chalfont, "the defendant and my daughter came to my house together. He was very uneasy for marriage, and wished to be married. Very theavy in marriage, and wishes to marry you? Do you think you can love Mr. Hard, and make him a good wife?' She said, 'I can, father.' He sprang forward, and put out his right hand, and my daughter runs up and puts her hand smack into his. I presses 'em together like that, as hard as I could squeeze them both together. I said, 'I see you are now both happy and pleased, and I hope you will remain so; and, vartually speaking, I consider you are now really married. I saw there was a little move made, and a bottle produced, and some wine and water was made. I took a little drop neat. He urged very much for Monday, this being Friday. I was the only person who overruled it, for he was so very obstinate. He told me he had bought a license, and it would be carried out on Monday. I told him there was not time to draw the deed up—the marriage covenant. The Thursday following was then fixed for the marriage. They remained about two hours, and went away together. I saw the defendant the next day at night, and I was not aware there was anything wrong till very late: he muttered something about her not coming to meet him as he expected. On the 17th of September I went to the defendant's house with my daughter. He accepted us freely and comfortably, and entreated us to drink, which we did. I asked him for an explanation as to what was the matter. The defendant said he had not been well, and did not come out much. He seemed to me to he quite amused, drinking a little wine and brandy. He rose up and began humming. He pulled out a ring from his pocket. He called me and showed me an Income-tax paper. He then put a ring in my hand, and asked me if I thought it a good one. I took it to the light, and saw the hall mark. I said it was very heavy, and gave it him again. He said, 'God bless you, Mary; keep up your little heart—here's the ring.' She advanced to him; and he placed it on her finger, and asked her whether it was not too large? and she said it was. I said, as she was a jeweller, she could take a little bit out, and make it the right size. He then said, We'll be married on Monday morning."
Hard did not keep his word, but married "somebody else." Damages 502.

A case respecting the Liability of Railway Companies was tried on the 18th in the Court of Exchequer. It was an action against the Eastern Counties Railway

a luggage or goods train which quitted the London terminus on the morning of the 1st of July, 1852. On the arrival of the train at the Lea-bridge station he found no fewer than forty-two trucks waiting on a siding for the purpose of being attached to his train, and then to be carried on to Norwich. He was compelled to do this without any assistance, for the company would not furnish any aid for this work. There was no man kept at that station for the purpose, nor was there any porter to render him help in linking these trucks on to his own train. The consequence of this absence of aid upon this particular occasion had been that, in his haste and anxiety to accomplish this object within the smallest amount of time, in order that the train might proceed on its journey, and thereby get out of the way of the next passenger train, and so avoid a collision, he had been thrown down under the wheels of the engine, which had severed one of his arms from his body. this accident he claimed compensation from the company. In addition to the plaintiff's evidence another witness, who had been a guard on the Eastern Counties line, stated that he had, upon very many occasions, sent up written reports to the head office, complaining of the want of assistance at the Lea-bridge station in connexion with the goods trains and of the inefficient staff that was kept at that station, and of the consequent danger which thereupon arose, not only to the guard himself, but to the next passenger train. Of these reports there had not been any notice taken. He had sent up many reports to the head office upon the subject prior to this accident occurring, as well as after; but he had never received any answer to those reports from the company, nor had there been any assistance sent. In some of his reports he had had to state the stoppage of passenger trains in consequence of there not being sufficient assistance at the Lea-bridge station. Mr. Baron Martin gave it as his opinion, there was no case to go to the jury. If a servant to a railway company, or to any one else, was not satisfied with his place, or if he found he could not do the work assigned to him, or if he found it to be attended with danger, it was perfectly competent in him to leave the service. Here, the plaintiff, for whose accident every one could not but feel regret, had dis covered that his occupation was attended, according to the testimony of himself and the other witness, with danger, and yet he had chosen to retain the employment. He might have left it. In his opinion, the company could not be held responsible. He should therefore direct a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff's counsel said he would rather have a nonsuit entered, as he wished still to raise the question on the point of law. A nonsuit was accordingly entered.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 15th, an audit took place under the estate of Messrs. Chambers and Son, the Bankers of Old Bond Street, who failed in 1824. Dividends to the amount of 13s. 4d. in the pound have already been declared, and there are now funds in the hands of the official assignee equal to a further distribution of 2s. 6d. The sum for which Messrs. Chambers stopped payment was about 224,000l.

A Tragical Incident occurred on the 9th of October on board a steamboat on the Missouri. Among the deck passengers were Mrs Lydia Miller and her husband. They had been married only three weeks, and were on their way from a visit to Minnesota. While asleep in the night Mrs. Miller was awakened by a person behaving rudely to her. The person went away, but renewed his conduct. She awoke her husband, and told him what had happened, at the same time asking him for his pistol. He gave it to her, and went himself in search of the ruffian who had molested his wife. During Mr. Miller's absence the villain returned again, when Mrs. Miller levelled the pistol at him, and shot him through the heart. It proved that he was a watchman of the boat, named Bugg. Mrs. Miller was examined by the coroner at St. Louis, but was exonerated from all guilt.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 29th ult., the Reverend Wade Meara pleaded "Guilty" to Printing and Publishing false and Scandalous Libels against the Hon. Craven Fitshardinge Berkeley and others. Ilis Company, brought by a person named Skipp, lately a counsel, Mr. Clarkson, expressed Mr. Meara's contrition,

for publishing what he admitted were false accusations: he solemnly promised never to repeat the offence. Mr. Clarkson hoped that the prosecution would be contented with holding the prisoner to bail to appear at any time to receive judgment if he again offended. The Attorney-General ascented; but he thought it right, as the libels had been widely circulated, to read a statement signed by the prisoner, declaring that each and every imputation made by him on the Onslow, Chamberlayne, and Berkeley families was "utterly false and destitute of foundation." Mr. Meara entered into his own recognizances in 10002, and was discharged.

recognizances in 1000l. and was discharged. A Shocking Murder has been committed at a place called Lype, in the parish of Cutcombe, near Dunster, on the old Minehead-road. The victim was a fine girl about cleven years old, named Eliza Coles, who lived with her mother, a widow, and her brother, a youth of about eighteen, in a lonely house, part of which was also occupied by an aged woman named Norman. In the neighbourhood was a barn, which had not been used for many years. The mother of the poor girl left her house on the morning of the 8th inst., to go to work, and shortly afterwards the son also went to his work at a neighbouring quarry, the girl being left at home. About 10 o'clock the old woman, Mary Norman, saw the girl sitting on one side of the fire-place, while a man named James Bailey, who lived at Luxborough, was seated on the other. She was not seen alive after that time. About 11 o'clock a man named Sedgbeer, who was working opposite the entrance to Lype, saw Bailey advancing towards the place at which he (Sedgbeer) was, in a burried manner; and on arriving at the spot where he stood he observed that Bailey was labouring under some excitement. Bailey then went to the quarry at which the girl's brother was working, and remained there, occasionally working for a short time, during which he partook of Coles's dinner, At 4 o'clock Bailey left the quarry, and soon afterwards he called at the cottages at Lype, and inquired if "the old woman (Coles) or any of them" had returned? Mrs. Norman replied in the negative, and he then went away. About 7 o'clock the boy Coles returned, and missing his sister, he went to meet his mother, who returned with him and made inquiries for the poor girl at some neighbouring cottages. Failing to obtain any information they searched their own premises, and ultimately the barn, the door of which they found The mother went in, and on going to a dark part of the barn she discovered the lifeless body of her child. She carried the body to her house, and then it was seen that her throat had been cut in a most horrible manner. Information having been given to the constables, they went to the house of Bailey's father, who lives at a short distance from the cottages. They found the son in bed, and baving stated that they were come to take him into custody on a charge of murder, the prisoner exclaimed, "I didn't murder her;" but he admitted that he had been at the house on his way from work, and stated that on his leaving she accompanied him a short distance, and then returned. On him was found a knife, which was of course taken from him. On examining the barn, blood was found on some ashes near the door, and also part of a buckle strap, which was identified as belonging to the prisoner; the other part was found upon him. Near the barn is a stream of water, and a little beyond this from the barn, was discovered a foot-print, which corresponded with one of the prisoner's boots. This mark was in a place which a person would pass over in proceeding from the barn to the spot at which the man Sedgbeer was when the prisoner went towards him. On examining the prisoner's clothes, blood was found in different parts, which had been partially washed out. On the girl's body being examined, marks of two severe blows were found on the top of the head, and also the mark of a violent blow over the left eye. There were two stabs in the neck, one on each side, and these correspond with the blade of the knife found on the prisoner. There was a horrid gash right across the neck, from left to right, which divided all the principal parts, down to the bone, and at the bottom of this cut was the mark of another stab, between two of the vital vertebræ or neck bones. From the appearances there could be ne doubt that the murderer

first stunned his victim by striking her on the head, and then dragged her to a darker part of the barn, where placing her head on one of the stone sleepers, he completed the horrid crime. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates of the district, and fully committed for trial; and a verdict of wilful murder was also returned by the coroner's inquest.

An action of ejectment, to Recover Possession of Her Majesty's Theatre, was tried in the Bail Court on the 8th inst. The plaintiffs were Mr. Hughes, an attorney, Messrs. Lyons and Barnes, also attorneys, and Mr. Storer, a gentleman of fortune. The defendant was Mr. Lumley, the late lessec and manager of the Italian Opera House. The plaintiffs had separately recovered judgment against Mr. Lumley. They all issued writs of extent, and had all joined in bringing this action. question was as to which of the plaintiffs would be entitled to succeed. Hughes had just registered his judgment for 1,1431. 10s, in the Common Pleas on the 10th of August, 1852, and in Middlesex on the 11th of May, 1852; Storer registered his judgment for 2,569*l.* in the Common Pleas on the 22nd of July, 1852, and in Middlesex on the 4th of January, 1853; Lyons' and Barnes' judgment for 22,482L was registered in the Common Pleas on the 18th of December, 1852, and in Middlesex on the 20th of December, 1852. The writs were delivered to the sheriff, by whom they were retained until the 26th of January, 1853, when they were all executed on the same day, according to the priority in which they were delivered to him, without notice to Lumley, and in his absence. The inquisitions were all in the same form, stating that when flughes's writ was issued there were no other writs in the office. It was argued for the defendant that Mr. Hughes was not entitled to recover in this action. The first question was whether the three plaintiffs, or which of them, would be entitled to recover, and that would depend upon the meaning to be put upon the statute of 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 110. 'llughes's case stood in this form: his judgment was registered on the 10th of August, and Storer's on the 22nd of July. Thus it would appear Storer's judgment must have priority, and in that case it would be the duty of the sheriff to have executed Storer's writ before Hughes's. The sheriff had not delivered possession to Lyon and Barnes, in consequence of Hughes and Storer having a previous possession. A great deal of discussion having taken place, it was eventually agreed that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff Hughes, with leave to the defendant to set aside or alter the verdict.

Two cases establishing the Non-liability of Railway Companies in Certain Cases where the Carriage of Goods is concerned, have just been decided by the county court judges. The plaintiffs in the first case, Messrs. Benson, of Huddersfield, brought an action for 6l. 18s. 6d. against the London and North Western, the alleged value of a quantity of cheeses consigned by a house in Manchester, and which were delivered crushed and damaged; but as it was not clearly shown that the damage occurred upon the railway, or from wilful neglect, the plaintiffs were declared nonsuited. second case, the action was against the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, for 61., owing to detention in the delivery of goods in London, and booked by the company, the court deciding that the company were not liable, unless it could be shown that the detention took place on their own line.

The strike of the colliers and factory-workers in the north was attended with Disgraceful Riots at IVigan. On the afternoon of Friday, the 28th ult, the day of the first outbreak, the coal-owners met as usual at the Royal Hotel. For upwards of a month the coal-miners, 4000 in number, had been unemployed, and the factory workers, 6000 in number, for more than six weeks. While the masters were deliberating under the presidence of Mr. Peace, the agent of the Earl of Balcarres, a great crowd were awaiting their decision in the streets. The men, it is said, were ready to take half the rise they demanded; and they heard with dissatisfaction that the masters had decided to throw open their pits for a fortnight, so that the men might come in and work at the old rates if they chose. The market-place was full of people; there was an annual fair going on;

and the signs of dissatisfaction augmented as the darkness set in. How the actual riot began is not accurately known, but it soon became very violent. Mr. Sim, the chief constable, turned out with the whole police force of the place, consisting of nine men, but he soon found himself unable to make head against the rioters, and he retreated to the police-office, with a yelling crowd at his heels. By this time the mob had broken up the stalls in the market-place for bludgeons, armed themselves with stones, and smashed a good deal of glass. The Mayor and the officers presented themselves, and requested the mob to withdraw. A volley of stones and a burst of cheers were the replies. This was about eight in the evening. The Mayor went to the railway station to telegraph for troops from Preston; Mr. Sim posted his men in some back premises, and kept up communication with the Mayor. For the next three hours the mob held undisputed possession of the town. The shopkeepers hastily closed their shops; the rioters had broken and put out the gas-lamps. They paraded from street to street; smashed the windows at the Police-office, the Moot-hall, the Town-hall, the Victoria and Clarence hotels; and, having made a tour of the principal streets, they returned to the Royal Hotel. Not satisfied with the damage done from without, they rushed into the house, broke the mirrors, tore down the curtains, and damaged the furniture. "Let's go to Taylors'," was the next cry. The Taylors are cotton-"Let's go to spinners; their windows were broken and much damage done. In succession the mob attacked other houses; in particular, that of Mr. Johnson, another cotton-spinner. The house and the mill are enclosed; but they got inside the gates, broke the windows of the house, entered the lower rooms, broke a valuable finger-organ and pianoforte, destroyed the engravings, paintings, and furniture of three rooms, and having collected some umbrellas and table-linen, and portions of a sofa, they got burning coals and made a fire in the middle of a parlour, leaving the place in a blaze. Mr. Johnson and his family were in the house when the attack was made, but they escaped before the mob broke in; and after they left the house, Mr. Johnson and some men exerted themselves to extinguish the fire. Before they finally retired, the rioters broke some garden furniture, and hurled a heavy log of wood upon a conservatory. length, after eleven o'clock, the train with the soldiers arrived; 150 men from Preston, under the command of Captain Wilt. The mayor and magistrates placed themselves at the head of this body, and sallied into the streets. It was very dark, rioters were heard coming, but they were few in number, and six were captured. The rest had gone home. The soldiers turned into quarters, and all was quiet by one o'clock. Saturday and Sunday passed off quietly; but on Sunday evening it became evident that mischief was brewing. About six o'clock, a body of colliers, from three to four hundred, marched through the town with drums and fifes. As soon as they had passed, the soldiers mustered in the Town-hall, and the magistrates hastened to the spot. Meanwhile, the rioters had marched upon the saw-mills at Haigh, but the defenders were armed and prepared for the attack. The rioters arrived there three hundred strong, and instantly attacked the mills. Stones were showered on the defenders, and the gates were battered with pieces of wood. An attempt was then made to escalade the place; but the police knocked down their assailants as they appeared above the boarding. At length the rioters got on the flank of the besieged; and the police and Mr. Peace's men retreated to the inner yard. The mob entered the outer yard, and tried to fire the place; but a workman thrust his gun through the glass and fired; and upon this the rioters retreated. They rallied again immediately; but another volley of four shots effectually drove them back, and they fled towards Wigan, bearing away their wounded. When the police gained the main road it was clear. The soldiers now appeared, but too late to be of service. Leaving fifty rank and file in charge of the mills, the main body returned to Wigan. None of the rioters were arrested. Early next morning, a troop of the Royal Dragoons from Manchester arrived at Wigan, and the riots ccased; but the colliers were loud

returned to work, and against the masters. The six prisoners have been examined, and their cases disposed of. One is committed for felony, two are remanded, one is called on for security, and two are discharged. They were more boys—the elder under sixteen.

They were more boys—the elder under sixteen.

Another barbarous Murder, with Highway Robbery, has been committed in Norfolk. The victim was Lorenzo Beha, a silversmith, who resided in Norwich. He had two assistants in his sliop, to whom he left the care of his business while he travelled through the county to obtain orders and to sell his jewellery. He usually carried a box of gold and silver watches and other iewellery in a bag, suspended from a stick on his shoulder, and his custom was, when he sold goods to the country people, to take payment in small instalments. He was last seen alive, walking towards the village of Wellingham, about one o'clock on Friday, the 18th inst. About three o'clock the same afternoon a person named Robinson, who resided in the neighbourhood, while walking along the road, observed a great quantity of blood, and noticed that some portions of it had been partially covered by dirt scraped from the road. At this moment two young gentlemen, sons of the Rev. Mr. Digby, of Tittleshall, came riding up on ponies, and two ladies in a gig, a Miss Shepherd and Mrs. Digby. The whole party stopped, and their attention was directed to the blood. One of the young gentlemen observed that there was a trail of blood to the hedge, and Robinson jumping upon the hedge, saw that the trail was continued through the fence into the ditch, on the other side, where a horrible spectacle presented itself. The body of Mr. Beha was found with the legs towards the hedge, and the coat collar turned up as if the murdered man had been dragged by his coat through the fence. By the side of the body lay Mr. Beha's box of jewellery, unopened, but removed from the bag, and his stick and umbrella, and also a large hatchet, such as is used for felling timbers. The blade of the hatchet was covered with blood and hair, and it was evidently the weapon by which the unfortunate man had been murdered. His trousers pockets were turned inside out, and rifled; but in his waistcoat pocket a watch was found, still going. His head had been nearly severed from the body by a blow at the back of the neck, and there were four deeply-cut wounds across the temples and face, any one of which must have caused instantaneous death. The right eye was also driven inwards to the depth of nearly an inch. Indeed the poor man appeared to have been felled like an ox, and dragged through the fence into the ditch. On searching the clothes of deceased more minutely his account-book was found, soaked with blood, in one of his pockets, but the keys of his box were gone. No suspicion was entertained as to the perpetrator of the murder until late in the evening. A man named William Webster, while driving in his cart from Tittleshall to Wellingham, shortly before one o'clock on the same day, had seen a man in the plantation adjoining the ditch where the body was found, and he observed that the man stooped down to hide himself as he (Webster) approached. He communicated this circumstance to the parish constable, stating that the man was William Thompson, a labourer, who lived with his father in the neighbourhood. Thompson, the same night, was apprehended in bed; and parts of his clothes were found to be stained with blood. On further scarch, a silver watch, with the name "L. Beha" as maker, another watch with the same name, a canvas bag with a third watch, and money in notes, gold, and silver, were found in different places. On the 19th the prisoner was taken before the county magistrates. Several witnesses having been examined he was remanded till further evidence could be adduced. Thompson is about twenty years of age; and his appearance is superior to that which is generally characteristic of his class. He listened attentively to the evidence, but appeared to be quite calm and unconcerned.

was ciear. The somers now appeared, but too late to be of service. Leaving fifty rank and file in charge of the milks, the main body returned to Wigan. None of the rioters were arrested. Early next morning, a troop of the Royal Dragoons from Manchester arrived at Wigan, and the riots ceased; but the colliers were loud in their threats of vengeance against some who had, when I felt something at my pocket, and then missed my

watch. Alderman Humphery-1 suppose you were there to see the man hung? Were there many persons there'? Witness: Yes, sir, a great many. Alderman Humphery: Did you miss your watch before the execution or afterwards? Witness: The condemned man was just coming on the scaffold, and before he was hung I saw the prisoner moving from my side. I followed him; but perceiving me behind him, he ran up St. Clement's Innyards, in Old Bailey, and threw himself on some matting. The watch produced by the officer is mine. It is engraved with my own name.

Prisoner: I did not throw
myself down, I fell down.
There is one thing very clear.

The awful sight of a man being hung has no fear for you. William Gardiner saw the prisoner, on reaching the top of Clement's Inn yard, throw himself on some sacks and drop something down the iron grating. The witness went below and found the watch produced. Prisoner: I never took the watch. Alderman Humphery: You came out to witness the execution of a fellow creature, but it does not appear to have done you any good, for your intention in being there was to pick pockets evidently. It is quite elear that you committed a highway robbery, and that too under the gallows, an offence that was punished at one time with death. It is too serious a case for me to deal with summarily, and I shall therefore commit you for

At the Thames Police Court on the 23rd, Richard Thomas Clement Gray, a well-dressed middle-aged man, lately trading as an ale and porter merchant in the Minories, was committed for Bigamy. He had married on the 5th of August, 1840, a very respectablyconnected woman, at the parish-church of Alton, Hauts. He had had two children by this marriage, one of whom was dead, and he had been separated from his wife six years. During that period he had become acquainted with a Mrs. Adams, the widow of a tradesman residing at 53, Great Prescott-street, Whitechapel; and on the 20th of August he married Mary Bagnall Adams, her daughter, at the registrar's office, Stepney. Mrs. Adams swore that when the prisoner proposed to her daughter, four months ago, she was not aware that his wife was alive. His son had been under her (Mrs. Adam's) care for four months. Miss Adams, who appeared to be deeply affected at the sight of the first wife, admitted that the prisoner had told her that his first wife was alive, but he said he was separated from Witness therefore thought her own marriage was valid. On cross-examination she also admitted that twelve months ago she visited the prisoner in the Queen's Bench prison, and cohabited with him there before he had proposed marriage to her. The witness's evidence was given in a very confused manner, and she manifested an evident desire to screen the prisoner. The prisoner, when arrested by Sergeant Foay, said he was an injured man, for both Mrs. and Miss Adams knew that his wife was alive before he was married the second time. The magistrate consented to accept substantial bail, but the prisoner not being prepared with sureties to the amount specified was committed to Newgate.

A ease which may serve as a Caution to Captains of Emigrant Ships occurred at the Liverpool Police Court on the 21st inst. Captain Schomberg, R.N., government emigration agent at Liverpool, appeared to prefer a series of charges against Captain R. D. Robertson, of the Guiding Star, for infringements of several sections of the Passengers Act. That vessel sailed from the Mersey on the 27th October, for New York, with a large number of passengers, and on the 29th, when off Cape Clear, she was disabled in a gale. They then put into Belfast with sickness on board, and finally put back to Liverpool. The offences alleged by the passengers were, that proper arrangements were not made for the proper cooking of the provisions on board, the removing of the bulk-head, which separated the single male from the female and married passengers, and also the removal of the hospital and water-closets. Several of the passengers having proved these charges, it was urged in defence that the first charge was not one of wilful neglect, but was owing to the confusion on board after the ship was disabled, that the removal of the bulk-head and water-closets was done at the surgeon, the

former for the purpose of giving free ventilation, which was prevented by the German emigrants continually langing wet linen upon it; and the latter owing to the filthy state in which they were kept, and that at a time when cholera was raging on board. The surgeon stated that had they not put into Belfast, there would not have been twenty living on their arrival at New York. The charge of removing the hospital was withdrawn, and a fine inflicted of 5l. for each of the others.

The American papers relate an act of Cruelty to a Slave as horrible as anything in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mr. Henry Birdsong, a planter in Sussex County, Virginia, so cruelly whipped and heat one of his negroes that he died in a few hours. Mr. B. had given orders to his negroes that they were to report themselves to him at his dwelling every night at an early hour. One night they failed to do so, and upon one of his boys eoming into the house to get his (Birdsong's) shoes to elean, he was called to account for his disobedience. Mr. B. being unusually rigorous and severe with his servants generally, the boy expected a whipping, and ran out of the house to escape. Mr. B. followed him closely, and calling a ferocious dog (of the bull species) started the animal in pursuit of the fugitive also. The dog soon overtook and bit him very seriously, before he was taken off. Mr. B. then tied the boy, and whipped and heat him so, that he died in a few hours. These facts coming to the knowledge of the coroner, a jury was summoned, and an inquest held, which resulted in the finding of a verdict that deceased came to his death by sundry blows, inflicted by his master, Henry Birdsong. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Birdsong, which was executed on Thursday. The accused was immediately conveyed to the county gaol and secured.

At the Worship Street Police Court on the 12th, Jane and Lucretia Ireton, described as "two ladies of property," and owners of twenty-four dwelling-houses in Dunk-street, Mile-end New Town, were summoned for having suffered them to be in such a filthy and unwholesome condition as to be seriously Detrimental to the Health of the Inhabitants. It was stated that the prosecution was founded upon a formal report from the Whitechanel Union's medical officer. No steps whatever had been taken to render the houses more habitable, although the abominable condition of the premises had been specially referred in the Registrar-General's report, and denounced in the strongest terms at various inquests which had been held before the coroner of the district. Nearly all the cases of cholera with which the district had been afflicted, had occurred in that street. The magistrate said that he would not allow of a moment's delay in a case in which the health and lives of the community were so seriously affected, but should issue an imperative order for the suppression of the nuisance within forty-eight hours, which would empower the parish authorities, unless it were properly attended to, to adopt the necessary measures for carrying it into effect at the expense of the defendants.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A SHOCKING Accident occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lineolushire Railway on the night of the Sth ult., to a man named Oldham. The locomotive depot is about a mile west of the Sheffield station, a tunnel, 120 yards long, intervening. The men employed at the depot are allowed to traverse this tunnel in proceeding to and from their work, though there are no lights in it, except one at the east end. About eight o'clock in the evening, Oldham went to his supper and passed safely through this tunnel. About twenty minutes to nine he was seen by the pointsman to reenter on his return, and a few minutes after two trains, one from Manchester, and the express to Manchester, passed through the tunnel. They experienced no obstruction, nor were any indications of the fatality observable. At nine o'clock the driver of a locomotive was passing cautiously through the up line and observed by the light of the engine fire the body of a man lying partially across the down line. It was a frightful

object. The upper part of the head was completely cut away below the eyes, and his cap, which lay close by, was filled with bone, brains, and blood. Between the time of his entering the tunnel and the approach of the trains there was ample opportunity for passing through, yet he had not proceeded more than half-way when the calamity overtook him. The conjecture is that he loitered on the way, and when the trains approached was unable to escape.—An inquest being held, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding to it their unanimous opinion that lights ought to be forth-with placed in the tunnel for the prevention of future accidents.

Mr. Joseph Russell, a bookseller of Chard, has Died from eating Monk's-hood Root. He was on a visit to his brother William, a coachmaker in Bristol. The servant was directed to dig a root of horse-radish in the garden; she took the wrong plant. The brothers remarked that it was "very bad horse-radish," and William ate of it sparingly, while his wife, who dislikes horse-radish, did not touch it. After a time, both brothers became unwell, and Joseph soon expired; William had not taken a fatal quantity. A Coroner's Jury, ascribed the death of Joseph Russell to the eating of "aconitum napellus" in mistake. This is supposed to

be only the second case of the kind.

Lady Langford, the sister of Mr. Conolly, M.P., was accidentally *Drowned* in the sea near Balbriggan, on the 4th inst. She was on a visit to Colonel Taylor, at Ardgillan Castle; accompanied by a maid she went to bathe in the sea—her usual practice, no matter what the state of the weather-the tide was high, the sea very rough, and Lady Langford was carried away from the shore, and perished. The maid-servant, Charlotte Bates, made a courageous effort to aid her mistress, wading into the sea up to her neck, but she could not get near enough. She then called some men, but no one could swim, and a long time elapsed before the corpse was recovered. At the time of this lamentable occurrence, Lord Langford and Colonel Taylor were both absent on a shooting excursion in Scotland.

The famous picture gallery of Mr. Thomas Baring, in Grosvenor Street, has narrowly Escaped Entire Destruction, owing to the carelessness of a servant, who having entered one of the drawing-rooms to close the shutters, placed his candle in such a position, near one of the couches, as to cause its ignition after he left the apartment. The fire was not discovered until some time subsequently, when the room in which it originated, as well as two others of the same suite, had attained the heat of a furnace, all the pictures on the walls had become blistered, and almost every article of furniture had been destroyed. The pictures which have suffered most are, happily, the works of living artists, whose services may be obtained in their restoration. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Travelled Monkey" is among the

few modern pictures that have escaped.

A frightful and Fatal Accident was the subject of an inquiry before the county coroner at Torquay on the 14th inst. Two men, named Robert Richards and James Brown, were employed blasting rocks on the Braddons, at Tor, for the erection of some houses in the neighbour-hood. They bored two holes in the rock, about two yards apart, which they charged in the usual way with gunpowder. Instead of providing the necessary apparatus for firing the train, Richards had recourse to an invention of his own, which was the substitution of a common reed, one end of which he inserted in the hole he had bored in the stone, having previously put in a heavy charge of powder; and, as he was in the act of attaching a lighted fusee to the other end of the reed, by some means the powder exploded, and the unfortunate man was blown some distance into the air, and then fell over the cliff, a depth of upwards of 100 feet. He was taken up frightfully mutilated, and conveyed to the infirmary, where he died soon after his admission. His companion, Brown, had a most miraculous escape, having only left the spot a minute before the explosion took place.

A Fatal Collision has occurred on the Thames. Late at night on the 1st instant, a boat, containing eight persons, was run down off Deptford Dock-yard, by

a boat in order to cross over to their homes; and by the imprudence of a waterman, whose name is Hamilton, they came right in the way of the steamer. pilot endeavoured to avoid the accident, but as the tide was running in the collision was unavoidable. The boat was cut in two. Five of the men managed to support themselves until they were rescued, but the remaining three were drowned. Their bodies have not been found.

A fearful Collision on the Midland Railway at the Walton Station, took place on the evening of the 7th instant. A short time after a South Staffordshire train had left the Burton Station, a heavy luggage engine and tender followed. On the passenger train arriving at the Walton Station, it pulled up to take passengers, and immediately this luggage engine ran with great velocity into it. The guard, seeing the engine coming at a great rate, jumped into the hedge bottom, otherwise he would have been killed. The break van was doubled, and, strange as it may appear, flew into the air, and rested on the funnel of the engine. The body of the carriage next the break, a second class, and containing several passengers, was completely severed from the wheels and axles, and the next carriage was much shattered at the end. All the passengers were greatly shaken, and several were much cut and bruised, but no limbs were broken or any other very serious injury sustained. So great was the collision, that the materials of the break-van and carriages were so widely scattered, that it took until nearly two o'clock in the morning, sufficiently to clear the line for the traffic to be proceeded with. The driver and stoker of the luggage engine ran away, and have not been discovered.

On the Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire Railway, Three Accidents have occurred in the space of Four Days, and all of them nearly at one part of the line. The first occurred about two miles from Retford to the mail train from Hull to Manchester, on the evening of the 6th instant, by the breaking of the tire of one of the engine wheels, in consequence of which the fore part of the train got off the line and ploughed up the rails for about half a mile. On the evening of the 8th, a second accident occurred within a few miles distant from the scene of the first disaster, and the line was blocked up for some time. On the evening of the 9th, the third accident occurred near the Sturton station to a goods train from Lincoln, by the breaking of the tire of one of the wheels of the engine when the train was going full speed. The engine and several carriages were thrown off the line, and the permanent way was considerably damaged. In all three cases considerable inconvenience was experienced by the disorganisation of the ordinary system of traffie, and it is fortunate that

no person was injured.

A Fatal Accident occurred on the London and South Western Railway on the 12th instant, to William Wallace, a plate-layer in the employment of the Company. Wallace was engaged with other men at his vocation, between the Waterloo-road and Vauxhall terminus, when the train was approaching, from Windsor. The driver of the engine blew his whistle and shut off the steam, and his mates ealled to him, but it is believed he became confused. He was knocked down and the train passed over him, cutting his body in half, and severing his legs from his body. He was conveyed to the vault of St. John's Church to await an inquest.

Another Accident occurred at Wandsworth to a passenger named Bumby, who lived in the High-street. The down train from Waterloo-road had arrived at Wandsworth, and, whilst it was still in motion, Mr. Bumby imprudently jumped out. He slipped between the carriage and the platform, and the last carriage passed over his left thigh, causing a compound fracture of the limb and frightfully lacerating it. Medical aid was promptly procured, but the sufferer lies in a very precarious state.

A Fatal Accident took place on the 14th inst. at the breakwater of the harhour of refuge now forming off Portland, by the giving way of the timber viaduct supporting the railway. A train consisting of a locomothe screw steam-ship Alarm, from Dunkirk. Seen tive, tender, and four waggons, the latter filled with mechanics, in the employ of Messrs. Russell, had taken stone, was proceeding along at a moderate pace, when suddenly the driver noticed an alarming oscillation of the viaduet, and looking in front, observed that some of the timbers had given way. He instantly shut off his steam, but finding that an accident was inevitable, he and his stoker sprang off the engine into the sea, and thus escaped; but in a moment or two afterwards the train reached the point where the viaduet had given way, and the whole of it, with two unfortunate breaksmen clinging to the waggons, was precipitated into the sea. The two breaksmen were not seen afterwards, which has led to an inference that they were crushed to death between the waggons. As soon as possible the superintendent of the works caused several divers to go down about the spot and search for the bodies of the unfortunate men, but their efforts were not successful.

A great Slaughter of Sheep has been committed by a railway train. On the 14th inst., about one o'clock in the morning, as the Great Northern mail train was proceeding to London from the north, it passed through a flock of about one hundred sheep, which had strayed on to the line from an adjoining field, killing fourteen of them and maiming several others. The sheep which were killed were literally cut to pieces, and the line was covered with gore and mutilated portions of the animals for some distance. The flock had strayed through a gap in the fence near the line, and ran in front of the train as it approached them. The obstruction, though momentary, was sufficient to alarm the passengers, but

no personal injuries were sustained.

A dreadful Death from Hydrophobia has taken place at Merthyr. Evan Richards, a boy of twelve years old, was bit by a dog on the 8th of September. He remained in good health for two months, when the symptoms appeared; and gradually growing worse for several days, he died raving mad. On the same night he was bitten, his father took him to a Mr. Jones, an engineer in the neighbourhood, who had a cure for the bite of a mad dog—a powder made of certain stone—which (he said on his examination at the inquest) he had previously administered to thirty-six people. The cure did no good; and when a surgeon was called in it was too late

to attempt a cure by cutting or cauterising.

London was enveloped on the 22d inst. in a Fog of Extraordinary Density, which led to an almost total cessation of business, and caused a number of accidents, some of them fatal. A poor woman, named Eliza Frow, who lived in Hertford Place, Drury Lane, was run over by a Great Western Railway van in Searle Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and whose head falling under the wheel, was literally smashed. At St. Thomas's Hospital two sufferers were received. The first is William Reddle, of Bexley, whose waggon was drawn off the road by the horses, and ran against a post. This threw him off the shafts, and the wheels passing over his thighs produced a compound fracture. The second case was that of Mrs. Smith, of Lewisham, who lost her way on Blackheath, and fell down a gravel pit 12 feet deep. Both her thighs were broken, and she has sustained other injuries. A youth named Edward Field was admitted into the London Hospital. His father was driving across Bow-common a van drawn by two horses and heavily laden with timber, the property of Mr. Rigby, of Westminster. The lad was carrying a link, but he slipped off the footpath into the road, and was immediately run over by the off bind wheel. His right thigh bone was found to be fractured and the anele smashed. It is feared that his accident will terminate fatally. Several other accidents have also occurred in different parts of the suburbs. The cessation of business on the river was even more complete than in the streets. A great number of collisions have taken place, but none appear to have been fatal.

An Alarming Collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway took place on the morning of the 23d inst at Knottingley junction. The parliamentary train from Leeds, consisting of engine and tender, three passenger trains, and break van, which is due at Knottingley station at twenty minutes past eight, arrived there at about the proper time, and the passenger carriages having been attached to others from York, the united train was proceeding on its way to Doncaster, when, on crossing the junction with the up-train to Goole, about 200 or 300 yards from that station, a goods

train from that town, which arrived at the point of intersection at the same moment, dashed through the passenger train, cutting it in two about the middle, and knocking off the body of a third-class carriage, containing about twenty passengers. The vehicle rolled over on its side, amidst a terrible screaming from the persons in it, whilst the wheels and the under part of the vehicle remained standing on the line. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the passengers were extricated without serious injury, excepting one man, who com-plained of internal injuries from having been severely erushed under the great bulk of the other passengers. The goods engine sustained scarcely any damage, owing, no doubt, to the body of the carriage with which it came in contact separating so easily from its supporters. The driver and stoker of the goods engine received no injury, although they remained on the engine; indeed, they had no alternative in the matter, for the dense fog prevailing at the time prevented them from seeing the passenger train until they had run into it, and the signals were totally invisible. The broken passenger carriage was replaced as soon as possible, and the travellers were forwarded to their respective destinations with less delay than could have been expected under the circumstances.

On the evening of the 24th inst. a Fatal Accident occurred at the Bury station of the East Lancashire Railway. The guard of a luggage train, a young man named Samuel Millet, was engaged in assisting to shunt some waggons, when his head was caught by the coupling hooks, and he was instantly killed.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, just published, comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,191 registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter ending September 30th, 1853; and the marriages in 12,039 churches or chapels, about 3,424 registered places of worship unconnected with the established church, and 625 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended June 30th, 1853.

The return of marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years. The marriages exceeded the average in the quarter ending in June. For the quarter that ended in September 30th the births have also been above the average number, while the deaths have been fewer than is usual in proportion to the population. The mortality of the town population has experienced a marked diminution during the summer; but one town (Newcastle-on-Tyne) has suffered severely, and others are threatened by Asiatic cholera.

The Marriages in the quarter ending in June last were 40,335; a number exceeding by 328 the marriages in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The marriages in the spring quarter have gradually risen from 50,048 in 1842, to 40,335 in 1853. The increase of marriages within the last five years is particularly conspicuous in London, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales.

The Births in the quarter ending in September last were 147,581. This is above the average number; but it is less by 3,612 than the numbers (151,193) which

were registered in the corresponding quarter of 1852. The decrease is, singularly enough, observable in every county except Middlesex, Surrey, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Rutlandshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland,

and Monmouthshire.

The number of Doaths registered during the above period was 92,332. As the births were 147,581, a balance of 55,249 remains in the population. The births and deaths are not registered in Scotland and Ireland, as they are in nearly all other civilised countries, so that the increase of the population of the United Kingdom cannot be ascertained; but if the excess of births in those divisions of the United Kingdom bears the same proportion to the population as it does in England and Wales, the increase by natural causes must be about

83,000. But 87,467 emigrants sailed from the ports of own intellectual and moral virtues, he commends her as the United Kingdom at which there are government emigration agents in the quarter ending September 30th, 1853; so that allowing on one hand for births unregistered, and on the other for emigrants unreturned, it is probable that the population of the United Kingdom has declined rather than increased during the summer: 13,623 of the emigrants sailed from London, Plymouth, and Southampton; 63,600 from Liverpool; 2,807 from Glasgow and Greenock; 7,437 from Irish ports. As a large proportion of the emigrants from Liverpool, as well as from the Irish ports, are natives of Ireland, it follows that the population of Ireland is decreasing, and that the population of England is slowly increasing, while the contributions of both countries within the last three years to the colonial plantations are without example.

It is shown by a table that the prices of the chief articles of food are much higher than they were in the corresponding quarter of the last year; the rise in the price of wheat is 26, mutton 23, beef 24, potatoes 31

per cent.

The rate of wages has been raised in several trades; and at the same time the labourers and artisans have

been more fully employed.

The Anniversary Meeting of the educational institute The Anniversary Meeting of the Caucationan Instruc-of Sheffield, called The People's College, founded and entirely supported by the artisans of that town, was held on the 26th ult. Dr. Lyon Playfair consented to preside, and delivered an address, from which we learn that the success of the institution has increased every year, and that 2,500 persons, women as well as men, have benefited by the instruction given in the College during the five years of its existence. At the outset, elementary education formed the chief object; and, subsequently, the course has been expanded, until logic, natural philosophy, and chemistry appear in the list of classes. Dr. Playfair showed that mere brute force, mere hand labour, is daily superseded by intellect-"is like raw material, constantly decreasing as an element in the cost of manufacture; "that local advantages are losing value; and that, therefore, the cultivation of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge become of greater importance. He showed that the enjoyments of life are doubled to him who is not the blind slave of the law, but its valued ally and more effectual co-operator. He inculcated the necessity of cultivating science for itself, "without a gold-seeking love;" but they would find that science would "shower down material benefits on their daily life." Dr. Playfair argued, that a closer union should subsist between industry and science, a nearer approach between the learned class and the manufacturing class, and better provision for the former, which would conduce to the interests of both. "Let me urge you (he said) in a national point of view, not only to look to the healthy growth of labour immediately applicable to productive industry, but also to that mental labour which gives to it its life and vigour. Though Adam Smith might have proved a bad merchant or an indifferent banker, the science of the Scotch professor laid down the principles of trade, by following which many of our politicians have built their reputations, and our merchants carved out their fortunes. Possibly Jeremy Bentham would have proved an indifferent administrator and a bad Lord Chancellor; but his views for the reform of the law and of government have not been lost in modern changes. and practice can never be more antogonistic than can a rule and a special application of it. If theory and practice were understood in their true relations we would find the learned class and the manufacturing class approaching each other much more than they do The dignity of productive industry would be recognised by the one class, and that of productive talent by the other. In China, you are aware, the nobility and officers of government are a learned class, and yet the dignity of labour is more appreciated there than in any other country, and an author who writes commentaries on Confucius boasts of his brother who paints screens and fans. In one of the latest procla-mations of the Emperor of China, in which he announces that he has raised an empress to the throne to share the appointment of the Lords Justices as a Court of with him the toils of government, after alluding to his Appeal in Equity, on the ground that it was necessary

'not shrinking from washing fine or even coarse linen with her own hands.' Do not agree with the error of a great author, that industry is the mother of sciencethe vigorous and comely mother of a daughter of far loftier and serener beauty.' Science never had a mother. She came into the world a seed containing within itself the principles of growth, capable of elaborating its leaves for the healing of nations. Industry has often effected great progress without science; but though Tubal Cain was skilled in brass, he was not the father of metallurgy; and though Noah knew the effects of the fermented juice of the grape, from him did not spring the laws of organic metamorphosis. ark of Noah did not raise the science of navigation; nor did the gorgeous temple of Solomon give birth to one scientific law. The greatest buildings of ancient times, the Pyramids and entablatures of gigantic Doric, raised no theory of the mechanical powers. The lyre of Apollo and the organ of Tubal did not tell us the laws of

sound or the principles of harmony.

The Dublin Exhibition was finally closed on the 1st inst., by the Lord-Lieutenant, in the presence of about 20,000 persons. Lord and Lady St. Germans, preceded by Mr. Alderman Roe, Mr. Dargan, and the committee, entered the building soon after 3 o'clock; the spectators cheering loudly. A grand orchestra of 500 performers executed selections of sacred music; Mr. Cusac Patrick Roney, the Secretary of the Exhibition, was knighted, and Lady Roney was introduced to the Countess of St. Germans. The Lord-Lieutenant in closing the proceedings said:—"I cannot declare the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853 to be closed without expressing an earnest wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of the man to whom we are all indebted for the instruction we have received from the many productions of art and nature which are contained within these walls. I also desire to acknowledge the liberality of the owners of those treasures for permitting them to be exhibited. Let me also pay a tribute of praise to the committee, the secretaries, and the other officers connected with it, for the zeal, the assiduity, and the intelligence with which they have discharged their many duties. Lastly, let me, in the name of this assembly, offer to Almighty God on heartfelt thanks for having blessed and prospered this undertaking. I now declare this Exhibition to be closed." "Three cheers for Mr. Dargan," his excellency concluded by calling for, and the cheers were given with Then, with the accompaniment of the one accord. National Anthem, the throng left the building. Later in the day, certain of the exhibitors met to petition the committee to keep the Exhibition open for six months longer; but the majority of the exhibitors were adverse to the proposal, and the committee decided against it. On the following day a great dinner was given to Mr. Dargan at the Mansion-house. There was a large assemblage of men of all ranks and parties. Lieutenant sent an apology for his absence. The principal speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Roe, and Mr. Dacgan.

At the first meeting of the Law Amendment Society for the session of 1853-4, on the 7th inst., Mr. James Stewart gave an account of recent legislation bearing upon and carrying out reforms in the law. He considered that the country is now ripe for a Minister of State who shall assume the functions of a Minister of Justice. At present (said Mr. Stewart) no one knows where the responsibility lies, whether with the Lord Chancellor or with the Home Secretary. Is that a right state of things? In all the other great departments of the state—the finance, the army, the navy, or whatever else-if anything goes wrong, we know exactly where to apply to; but is it so in the general administration of justice in this country? No. He believed that if a Minister of Justice were appointed, the functions of the Law Amendment Society would be at an end; until such a department be established, they are obliged to consider the administration of the law to be in a state of deficiency. The present Solicitor-General, in a letter addressed to Mr. Stewart, expressed himself on the subject in the following terms:—" You will recollect that I advocated the appointment of the Lords Justices as a Court of to have a Minister of Justice. The Lord Chancellor would be thus relieved of a great part of his labour, and could perform the duty of such a Minister." Mr. Stewart concluded by moving the appointment of a committee "to consider the propriety of establishing a Minister of Justice in this country."—The motion was

adopted.

The ninth of November, Lord Mayor's Day, was celebrated with all the formalities prescribed by ancient custom. The "Show" was got up with the help of Astley's Theatre, even more elaborately successful, and the day being fine, the exhibition went off to the great satisfaction of the thousands who crowded the streets and windows. An allegorical pageant was a conspicuous part of the procession. First came "Justice, represented by a very dignified lady in appropriate costume, and seated upon a throne some 20 feet above the ground. Next came "the Nations," represented by gentlemen on horseback. The Frenchman—an exquisite of the first water-had precedence in this array. Italy and Spain followed, and then came Turkey, whose appearance was the signal for a shout of encouragement from all quarters of the crowd. Russia followed at a respectful distance behind the Mussulman, and on the moment of his recognition the "Bravos" with which Turkey had been greeted were quickly changed into derisive cries of a most uncomplimentary description. A golddigger's cart, drawn by two oven, with most enticing nuggets at either corner and a fierce-looking "Digger surveying them from the cart, formed a very popular feature. Another pretty sight was a couple of country girls on horseback bearing implements of industry and attended by a swain similarly caparisoned. Miss Avery, an equestrian attached to Astley's Amphitheatre, supported one of these characters, and gained great applause from the spectators by her grace and accomplished horse-manship. The Grand Tableau designated "Peace and Prosperity," immediately preceded the Lord Mayor's State Coach. This subject was so elaborate as to defy description. The principal objects were two ladies, seated almost in mid air, over the representation of a globe—a sleeping lion reposing below them. The formality of swearing in the new Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Sidney) before the Barons of Exchequer, took place as usual, after the customary complimentary speeches from the Recorder of London and the Lord Chief Baron. The banquet in the Guildhall was of more than ordinary costliness and splendour. About 2000 persons were present, and the visitors included several of her Majesty's ministers, foreign ambassadors, There was little that was remarkable in the speeches. Mr. Buchanan, the new American Ambassador, said, that "in his native land he had often read descriptions of this gorgeous pageant of the middle ages; that the reality had quite equalled the description, and had made a deep and lasting impression on his imagination in this utilitarian age." The Earl of Aberdeen spoke vaguely about the policy of ministers; "it was," he said, "a policy of peace, but that the occasion might arise when war could not be avoided except at the expense of our country's honour." Lord John Russell alluded to the inquiry going on respecting the management of the affairs of the city of London. He was gratified to find that the Corporation did not shrink from that inquiry, but manfully courted the most searching investigation; and he believed that by promoting useful reforms the Corporation would best promote their own stability and their efficiency as an element in the government of the country. Lord Palmerston, with characteristic gallantry, toasted the Lady Mayoress and the ladies. Lord Campbell stood up stoutly for the Corporation of London and the Lord Mayor's Show. He congratulated the Corporation on the magnificence of the present festival, which indicated anything rather than decay or annihilation. Rumours had been circulated that the Corporation was about to be swept away, but he trusted that it would last for ages to come, and that in the reign of King Albert the Tenth the Corporation of London would entertain the sovereigns, ministers, and judges, and as magnificently as they did on the present occasion. He was positively alarmed to think of the abolition of the Lord Mayor, and was sure that if his noble friend near him (Lord Aberdeen) were to send despatches to

the continental courts announcing the event, the conclusion would be that a revolution had begun. He heped that no such result would take place, but that all necessary reforms would be conceded, because he could assure his City friends that to reform was really to conserve. The last speaker was Mr. Sheriff Wire, who, in returning thanks on his health being given, expressed his determination, while upholding the privileges of the city as far as he could, to advocate whatever reforms were requisite and in conformity with the spirit of the

The following interesting Letter from Mr. Roebuck on the subject of Education, has been sent to the Mayor of Sheffield, in reply to an invitation to attend a soirée of the Mechanics' Library :- "I am sorry to say 'No' to any request of yours; but as my great object is now to take my place in the House of Commons next year, I rigidly observe every rule of conduct prescribed to me by which I am told I shall be able to obtain my wish. Among other things, all excitement is forbidden; and I was blamed for making my appearance at the Cutlers' feast. All speaking and public meetings are especially proscribed; and I am ordered to be as quiet and calm as my nature will permit. To be absent from your gathering will be to me a subject of great regret. I say this sincerely, and without affectation. Education has ever been with me a subject of the greatest interest. first efforts of a public man were to promote it, and my last wishes will be in its favour. All other subjects in comparison with it appear to me insignificant; and could I see the people of this country once impressed with a due sense of its importance, I should then have no fear as to our future. But at present I see sectarian differences and the private interests that thrive upon division in the way of all improvement; and it would seem that to some minds ignorance of everything appears better than a creed differing from their own. Those people seem to forget that morality among the various sects of England is the same, and that a man may be honest and a good citizen, no matter to what sect he belongs. But the fact is, that it is not religious helief that stands in our way so much as human pride. What is feared is the top of power, not error in belief. But whatever may be the cause of opposition, the opposition itself, to all attempts at legislative aid in support of education, is at the present time so formidable as really to be a complete obstruction. In this state of things I look upon mechanics' institutions as neutral ground, and one of our chief means of educating the people. By this means the people will, I hope, be able to do for themselves what the State ought to do for them, and they, therefore, have my warmest support. Again I say, would that I could be with you; but my first duty is to be again, if possible, in Parliament—to that I make everything yield; and I therefore most reluctantly deny myself the pleasure of being at your soirée. I hope this my excuse will appear to you sufficient, and that you will not think me lukewarm in the good cause.

A guard of a Glasgow omnibus has been refused the privilege of Baptism for his Child, on the ground of his attending the omnibus on Sundays. The matter came before the Free Church Pre-bytery on a reference from the kirk-session of the man's church, to whom he had applied for the privilege. Mr. Paxton (the minister) said the guard attended church forenoon and afternoon, his avocations being followed before and after church hours. Mr. Gibson moved a resolution-" That, while the Presbytery must continue to hold all systematic labour for gain or pleasure and all trainc on the Lord'sday to be sinful, and contrary to the fourth commandment, and the spirit of God's Word especially expressed in Isaiah, lvii. 13; and while all the kirk-sessions of this church are bound to make the violation of the fourth commandment a subject of church discipline as much and as truly as the violation of any other commanament of the moral law; nevertheless, considering the present state of the question of Sabbath desecration, the Presbytery approve of the conduct of East Campbell-street kirk-session in referring to them for advice, sustain the reference, and further instruct the said session to deal with the man with a view to induce him to give up an employment that involves the habitual violation o. the fourth commandment, and renders it impossible that he

can rightly profit by God's worship on the Sabbath-day, or bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and, in the event of his refusing to do so, to instruct the said session to refuse ordinance of baptism to his child, and do otherwise in the case as may be for edification according to the laws of the church." Dr. Buchanan would not be committed by the preamble of the motion, as it included all kinds of traffic. For example, the sale of medicines on the Lord's-day was systematic traffic, but he was not prepared to say that it was necessarily sinful traffic. Supposing a man was a coach-driver, all parties admitted that it might be lawful to engage public conveyances on the Sabbath, and if so, the men who lent them out must have men to drive these vehicles. It would be much safer, therefore, to deal with the present case per se. Mr. Wilson said he had no difficulty with this case. The man was unable from his engagements to fulfil the obligations which baptism involved, and he was not therefore entitled to that privilege. Mr. Gibson then agreed to withdraw the first clause of the motion respecting general traffic, when it was recorded as the deliverance of the court.

The first meeting of the Royal Geographical Society this season was held on the 14th inst., and was distinguished by the official communication, through Captain Inglefield and Lieutenant Cresswell, of the discoveries of Captain M'Clure. Sir Roderick Murchison presided: the room was very much crowded, and the greatest interest was shown in the proceedings. The two voyagers having made their statements, Sir Roderick Murchison, in commenting on them, asked where was Sir John Franklin? Captain M'Clure's researches have shown beyond dispute that he had not gone by the west, as was generally thought. It had also been proved that he had not gone eastward. No doubt, then, he had gone through Wellington Straits to the north; and there only he must be sought, if sought at all. It was to be presumed that Franklin and his party, supposing they had passed by this route, had found their way into an open sea, and that he was frozen in there by the pack of ice to his southward, and unable to get back. In this northern sea, Franklin might have fallen in with islands abounding with rein-deer, the musk-ox, and other animals, and thus been enabled to preserve life. The question was, whether the great northern pack of ice was impenetrable or not? He thought there was something in the fact stated by Captain M'Clure, that he found the temperature in the highest latitude he reached much warmer than it was two hundred miles further south. It was well known that the cold was greater or less according to the proximity of land or water; the warmer climate being always where there was little land and much water; and the fact of the climate becoming warmer as they approached the extreme high latitudes, proved, he thought, that there must be a large open sea on the other side of the pack. There is not only Sir John Franklin now in the Arctic Seas, but Captain Collison; and he deserves that something should be done for his rescue. Sir Roderick expressed a hope that the Geographical Society would turn their attention to the subject "with a view of clearing up the question of the existence of the great northern sea." There was some discussion on this point. Captain Inglefield thought that another effort should be made to rescue Franklin. He would be glad to take an expedition to explore the North west passage by way of Nova Zembla and the coast of Siberia, and so to the north of Spitzbergen. In a screw-propeller it might be done in a single season. Captain Beechey thought not. It was, however, unanimously resolved that the chairman should solicit the Admiralty to send out another expedition to the Arctic regions in the summer of 1854. At the close of the meeting Sir Roderick Murchison stated that the fund for the Bellot memorial already amounted to 12001.

The first meeting of the Society of Arts for the present season, being its one hundredth session, was held on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, and was very fully attended. The exhibition of inventions patented or invented since the last season was exceedingly well filled, and attracted very general curiosity and approbation. It included a considerable number of motive machines, and other inventions connected with steam

the screw-propeller, now becoming so important an agent in oceanic navigation. Several handsome models were exhibited of railway carriages, and also of steamengines; amongst others, one of a pair of oscillating engines made by Messrs, Penn for Her Majesty's screwsteamer Sphynx. Mr. M'Connel, of the London and North-Western Railway, exhibits a model of a powerful express locomotive, which is expected to do the distance between London and Birmingham (112 miles) in two hours. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the atten-tion of our machinists has been much directed to the prevention of accidents on railways by means of new buffers, breaks, springs, &c., as a very large portion of the available space is filled with contrivances of this description, all indicating a great advance towards the solution of that all-important problem-safety in railway travelling. In the department of manufacturing machines and tools, the gold-crushing machines take, as might be expected, a prominent place. The well-known Lancashire sewing-machine is also exhibited, and near it a washing-machine, to complete the operation of automatic shirt-making. The department of building-contrivances is rich in new inventions—bricks, iron-houses, doors, ventilators, &c., together with some important inventions in shipbuilding. Rifles, anchors, capstans, are included in this miscellaneous collection; in which will also be found an ingenious instrument for measuring the speed of a vessel at sea, and intended to supersede, or at least to check, the rather uncertain process of heaving the lead. The philosophical instru-ments include some contrivances for the amelioration of spinal disease, by Dr. Caplin, a portable apparatus for enabling the blind to write, and various models of locks, of more or less degree of complicity. A patent detector-till, for the prevention of fraud and the discovery of base coin, will be eagerly looked after by our frequently-victimised tradesmen; and some portable fur-niture will remind the spectator of an invention introduced by Brother Jonathan at the late Exhibition, and which at the time hardly received the amount of attention it deserved. The miscellancous department contains many curious novelties, giving to the whole exhibition a character of unusual variety and importance. Mr. Harry Chester took the chair in the absence of Captain Owen, and delivered an interesting address. After a comprehensive sketch of the history and proceedings of the society since its formation, he proceeded to give a view of its present objects and intentions. The council of the current year (he said) would endeavour to carry on with good vigour what had been commenced with good judgment; and, at their retirement, to leave behind them some things worthy of record. They would fully consider the results of the Exhibition at Dublin, with a view to their profitable use. They felt deep interest in the success of the intended Exhibition at Paris, and desired that the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies might be fully and honourably represented in it. They would also readily assist the promoters of provincial exhibitions which might be held in connexion with any of the associated institutions. The efforts of the society would be continued to procure an amendment of the law of partnership; to prepare the mind of the public for the adoption of a decimal system of weights, measures, coins, and accounts; and to abolish those taxes, e. q. the duties on paper, which were specially injurious to arts, commerce, and manufactures. The quinquennial Swiney prize, of 1001. sterling, contained in a goblet of the same value (designed by Mr. Maclise, R.A.), will be adjudged by the council, in January next, to the author of the best published work on jurisprudence, attention being particularly directed to that branch of jurisprudence which relates to arts and manufactures. Those applications of science and art by which the wellbeing of our poorer brethren who laboured in our towns, villages, fields, mines, and ships, might be promoted in the improvement of houses, clothing, food, fuel, instruction, amusement, and health, were deeply interesting to this society. The progress of mechanical invention, and the applications of machinery to arts, manufac-tures, and trades, and to the uses of daily life, were now more important than ever. The "strikes" which and railway mechanism, including many adaptations of afflicted the manufacturing districts were regarded by

the council with deep regret. The society felt an equal interest in the well-being of the masters and men. Experience of the past evils of former strikes was found ton on the 21st of October 1849, to the 21st of October insufficient to prevent their recurrence; but it might be hoped that, when we had a real education of the people, these lamentable spectacles would be no more seen; and it was worth conjecturing whether, when education was improved, an amendment of the law of unlimited liability, and the introduction of partnerships en commandité, by placing the men in the position of masters in such partnerships, might not have some effect towards restraining workmen from taking up, as such, a position which was inconsistent with the essential conditions of mastership, and had an inevitable tendency to destroy the means of employment. The council was thoroughly convinced that an improved education for the whole people, rich and poor, adult and child, was the first requisite for the improvement of manufactures, commerce, and arts; that a liberal measure of science must enter into that education; and that it was the duty of the society to promote vigorously this great object. In the pursuit of this purpose they ought to be powerfully aided by the associated institutes. It was important that they should continue to do what they did at present; but they might do it better, and do more. They generally lamented that they were unable to maintain in efficiency their classes for systematic instruction. The council was of opinion that the mechanic, artisan, or labourer, had at present no sufficiently obvious inducement to pursue continuous studies in his local institute. His previous education had not prepared him for it. There was little or no emulation to incite him; no examinations to test his progress; no certificates nor diplomas to record it; no present and tangible rewards for his success. Wanting such encouragements, the youth who, after his daily work, purely for the love of knowledge, pursued it in regular attendance at his institute, was a hero of no mean order; and such youths were not abundant in any class of society. hoped that during the present session the council might be able to establish a system whereby examinations might be held in several districts, and certificates of progress and attainments, and possibly prizes, might be awarded to the class-students of the institutions in union with the Society of Arts. It was hoped also that an exhibition of educational apparatus, foreign as well as British, might be opened when the present very interesting exhibition of "useful inventions" was closed. The address concluded with some allusions to the present exhibition. The secretary announced that before Christmas a collection would be exhibited of all the drawings which, as young beginners, the greatest artists of the present day had at different times sent in to the society. The exhibition would, he said, be most interesting, and would include specimens by persons who now enjoyed European fame. The meeting concluded with an inspection of the various articles included in the present exhibition.

Sales of land to an immense extent are going on in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. The extensive Mayo and Galway estates of Mr. Patrick Kirwan, of Dalgan Park, were set up for sale on the 17th inst. in 17 lots. The property, which is held in fee-simple, contains nearly 13,000 statute acres, and yields a net rental of 5,0866, per annum. It was sold for the gross sum of 88,8504., equal to 17½ years' purchase. After the estates had been disposed of it transpired that but a few days previously the sum of 107,000l. was offered for them on the part of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and refused by the Commissioners, under the impression, doubtless, that a still higher amount would be realised by a public sale. Two small estates were also sold on the same day—one in Carlow, which brought 30 years' purchase, and the other in Tipperary, $27\frac{1}{2}$ years'. In one week landed property to the value of 582,000l, has changed hands under the salutary operations of the Encumbered Estates Court. The figures are, in round numbers, as follows:—the Glengall estates, 200,000l; the Maxwell estates, in Wexford, 75,000l; the Mornington estates, 204,000l; the Kirwan estates and the two small estates above mentioned, 92,000l.

1853, no less than 2,922 petitions have been lodged, of which 273 were lodged during the little more than two months during which the Act was in operation in 1849: 1,200 in the following year; 627 in the year 1851; 480 in the year 1852; and 342 during the first nine months of the present year. The total realised value of the property disposed of under the authority of the court, is 10,430,4631. 5s. 1d., of which 6,832,8741. 12s. 8d. is the produce of sales by public auction in court, while 1,828,3841. was realised by public auction in the provinces, and 1,769,2041. 12s. 5d. by private contract sales sanctioned by the court. The aggregate amount of acres which changed hands by these sales, is 1,691,702; the gross rental 729,3371. 0s. 9d., subject to tithe and other rent-charges amounting to 93,6131. 12s. 3d. The lastnamed sums, however, afford no accurate criterion of the average rate at which the land was sold, partly because the rentals of the earlier sales are given according to the rents paid in 1845, previous to the famine, and partly because the total amount of sales includes the produce of sales of much house property, buildingground, mills, stores, manufactories, mines, and other property, besides land. Out of the 2,922 cases brought into the court, 974, or exactly one-third, related to property which had been previously the subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery, for periods varying from 3 to 50 years, in the following proportions:-over 50 years, o years, in the following proportions:—over 30 years, 9 cases; between 40 and 50, 10; between 30 and 40, 39; between 20 and 30, 77; between 10 and 20, 256; and under 10 years, 553, of which 364 had been litigated for upwards of 5 years. The remaining two-thirds were cases in which no previous litigation had existed, or in which the proceedings had commenced within 3 years before the filing of the petition in the Incumbered Estates Court. As regards the owners of the property disposed of, we find that out of the 2,922 petitions, 92 related to the property of persons of title and members or ex-members of Parliament; of which 92 petitions, 31 were presented by the owners themselves, and 61 by creditors. Among these were 3 marquesses, 17 earls, 4 viscounts, 7 barons, and 8 courtesy lords, honourables, and right honourables; 27 baronets, 5 knights, 2 counts, and I guntified persons, who were serving or had served, in Parliament. The property sold was divided beween the four provinces in the following proportions;—Leinster, 2,768,210l. 5s. 2d.; Connaught, 2,218,762l. 10s. 4d.; Munster, 3,270,287l. 19s. 11d.; and Ulster, 2,173,202l. 9s. 8d. The counties in which the largest amount of property was sold, or, rather the largest amount of money realised, are the county of Galway, in which the sales amounted to 1,260,855l. 13s. 4d.; and the county of Cork, in which they amounted to 1,147,7141. 4s. 11d., the next largest amount being 682,0822. 5s. 6d., the amount of sales in the county of Limerick. With respect to the persons into whose hands this enormous amount of landed property has passed, it appears that out of 4.214 purchasers there were only 180 from other parts of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and only one foreigner, an American. Of the 180 purchasers from other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, 153 came from England, 21 from Scotland, 3 from the Isle of Man, and 3 from Calcutta; and they, including the American, are thus classified, 79 gentry, including 8 titled persons; 62 manufacturers and merchants, including 8 firms; 7 insurance and land companies; and 33 farmers. Of the English purchasers, London furnished 73, and Laneashire, including Liverpool, 27; the highest number furnished by any other English county being 9, from Devonshire.

A meeting for the purpose of bringing before the public the details of a plan for the establishment of an Institute of Science and Art for Birmingham, was held in the Town-hall on the 18th instant. The Institute is to consist of two departments-one a general department, the other schools of industrial science. Under the former head will be embraced—lst, the literary branch, comprising general and reference libraries, reading-rooms, accommodation, as far as may be practi-An official report of the proceedings of this court, cable, for the literary societies of the town and lectures

on subjects kindred to this branch; 2nd, museums; 3rd, a collection of mining records; 4th, lectures on general scientific subjects; 5th, periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of original communications, upon the plan of the sections of the British Association; and 6th, a gallery of fine arts for the reception of examples of painting and sculpture. The schools are intended to give systematic instruction in chemistry as applied to the various manufactures and agriculture, mechanics, metallurgy, mineralogy, and geology, ventilation of mines, and mining, engineering, &c. The plan has already received the support of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, and about 7,000L has been already subscribed to carry out the project, in addition to a piece of land which the Town Conneil have presented, valued at 10,000l. At this meeting many thousand persons were present. Almost all the principal manufacturers of the town and surrounding neighbourhood were present, as well as many of the principals of the South Staffordshire ironworks. Captain Tindal, of the Branch Bank of England, presided. After some remarks from the Chairman, Sir R. Peel addressed the meeting at great length. The hon, haronet dwelt with considerable force upon the progress of science and art; but he pointed out how that progress was impeded by the want of proper means to convey systematic instruc-tion to the mechanic and artisan. Much as had been done by the Society of Arts, the Schools of Design, and the Mechanics' Institutions, the state of public education was still deplorably deficient. Look at Holland, France, Switzerland, and, above all, at the United States of America, and see how anxious they were to turn to account their own intellectual resources. Look at France alone, with its Ecole Polytechnique, its Ecole des Manufactures, and its Ecole des Beaux Arts-all institutions directly bearing on the intellectual condition of the industrial classes; and were they to permit France and the United States to make greater provision than themselves? They had hitherto beeu the foremost in the march of civilisation, and if they meant to maintain that position they must unite all their efforts, as by this alone would they be enabled to keep pace with their competitors. Look at Lyons with its silks, or Genoa with its velvets, or Brussels and Valenciennes with their lace, or Massachusetts with its shoes. Did they suppose it was a matter of small importance to the special industry of these places that they should be losing ground in public estimation? Or look at their own manufacturing towns: Nottingham, with its lace; Leeds, with its cloth; and Shelfield, with its cutlery. Did they suppose that in these towns it was a small matter for them not to maintain their own special position; So it was with Birmingham. Look at the lamp-trade, the glasstrade, the japanning-trade, and the various branches of hardware manufacture. They had men among them who at present enjoyed a well-earned reputation for improvement in the manufacture of all these thingsthe Chances, the Elkingtons, the Jennen and Bet-tridges; but unless they gave to the working-classes opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of mechanical science, of artistic education, and of the application of steam power, no matter what their present reputation was, one generation would suffice to sweep it away. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the Rev. G. M. Yorke, the Rev. G. H. Gifford, the Rev. Chancellor Law, Archdeacon Sandford, Mr. S. H. Blackwell of Dudley, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. P. Hollins, Mr. J. F. Winfield, and a working-man named Jones, who said that so long as the artisans were kept so many hours at labour, institutions such as the one projected would be found useless-the concert-room and the gin-palace would beat them all. Resolutions were passed unanimously, thoroughly approving the plan of the institution.

The half-yearly meeting of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, for the election of annuitants, was held on the 4th inst, when Miss Trash, Miss Carlisle, and Miss Cragg, were respectively elected to annuities of 201. One of these annuities bears the name of the "Laing Testimonial Annuity," and originated under circumstances which deserve to be made known, as evidencing such high and honourable feeling on the part of the reverend gentleman whose name it bears. Some friends

of Mr. Laing, deeply impressed with his invaluable services, as honorary secretary to the Governesses Institution, during the last ten years, some time since set on foot a subscription, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, to mark at once their esteem, and to evince their gratitude for his indefatigable and most successful labours in the cause of this admirable institution. On the proceeding becoming known to Mr. Laing, he respectfully declined receiving any gift of a pecuniary remunerative kind, or even of a purely personal nature, in the form of plate or otherwise, and expressed his desire that the funds so raised should be devoted in some way to the uses of the charity. They have been accordingly funded to constitute a perpetual annuity for a governess, under the above-mentioned title. The sum hitherto raised only suffices to make an annuity of the value named, but as the subscription list still remains open, it is expected that this will be eventually raised considerably beyond its present amount. By the terms of the endowment the right of presentation to this annuity is vested in Mr. and Mrs. Laing during their life, and to any successor named by them; but on the present occasion this right was most handsomely waived by Mr. and Mrs. Laing, and given up to the members

of the society at large.

The necessity and uses of Returns of Agricultural Statistics, officially digested and published, are clearly and forcibly stated by Lord Ashburton in the following letter addressed to a board of Guardians in Hampshire. Lord Ashburton is a member of the hoard, and, as may be seen, the subject of the letter has occupied the attentions of the guardians—the latter having been applied to for certain returns by the government, and misapprehensions having prevailed both as to the exact nature of the return desired of them, and as to the motives of the government in desiring it. "Now, with regard to the first point (writes Lord Ashburton), the gevernment does not require the amount of each man's stock, or the extent of each man's cultivation; such a return would be too cumbrous for use, too expensive for publication. The government wants the sums total, not the items of which those sums total are composed. It seeks no more to mark out and distinguish the return of each occupier, than we seek to mark out and distinguish each brick of which our house is built up. The house must be put together brick by brick, and the return for the three kingdoms gathered item by item; but the items which compose the sum total will be as much lost in the mass and aggregate of the whole, as the bricks which compose the house are lost in the mass and magnitude of the building. next question is, Why does the government desire these statistics? What is its motive? It certainly is not with the view of turning corndealer itself, as some have supposed, for that would be not only absurd, but illegal. It assuredly has no notion of taxing our produce; for nogovernment under a representative system would dare to propose a tax upon the necessaries of life. It evidently does not wish to pry into our secret concerns, for it is provided that we make our returns at our option, either jointly or severally. It appears to me that the wonder is, not that the government should now endeavour to collect agricultural statistics, but that it should never have sought to do so before. It has now for many consecutive years spent large sums in order to collect, digest, and publish the statistics of trade, shipping, and manufactures, for the use of the merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers; why should not some little money have been spared to do as much for us? Is it consistent with good sense that every month the public should have paraded before its eyes, and canvassed in every newspaper, the tons of shipping and the pounds of cotton which have entered and quitted our ports, and that no intimation should be given from year's end to year's end of the food prepared and preparing for a people's subsistence? Is our industry so unimportant, our capital so minute, that no note should be taken of its condition? This is not the case in other countries. The United States of America make an annual return of the number of bushels of eorn grown, the quantity they require for their own consumption, and the quantity they can spare for The great corn-dealers have long felt the export.

necessity of collecting some such infomation for their own guidance. Mr. Saunders, of Liverpool, told the House of Commons committee, in 1853, that he employed agents to travel over the corn district, and report to him both the cultivation and the yield. Now, what is the consequence of this partial knowledge enjoyed by some few men to the exclusion of the mass? Mr. Saunders and his class can operate on the market for many days before we, the bulk of the sellers, become aware of the true circumstances which regulate the price of what we have to sell. Some ten years ago the same advantage was enjoyed by the great money-jobbers on the London Stock Exchange. They kept their couriers travelling from city to city, and obtained information five or six days in advance of the ordinary post; they made rapid fortunes at the expense of the public; but now the electric telegraph has placed all upon a level. The publication of these statistics will produce the same good on the Corn Exchange. There is a further consideration which should influence our judgments, and I therefore mention it, though it may trench upon politics. Not only does the farmer suffer for want of statistics in his contest for price with the great dealer on the Corn Exchange, but he suffers also from the same want in his contest for consideration and political power with other classes on the great stage of life. I have no doubt in my own mind but that the capital we employ, and the produce we raise, exceeds in value all the capitals and all the produce besides, raised in this great manufacturing country; but I have no figures to appeal to; I can only speak from conjecture. When, therefore, next year, or when at any future time, it shall be proposed to make a new apportionment of power according to the importance and magnitude of the several industries, our claims will be most assuredly underrated. These statistics would obtain for us justice in this respect-they would show that the contribution of the foreigner to the subsistence of this country is as nothing when compared to that furnished by us. They would prove that, instead of being a backward unenterprising race, bigoted to ancient practices, and incapable of improvement, we were bringing every year more and more acres into cultivation, and that we were every year investing more capital, however small might be the profit we derived from it. They would place the small farmer more upon an equality with the great dealer on the Corn Exchange. They would further give to the trade such accurate information as would diminish the danger of those fatal speculations which ransack the world for corn under mistaken anticipations of scarcity, and bring ruin upon all engaged. Actuated by these impressions, I have long desired that we should be put upon an equality with the other great industries of the country, and I have done my best at all times to induce the governments of the day to advance the money requisite for the experiment which is now before you. I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully, ASHBURTON.

"Edward Hunt, Esq., Arlesford.

"I should add that our Scotch neighbours, who are shrewd enough to detect what is and what is not for their advantage, have made their returns without hesitation. A still more searching return has been now made for two years from Ireland, without complaint on the part of the tenantry, who are as quick to perceive as

they are skilful to show up a grievance."

The new building for the Salford Mechanics' Institution in its extended form, arising from the amalgamation
of the old institution with a new one which was originated, was opened on the 14th with a tea party and
soirce. There were from 200 to 300 persons present,
among the guests being Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.,
and Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., together with Messrs.
Thomas Bazley, Alexander Henry, Alderman Sir E.
Armitage, and Sir John Potter. After tea had been
partaken addresses were delivered by Mr. E. It. Langworthy, president of the institution, and to whom it
almost owes its existence, Mr. Brotherton, Professor
Scott of Owen's College, and other gentlemen. In the
course of his speech the chairman stated that the cost
of the building would be 1200% to 1300%, and that
there was stull a deficiency, but he subsequently
announced that Mr. Alexander Henry had very libe-

rally presented them with a cheque for 100l. There is already a flourishing day-school in existence in the institution, under the management of Mr. J. Angel.

A National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights has been recently formed, and on the 2nd inst. its adherents held a crowded meeting in the Music Hall of Edinburgh, to claim public support. The Earl of Eglinton was called to the chair; and near him were the Earl of Buchan, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Perth, Sir Archibald Alison, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Professor Aytoun, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and several Burgh Provosts. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Baird, who seem to be the only members of Parliament that have joined the Association, sent apologies for nonattendance. The resolutions which obtained the assent of the meeting demanded the appointment of a Scotch Secretary of State; complained of disproportionately scanty representation for Scotland; of the "injustice inflicted upon Scotland by its exclusion from the advantages of participating in the public expenditure; " and bound the meeting to support the Association. topics formed the subject of the speeches. Lord Eglin ton, elaborately disclaiming any intention of subverting the Union, complained that centralisation is carried out beyond the limits required by the Treaty of Union; that Scotch affairs are placed in English hands; that while England has Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, Kensington, "we have only poor old Holyrood, with her falling galleries, roofless chapel, wasted park, and garden let to a market-gardener!"—only five pounds was spent on it last year. Then there is not a harbour of refuge from Wick to Berwick, while England has Dover, Harwich, Jersey, Holyhead, Portsmouth. He complained with equal bitterness that no Professor ships have been established; that representation is unequal compared with England; that the quarterings of the Scottish arms in the royal standard is corrupted; and that Scotland has to submit to the anomalous and irresponsible government of a lord advocate, to the great neglect of Scotch business; he held that a great officer of state is wanted who should be responsible for the government of Scotland. Among the other speakers were the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Cochrane, Sir Archibald Alison, Professor Aytoun, and Sir J. W. Drummond; who each discussed the grievances of the Scottish nation. The Presbytery of Edinburgh having addressed Lord

Palmerston, asking whether the appointment of a National Fast on Account of the Cholera was contemplated by the government, have received from his Lordship's private secretary the following reply:—"White-hall, October 19, 1853. Sir-1 am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting, on behalf of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to be informed whether it is proposed to appoint a day of national fast on account of the visitation of the cholera; and to state, that there can be no doubt that manifestations of humble 'resignation to the Divine Will, and sincere acknowledgments of human unworthiness, are never more appropriate than when it has pleased Providence to afflict mankind with some severe visitation; but it does not appear to Lord Palmerston that a national fast would be suitable to the circumstances of the present moment. The Maker of the Universe has established certain laws of Nature for the planet in which we live; and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or neglect of those laws. One of those laws connects health with the absence of those gaseous exhalations which proceed from over-crowded human beings, or from decomposing substances, whether animal or vegetable; and those same laws render sickness the almost inevitable consequence of exposure to those noxious influences. has at the same time pleased Providence to place it within the power of man to make such arrangements as will prevent or disperse such exhalations so as to render them harmless; and it is the duty of man to attend to those laws of Nature, and to exert the faculties which Providence has thus given to man for his own welfare. The recent visitation of cholcra, which has for the moment been mercifully checked, is an awful warning given to the people of this realm, that they have too much neglected their duty in this respect, and that those

persons with whom it rested to purify towns and citics, and to prevent or remove the causes of disease, have not been sufficiently active in regard to such matters. Lord Palmerston would therefore suggest, that the best course which the people of this country can pursue to deserve that the further progress of the cholera should be stayed, will be to employ the interval that will elapse between the present time and the beginning of next spring in planning and executing measures by which those portions of their towns and cities which are inhabited by the poorest classes, and which, from the nature of things, must most need purification and improvement, may be freed from those causes and sources of contagion which, if allowed to remain, will infallibly breed pestilence, and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of an united but inactive nation. When man has done his utmost for his own safety, then is the time to invoke the blessing of Heaven to give effect to his exertions."

A commission, appointed to inquire into the Municipal Affairs and Condition of the City of London, commenced its proceedings on the 1st. instant, and has continued its sittings during the month. A great mass of evidence has been taken; the witnesses consisting of members of the Corporation, and a number of the most eminent merchants, bankers, and others carrying on business in the City of London. The investigation has

not yet come to a close.

An exposure of the condition of a Neglected Workhouse School has taken place at Nottingham. recent meeting of the Nottingham Board of Guardians the condition of the boys' school being called in question, the boys were sent for and ordered to march in single file round the room. This was done, and every member of the board appeared to be struck with the disgraceful figure which they cut. The schoolmaster admitted that it was his duty to see the children washed, but could give no explanation of the dirty appearance of his crew. The outer clothes of the lads were dirty and out of repair; one or two had the scrofula so badly that they ought to have been in the hospital; several had no neckerchiefs; the pinafores generally were dirty and in tatters, and the shirts but little better, one or two of the boys saying they had not had a clean shirt since Sunday week, and combed themselves once a week. The chairman, with the concurrence of the board, all of whom were actuated with a very proper feeling for the poor lads, ordered some neckerchiefs to be provided, and shirts to be made, so that they could be changed at least once a week. A school committee was also appointed.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen commenced the winter series of theatrical entertainments at Windsor Castle, on the 10th inst., with Shakspeare's play of "Henry V." Her Majesty had invited a distinguished party to witness the play.

Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, visited the University of Cambridge on the 22nd inst. Attended by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Whewell, and Professor Sedgwick, the royal party made the tour of the different colleges, examining the libraries, halls, and principal objects at each of them. There was a great assemblage in the Senate House, in Trinity College, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Duke of Brabant with the customary solemnities, and amid the acclamations of the undergraduates in the galleries.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held in the Mansion House on the 7th inst., to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition in connexion with a Testimonial to Prince Albert. The Bishop of Oxford moved the first resolution -setting forth, "that the Exhibition of 1851 was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, and "a new starting-point for the future progress of productive industry." "If it were," said the bishop, as it has by great misapprehension been misunderstood to be, a part of your proposal to-day-if we were met to propose to erect a statue or other memorial in honour of those domestic and personal virtues which now, young comparatively as he is, have been unobtrusively exhibited by his royal highness for many years before the not

unobservant eye of a great people-though, perhaps, no man values such an exhibition of virtue more than I do, yet I should not have been here to-day. I agree that, however, deserving such marks of the confidence and gratitude of a nation may be, they best await the termination of a life, and would be premature in its course. But I know that nothing of the sort is intended; you propose to fix, by a standing memorial, the recollection of the great success of the Exhibition of 1851. Now I think there are abundant reasons why such a movement should be made at this time rather than later, and why such a movement should be made at all. I think, if made at all, it should be made now rather than later; because it is the natural course of things that facts, however important in themselves, should by degrees pass from the recollection of man as events flow on, and should, being seen from a distance, lose in estimation their proper magnitude. It is in the very nature of things solid, that instead of being borne along the surface of the stream of time, they should sink gradually down beneath its waters. With regard, therefore, to this great fact—and a great fact I hold it to have been—if any memorial is to be raised at all, it ought to be raised whilst yet the memory of its greatness holds its true place in the memory of those who witnessed it." Mr. Deputy Bennoch read some letters out of more than a thousand received by Lord Mayor Challis. Among them were one from Lord Aberdeen, enclosing 501.; and one from Lord Campbell, enclosing 101. There were also letters requesting their names to be put down as subscribers—from the Duke of Norfolk, 1001; the Marquis of Breadalbane, 501; the Duke of Sutherland, 50l.; the Duke of Argyll, 30l.; the Duke of Bedford, 50l.; Earl Spencer, 50l.; Lord Ashburton, 50l.; the Marquis of Westminster, 50l.; Lord John Russell, 50l.; Mr. William Beckett, of Leeds, 100l.; and others. The resolution to raise a monument in which a statue of Prince Albert "should be a principal." in which a stand of Frince Albert Should be a principal feature," was moved by the Provost of Eton, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley. The other speakers were Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Dakin, Mr. Tite, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. John Wood, and Mr. Scott Russell. The Lord Mayor announced that there were 600 subscribers; and that the promised subscriptions amounted to nearly 5000l. Lieutenant Cresswell, the First Navigator who has effected the North-west Passage, has received due honour from his own towns-folks of Lynn. A public meeting in the Guildhall, at which an address of the corporation and inhabitants was presented to him, was followed by a dinner, at which Sir Edward Parry, Lord Stanley, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Bagge, M.P., and other eminent persons were present. A most interesting speech was made by Sir Edward Parry. He was enthusiastic in praise of Captain M'Clure—"I'll say there never has been an instance in which so magnificent a navigation was performed in a single season as that performed by Captain M'Clure and his officers. There is nothing in Arctic discovery to be compared to that one summer's discovery in 1833. It is between nine hundred and a thousand miles from Point Barrow, which we consider any ship may reach in these days-we don't think so

much of getting a little into the ice as we formerly did; but from Point Barrow to Cape Parry, in which our friend struck off in the Investigator to Baring Island, and then upwards to the Bay of Mercy, where the Investigator is, I am afraid, still confined, is from nine hundred to a thousand miles. I assure you, from the experience I have had of the navigation of those seas, it is a most marvellous navigation to accomplish. I believe no man can tell more of the difficulties of it than I can; and I repeat that there has been nothing in the whole course of Arctic discovery equal to that which Captain M'Clure and his companions accomplished." Respecting Sir John Franklin, Sir Edward showed that he does not quite give him up for lost :- "I have thought about it as much as anybody, and I can form only one idea as to the probable fate of Sir John Franklin. I don't agree with Mr. Cresswell about the probability of both ships having gone down, though nothing has been seen of Though it is true that nothing might be seen of the ships, I don't think that the seamen would have all gone. I think that there is that stuff and stamma in one hundred and twenty Englishmen, that somehow or other they would have maintained themselves as well as the Esquimaux. They would have found the Esquimaux, and we should have found at least some trace of them. The only thing which I can suggest is this. Wellington Strait was discovered by myself; it is a large opening out of Lancaster Sound; when I was going up westward from Melville's Island, we saw the strait free from ice, and so I marked it in my charts. It was not my business to go north as long as I could go west, and therefore we ran past and did not examine it; but it was always a favourite idea of those who thought a north-west passage was to be easily made by going north. That, I know, was a fayourite idea of Franklin's; and he did intend, if he could not go west, to go up the Wellington Channel. My belief is, that after he passed the first winter, he did go up that channel; and that, having steam power, which I had not in my time, it is possible he may have gone up in a favourable season. You cannot imagine anything more different than a favourable and an unfavourable season, and you cannot imagine the sudden changes that take place in the ice there. I have been for two or three days together beset by ice, and from the mast-head you could not see water enough to float a bottle; and in twenty four hours there was not a bit of ice to be seen. Nobody could tell why-I cannot tell why. In a favourable season, he may have gone up that inlet; and he might, by steam power and favourable circumstances, have got so far to the north-west that he could not get back in any ordinary season. And those who knew Franklin, know that he would push forward year after year, so long as his provisions lasted; for he was not a man to look back if he believed that he could accomplish his object. He may have got beyond the reach of our searching parties; for Sir Edward Belcher has not been able to get far up." Sir Edward gave strong expression to an opinion that Lieutenant Cresswell ought to be promoted. He said :- "I don't know anything of the intention of the Admiralty, but I don't believe the Admiralty can refuse to give promotion to the first man since the world began that ever traversed the North Seas." A remark which was received with loud and cordial cheers.

A meeting, in honour of the late Lieutenant Bellot, of the French navy, was held on the 4th inst., at Willis's Rooms, to testify the appreciation of Englishmen for the gallant conduct of a Frenchman who devoted himself to the cause of science and humanity, and who, in his self-devotion to those objects, lost his life. The chair was taken by Sir Roderick Murchison, who, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the past history and gallant services of Lieutenant Bellot, and his disinterestedness in accompanying an English expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in search of whom the gallant lieutenant had unhappily lost his life. He then read a letter from the Mayor of Rochefort, of which town M. Bellot was a native, expressive of gratitude for the honours contemplated in England to the memory of his townsman. "But," adds the mayor, "permit me to inform you that the family of Bellot is poor, and that he was their chief support. If then a generous offering should be made by the English people, it could not be better bestowed, no more in conformity with the thoughts and wishes of the whole life of Bellot, then that it should be applied to succour his numerous sisters and brothers." A communication was also read from the Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Clarendon, conveying the intelligence of M. Bellot's death, and eulogising his character; and lastly, a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French ambassador in London. The following were the resolutions proposed:
-First: "That the meeting, composed of various classes of Englishmen, being auxious to mark their deep sense of the noble conduct of Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Imperial navy, who was unhappily lost in the last Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, resolve that their countrymen be invited to unite with them in promoting a general subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of that gallant officer, to be placed at an appropriate spot at or near the Royal Hospital, Greenwich." This motion was seconded by Sir James Graham, in a very interesting speech, and supported by Admiral E. Parry. The second resolution was: "That the surplus of the subscription, after defraying the cost of the monument, be invested for the benefit of the members of the family of Lieutenant Bellot.'

This resolution was moved by Colonel Sabine, and seconded by Captain Fitzroy. The third resolution was: "That it be an instruction to the sub-committee to communicate with the municipal authorities of other ports of the United Kingdom, and with the naval commanders, in order to render the subscription general, and particularly among the seafaring population. resolution was moved by John Barrow, Esq., seconded by Captain Inglefield. The fourth resolution was: "That the following gentlemen be a sub-committee to carry out the objects of the meeting :- Sir Roderick J. Murchison, chairman; the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Alderman Beaufort, Colonel Sabine, Captains Fitzroy, Ommanney, and Inglefield; with the Rev. G. C. Nicolay and Dr. Norton Shaw, secretaries,"

The Earl of Seafield has been elected one of the representative peers of Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Saltoun.

The Earl of Eglinton has been re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His lordship's competitor was Mr. Alfred Tennyson,

Lord Fullerton, one of the judges of the Court of Session, in Scotland, has resigned on account of ill

Mr. John Everett Millais, one of the most successful members of the pre-Raphaelite school of art, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the Presidency of the Surrey Archaeological Society for the ensuing year. The appointment of Ulster King at Arms has been

given to Mr. Bernard Burke, the well-known genealogist. The late Mr. H. Nicholson, of Furnival's Inn, has left 1001. each to the Law Clerks' Society and the Law Society for the Benefit of Widows and Children of Professional Men.

Professor Maurice has been removed from the chair of Ecclesiastical History in King's College. This step has been taken by the council, in consequence of objections raised to certain doctrines contained in Mr. Maurice's "Theological Essays," recently published.

Obituary of Patable Persons.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ponsoney, Bishop of Derry and Raphoc, died on the 27th ult. at the episcopal palace in Londonderry. He was in his eighty-third year. On the 3rd July he fell down stairs, from the immediate effects of which accident he recovered, but his strength never returned, and he gradually

sank under weight of years and extreme debility.

Lord CLONGURRY died on the 28th ult. at his residence,
Maritimo, near Blackrock, county of Dublin, in his eightyfirst year.

The Earl of Kenmare died at Great Malvern on the 31st ult., at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. John Savill Faucit died suddenly on the 1st just., at the house of a widowed daughter, residing near Bishopsgate, with whom he had for some time been staying. The cause of death was a disease of the heart. Mr. Faucit was one of the few remaining of the old school of provincial managers, and was an actor of no ordinary talent. He was husband of Mrs. Faucit of the Theatres Royal, and father of Miss Helen Faucit (now Mrs. T. Martin)

BICKHAM ESCOTT, Esq., late M.P. for Winehester, died on the 4th inst. at his seat. Hartrow Manor, Somersetshire. THOMAS JONATHAN WOOLER, one of the political celebrities

of the last generation, died on the 20th uft., in his sixtyeighth year.

The Dowager Lady Power, of Kilfane House, county Kil-kenny, died on the 1st inst., at the age of seventy-seven. The Hon. Cecil Lawless, M.P., died in Cork on the 5th

inst. He had just returned from attending the funeral of his father, Lord Chemirry, when he was seized with a violent inflammation of the brain, which terminated fatally on the

Hamman And Andrews in his thirty-fourth year.

Senor Mendizaral, who held a prominent place in the Spanish government during the regency of General Espartero, died at his residence in Madrid on the 3rd inst., in his sixtyeighth year. Lady Pas

PANMURE died at Pitfaur Castle, Perthshire, on the 14th iust., in her forty-sixth year. Rear-Admiral Pasco died on the 15th, at Plymouth, in his

rear-Aumman rasco died on the folia at rymouth, in this eightieth year. He was the senior Flag-Lieutenant of Nelson's ship, the Victory, at Trafalgar.

The Princess Victorias Esternazy, the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, died at Torquay on the 15th

inst.

The Duke of Beaufort died on the 17th inst. at his seat of Badminton, in his sixty-first year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The Overland Mail has brought dates from Bombay to 14th October, and from Burmah to 17th September. The accounts from Burmah give an alarming picture of the state of Pegu. The robber bands, headed by Myah Thoon and other chiefs were ravaging the whole country. On the eastern side of the Irrawaddy, from Henzady to Meaday, the robber chiefs prevailed; and every town in that great district, -such is the reportexcept Prome and Shweydoung, has been burnt down. On the western side, numbers of towns, occupied by small Sepoy garrisons, have been attacked, and some plundered. It is reported that these robbers are acting under the direct countenance of the Court of Ava; and that the King's younger brother, the heir to the throne, actually rides in the forays of the most notorious robbers. The inhabitants of Pegu complain that we give them no protection; and the robbers openly proclaim, that if they cannot keep Pegu for the King of Burmah, they "will yield it to the British only as a desert." All the time, the King professes a desire for peace; but, whatever may be his desires, he is actually at war with the British empire. On the 13th September, there were only 800 men at Rangoon, while Myah Thoon and Moung Goung Gye were within four days' march of the place at the head of 11,000 men. Lord Dalhousie, it was reported, had resolved to go to Rangoon himself; but the news of the assassination of Colonel Mackeson, rumours of an Affghan incursion, and the generally disturbed state of the North-western frontier, detained him in Calcutta. Reports from various sources had reached Bombay, that Dost Mahommed had formed an alliance with Russia, and that Russian emissaries had appeared at Bohat. It was also stated that Saadat Khan of Lalpor was suspected of instigating the murder of Mackeson; and reinforcements had been marched up in consequence, from Rawel Pindee to Peshawur. An additional regiment has been sent up from Deesa in Goozerat; and Peshawur has been placed in a defensible state, as far as possible, with a small force and a tumble-down fort. The assassin was hanged soon after the commission of his crime, in front of the house of Colonel Mackeson.

otonel Mackeson.
The Khan of Khiva and the King of Bokhara had
ken the field against the Russians. There was much taken the field against the Russians. speculation as to the intentions of the Shah of Persia It has long been noticed that he had assembled an army in Sultanich, near the Russian frontier; this was contrary to the treaty of 1828 between Russia and Persia, and it was considered that the Shah intended to employ his army against the Turks.

A serious incident has occurred at Aurungabad, in the Nizam's territory. The resident sent out a force to arrest a Rajah and a party of refractory Arabs. When summoned, the Arabs refused to surrender. A regular siege of their place of refuge took place; the Rajah was taken alive, and his band exterminated: on our side, two officers, Captain Parker and Ensign Bosworth, and 20 sepoys, were killed-two officers and fifty men

The intelligence from *Hong Kong* is to the 27th of September. The city of Shanghai fell into the hands Samqua, was deserted by his guards. Through the exertions of the American Minister, Colonel Marshall, his life was spared; and, after much trouble, he was placed under the Minister's protection. The rebels showed the greatest friendliness to the "foreign brethren;" and Liù, their chief, listened with attention to the suggestions of Colonel Marshall. Fearing an attack on the foreign settlement, the commander of the war-ships on the station had held their force ready to protect the foreign merchants; but when the mail departed, on the 22d September, they had not been required. Liù was at the head of an independent comto the movement at Shanghai. Canton had not yet fallen; neither had Amoy been retaken by the Imperialists.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope reach to the 23d of September. The intelligence is less satisfactory than that reported by the preceding mail. Some alarm was felt at a rumour that four regiments occupying the Amatolas have been ordered to be withdrawn from the colony. No hostile feeling has been manifested by the Caffres, but they are said to be discontented. The Cape Town Mail of the 23rd says—" About three weeks since. at a meeting which his Excellency held with them, Macomo, on behalf of the other chiefs, declared that the land given them was too small. 'It was all stones; they could not till it, and there was no bush for firewood. They wanted the Amatolas. This general Cathcart They wanted the Amatolas. 1ms general decidedly refused; giving them to understand that their possession of that locality would certainly involve possession of the College, it is stated, left the meeting not at all satisfied with the result." proposed abandonment of the territory called the "Sovereignty" has excited much discontent. On the 13th August a public meeting was held at Bloem Fontein. Resolutions were adopted expressing the "utmost concern and dismay" of the inhabitants at the determination of the Imperial Government; declaring that British honour is implicated; predicting incalculable evil to religion and morality; and protesting against the injustice of the act. A deputation waited on Sir George Clerk with an address. In his reply, Sir George said that "the Imperial Government has to consider the interests of all; and has thus been led to determine to relinquish the dominion over this terri-

General Prætorius, the notable chief of the Trans-Vaal Republic, died about the latter end of August. It is stated that before his death he exhorted his friends to cultivate the friendship of the British nation.

The road through the mountain-range between Cape Town and the corn-growing regions of Worcester had just been completed, at a cost of 50,000l, with the labour of colonial convicts. The road had been opened. amid great rejoicings. The Lieutenant-Governor was too unwell to attend.

The West India Mail has brought dates from Demerara, Oct. 25; Jamaica, Oct. 27; Antigua, 28; Porto Rico, 29; St. Thomas's, Nov. 1.

The session of the Jamaica Legislature was opened on the 18th of October. An unusual degree of anxiety was manifested by the community to witness the opening of a session, which, it was supposed, would be fraught with memorable consequences. The excitement that prevailed in the capital was very great. Sir Henry Barkly's speech was of great length. The governor commenced by alluding to the circumstances under which he came among them, and expressed a hope that the communications which he was authorised by her Majesty's government to lay before them might lead to the immediate termination of the lamentable dissensions which had prevailed with such baleful effects. His Excellency's reference to the state of parties was of a most conciliatory character. On the subject of retrenchment and political reforms Sir Henry said: "I confidently trust, that with the aid of 50,000l, which the mother country is ready to offer for the purpose, you will be able in friendly concert to devise measures, which, without pressing with greater severity than the circumstances of the time demand upon those whose offices it may, on a general revision, be determined either to abolish altogether, or to reduce in value, will nevertheless ensure a larger immediate diminution of taxation than mand; and it was said that Taeping Wang was averse the most sanguine economist could heretofore reckon

on. It is my gratifying duty, however, to announce to you that I am empowered to hold out prospects of far more extended relief to the productive industry of Jamaica than could arise from any possible reduction of official salaries, in the shape of a guarantee by the imperial parliament of the entire island debt not already so secured. The benefit of such a guarantee would not be confined to a mere temporary alleviation of the enormous annual burden which that debt entails, since the reduction of the charge for interest would be so large as to enable you out of a portion of the saving to provide for the gradual liquidation of the principal at no very remote period. Nor would her Majesty's ministers, I am confident, hesitate to propose to Parliament, provided only the mode of regulating the revenue and expenditure of Jamaica be assimilated to that which has so long maintained the financial credit of Great Britain at the highest pitch, to advance further loans to an extent sufficient for the introduction of a continuous stream of immigrants, to supply the void in the labour market created by the sad ravages of cholera and small-pox, and to aid in developing the vast natural resources of this beautiful island more rapidly and effectually than its present limited population permits. The details of pecuniary operations of such magnitude will, of course, require deliberate considera-tion, and I shall be ready, at the proper time, to communicate to you what further information I possess of the views of government as to the securities required. Meanwhile, I may briefly state the generous proposals to which I have alluded, sanctioned as they have been with surprising unanimity by the leading statesmen in both houses of parliament, are founded upon no design of fettering, in the slightest degree, that legislative independence which, for nearly two centuries, the people of Jamaica have so proudly cherished—are coupled with no conditions derogatory to the freest representative constitution that ever yet existed, but emanate solely from the sincere sympathy felt by the British nation at large for the misfortunes of one of its most ancient and important colonies. It is in a similar spirit that you are urged by all parties at home no longer to delay the introduction of such political reforms as the experience of the mother country has demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the state." The legislature had been in session since the 18th of October, and preliminary steps had been taken for the introduction of the import duty and other revenue bills; but the bills had to be laid before the house, and the opinion of members ascertained on their political bearing. Business matters, in the expectation of legislative changes, were almost stationary.

At Georgetown, Demerara, fever had broken out in a malignant form, but confined its ravages to new arrivals, the shipping, and the indifferently seasoned. Commander Dupuoy, of the Marceau French steamshipof-war had fallen a victim. The Governor had addressed the Board of Health on the subject. The sultry weather had broken up, and the population was greatly relieved by a supply of water, while the rain had done no harm to the estates.

The weather at Antiqua was all that could be desired for agricultural purposes. Experienced planters state that they cannot recollect a season so favourable to the growth of canes. There was scarcely a day without rain, and the heat of the atmosphere was oppressive.
The intelligence from the other islands is unimportant.

It appears from the Canadian papers that a project of a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies is exciting much interest at present. It is said that such a step is contemplated, and that measures for completing the union will be submitted to the several colonies at no distant day. It is added that Lord Elgin's visit to England is connected with the contemplated movement. Quebec, it is said, will be proposed as the seat of general government. Each colony will retain its local legislature, and manage its own affairs, very much

pass such laws as may be required for the general pass such have as may be required for the general guidance of the confederation. On this subject the Toronto correspondent of the Daily News makes the following important observations;—"A topic of great importance to all the British North American provinces has been much discussed since my last letter: it is the question of the union of the whole. Very little difference prevails as to the abstract question of union, but there is as to whether it should be federal or legislative. I think it is not too much to say that the great majority of the people of all these provinces desire the union; and certainly there is much to induce them to do so. Nor is the question of less importance to England than the colonies. As these increase in population and power their yearnings will be in the direction of independence; and it were madness to conceal that this is the case at present with the British North American colonies. All the nationality they at present desire might be found in a union of the whole, which, while acknowledging the dominion of England, should still possess full powers of self-government. If upon this principle England shapes her policy towards these colonies she will preserve them from annexation to the United States; but it is doubtful if she can by any other means. The policy of England in former times was to split the colonies up into small communities, and prevent communication as much as possible with the States after their successful revolt, and it was most ill-judged. Its bad effects, in repressing their energies and returding their prosperity, are accurately described in the famous report of Lord Durham. I do not expect, however, that England at the present day would make any objections to the union. The opinions of several of her modern statesmen are on record in favour of it; and Mr. Jackson the railway contractor, recently stated in a speech that he had found both the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. Gladstone favourably disposed towards the project. speech of Mr. Jackson that I have referred to was delivered in New Brunswick on the occasion of the turning of the first sod of the European and North American Railroad, which, when completed, will do much towards bringing about the union. I may add that the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Sir E. Head, and a number of the leading men from all the ecolonies then assembled, all pronounced themselves strongly in favour of union; which is expected to be a corollary of the intercolonial railroads, and can hardly be carried into effect before they are completed. population of Canada is now two millions, and it is inereasing with unexampled rapidity; much faster than that of the United States-with two or three exceptions in the extreme West—as I have in former letters proved to you by a comparison of official census returns. The population of all the maritime provinces is now about a million. So you see they are as powerful as the old thirteen colonies were when they became independent. They possess an immense territory, rich in the treasures of the forest, the mine, and the field; besides magnificent lakes and rivers, and the unrivalled fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I mention these things in con-nection with the union, because I think it is desirable that England should appreciate how powerful her colonies in North America have become, and how vast a nation they promise to be the seat of. I will add one fact with respect to the rate of increase of population: Upper Canada increased 34 per cent, during the four years preceding the last census! The others have not years preceding the last census! increased so fast, but they will do, with the introduction of the railways now undertaken.'

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND CIVILISATION.

A Return by the Immigration Agent for the Colony of Victoria, for 1852, just printed, contains interesting and important facts. The addition to the population of the colony in 1852, by immigration was in all 94,664; the diminution hy emigration was 31,038; the balance of immigration in excess was 63,626. Of the immigrants 74,872 were males, and 19,792 females; of the emigrants 28,620 were males—2418 females. In other words, the proportion of males to females leaving the colony was as at present, but a colonial parliament composed of as fourteen to one, while the proportion of males to members from each province will meet at Quebec, to as fourteen to one, while the proportion of males to

If the ratio between the sexes, in the additions to the edonial population by immigration in future years, continue the same, the excess of mules over femalesone great source of the vice and rudeness which still taints so large a proportion of the population-will be gradually diminished. The total number of immigrants from the United Kingdom was 44,763, of these 30,032 were males and 14731 females. The unassisted immigrants from the United Kingdom consisted of 22,270 males and 7016 females; the assisted of 7762 males and 7715 females. The immigrants into Victoria from New South Wales were 12,523 males and 1264 females; from Van Diemen's Land 17,107 males and 1596 females; from South and Western Australia 12,908 males and 1940 females; from New Zealand and the South Seas 845 males and 60 females; and from foreign parts 1457 males and 191 females. As the return embraces only the arrivals in the colony by sea, the immigration from New South Wales and South Australia is probably stated at too low a figure. The most important fact elicited by this return is the greater facility with which men are induced to change their homes than women. This shows in the first place (says the Daily News) the necessity of assisted emigration for a young colony. The number of males and females among the assisted immigrants into Victoria from Great Britain is almost equal, while even from the immediately adjoining provinces of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land the proportion of males to females is twelve and seventeen to one. It is comparatively easy for an attractive colony like Victoria to obtain a sufficient supply of male emigrants, but it costs some exertion to get females. In the second place, the excess of male over female emigrants from all the countries included in the return of the Victoria immigration agent, shows the advantage of having a large proportion of females among the settlers of a new If men proceed alone or with few females to a new settlement, slight difficulties or mere whim may make them fly off again and abandon it; but set women down in a country, new or old, and they will cling to it, and keep a sufficient number of men with them.

A special general court of the Australian Agricultural Company was held on the 18th to elect a governor in the room of the late Mr. Brownrigg. Mr. Ravenshaw, the deputy-governor, was unanimously elected. Mr. Bruce was also unanimously elected deputy-governor, Mr. Marjoribanks to the vacant seat in the direction, and Lieut. Colonel Brownrigg to the auditorship. The governor then said although the meeting was convened for a special purpose, he thought it right to give to the proprietors information as to the state of their affairs in the colony since the last general meeting. He was happy to say that the recent accounts which had been received from the colony were generally favourable. Notwithstanding the strike of the workmen and the

high rate of wages, 2000l, had been produced as the net receipts from the collieries in the past year in excess of the previous year. The wool sales in the past year had produced 20,000l., and those just concluded amounted to about the same sum, which, as they would be aware, was considerably in excess of former years. There had been suffered some losses in sheep, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, but nothing to create alarm. There had been several sales of land at Port Newcastle since the last accounts presented to the proprietors; and in some instances as much as 2001, an acre had been realised. The trade of the port had considerably increased, and as its advantages became more generally known, the demand for the land would increase and the company be considerably benefited. At Port Stephens some land had also been sold, but the price it had realised was moderate. It was satisfactory, however, to find that persons were beginning to locate there, as it must necessarily increase the value of the land to those who came after. He should have added in reference to the recent wool sales, that although there was considerable depression in the price of that article, their wool had brought a price rather exceeding that of the sales of last year. In answer to a question whether any special exertion had been made, by advertisement or otherwise, to draw the attention of emigrants to the great advantages which the two ports, Newcastle and Stephens, presented, now that Melbourne and Sydney were overcrowded, the governor said that he was not aware that any particular measures had been taken beyond those adopted some years ago with the view of drawing attention to the land in those localities. The parties who had pur-chased land were some of them persons who had been in the employment of the company, and others who had been at the diggings, and, returning, had chosen to fix upon Newcastle or Port Stephens as their permanent location. They were aware that Newcastle must hereafter be the port for the reception of those persons who intended to proceed up to the New England districts; and when roads were made, and the place became a little more known, persons would naturally be drawn there, on account of the facilities it offered, and the value of their land would increase. Already two sets of steamers called regularly twice a week at Newcastle, and occasionally at Port Stephens; and measures were in contemplation to encourage steam vessels to stop more frequently at both ports. In conclusion, the governor promised to give directions to Captain Brownrigg to give every publicity that was possible to the advantages Newcastle and Port Stephens offered to emigrants. The great attraction of Melbourne was the vicinity of the gold fields; but if the gold fields in another direction should be developed, then Port Stephens would become valuable.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE Eastern Question continues to engross the chief | share of public attention. The Turkish declaration of war has been met with by a counter-declaration from the Czar, which appeared in the Gazette of St. Petersburg. It is as follows:-" By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c., make known as follows :- By our manifesto of the 14th (26th) of June of the present year, we made known to our faithful and dearly-beloved subjects the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte inviolable gua-rantees in favour of the sacred right of the Orthodox Church. We also announced to them that all our efforts to recal the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained unfruitful, and that we had consequently deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian Principalities; but in taking this step we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrongdoings, and would decide on acceding to our just demands. Our expectation has been deceived. Even

the chief Powers of Europe have sought in vain by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe, as well as to our spirit of long-suffering. At last enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat; and she has no other course left her, than, putting her trust in God, to have recourse to force of arms, and so compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands, and to our most legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia. We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join their prayers to those which we address to the Almighty, beseeching him to bless with His hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which has always found ardent defenders in our ancestors. In te, Domine, speravi; non confundar in externum.—Done at Tzarskoe Selo, the 20th day of October (1st of November), in the year of Grace, 1853, and the twenty-eighth of our reign. Nicholas."

and the twenty-eighth of our reign. NICHOLAS."

At the same time the following Circular Note was addressed by the Russian Minister, Count Nesselrode, to the diolomatic agents of Russia in foreign countries. to be communicated to their respective governments, The passage of the Danube by the Turks was not known at St. Petersburg at the date of this document, as some of its expressions suffice to show:-" St. Petersburg, Oct. 19 (Oct. 31, N.S.)—Sir,—The efforts which we have not ceased to make for the last eight months for the arrangement of our differences with the Ottoman Porte have, unfortunately, been without effect to the present day. Nay more, the situation seems to become more aggravated each day. Whilst the Emperor offered during his interview with his intimate friend and ally, the Emperor Francis Joseph, fresh facilities to the Austrian Cabinet to explain the misunderstanding which attaches to the motives stated by us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte desired to introduce into the note drawn up at Vienna, the Porte yielding, notwithstanding the counsels of the European representatives at Constantinople, to the warlike ideas and the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, has, as you will have learned, formally declared war against us. That rash step has, however, in nowise changed the pacific disposition of the Emperor. We still do not abandon, on that account, the resolutions announced from the beginning in our circular of the 20th of June. At that period his Imperial Majesty declared that in occupying provisionally the Principalities as a material security for the satisfaction he demands, he was unwilling to carry any further the measures of coercion, but rather to avoid an offensive war, so long as his dignity and his interests permitted him to do so. At the present moment, and notwithstanding the fresh provocation offered to him, the intentions of my august master remain the same. In possession of the material pledge which the occupation of the Principalities gives us, though still ready, in fulfilment of our promise, to evacuate them the moment that we obtain satisfaction, we shall content ourselves with maintaining our posstion there, remaining on the defensive so long as we are not forced to abandon the limits within which we desire to confine our action. We will wait the attack of the Turks without taking the initiative of hostilities. It will then entirely depend on other powers not to widen the limits of the war, if the Turks persist in waging it against us, and not to give to it any other character than that which we mean to leave to it. That situation of expectancy does not place any obstacle to the carrying on of negociations. After the declaration of war it is not to Russia that it belongs to seek for new expedients, nor to take the initiative in overtures of conciliation. But if, when better enlightened as to its interests, the Porte shall manifest a disposition to propose or to receive similar overtures, it is not the Emperor who will place any obstacles to their being taken into consideration. Such, Monsieur, is all that, for the moment, it is permitted me to inform you of, in the uncertainty as to whether the Ottoman Porte will give effect to the warlike project it has just adopted. Inform the Cabinet to which you are accredited of our eventual intentions. They furnish an additional proof of the desire of our august master to limit as much as possible the circle of hostilities, if they should unhappily take place, and to spare the consequences of them to the rest of Europe. Receive, &c., NESSELRODE."

The accounts of the military operations on the Danube have been so confused and contradictory, that it as yet impossible to ascertain the real course of events. The following particulars appear to be authentic. The Turks crossed the river in four places, between the 28th of October and the 4th instant. Having made good their position at Kalafat, they threw forward their forces, and the Russians retired towards Slatina; between which place and Krajowa the corps of General Dannenberg, said to be thirty or forty thousand strong, occupied a position en echelon covering the road to Bucharest. The Turkish force in Lesser Wallachia, thus established on the right flank of the Russian army, is said to have

amounted to 12,000, and it was intended that additional troops should cross the Danube at Kalafat from Sophia. Lower down the river, another and smaller division of the Turks, 2000, crossed from Rustchuck to Giurgevo. and bombarded the town, making good their footing. The most formidable movement of the Turks, however, was at Oltenitza. Here they crossed over from Turtukai, 18,000 strong-a Turkish account says 12,000. On their landing, General Perloff, at the head of 9000 Russian troops fell upon the Ottomans. The combat is said to have lasted, skirmishing included, for two days. The Russians fled, leaving 700 killed and wounded on the field. The following details of this battle have been given. The island in the vicinity of Turtukai forms a natural battle-ground. The troops with which the Turks made a beginning on the 2nd, after a corps of about 14,000 men had been contentrated between Tschatalscha and Turtukai, remained concealed in the bushes, favoured by the fog. On the 3rd, about 5000 men were posted on the island, 2000 were on board of barges ready to be conveyed to the opposite shore, and about 4000 or 5000 men had already landed on the left bank. During the night from the 3rd to the 4th instant, the passage was attempted over the smaller arm of the river near Oltenitza, and was also carried out by force of arms. The 2000 troops on board the barges sailed round the island, and were the first to reach the Wallachian shore. The Russian pickets were posted along the Danubc. One of these pickets was at Oitenitza; the reserve were posted at the distance of a shot behind this place, amounting altogether to about 5000 men. During the combat reinforcements arrived. The engagement commenced at dawn of day. On both sides the troops fought with bravery and perseverance. cannonade lasted unremittingly for eighteen hours. Towards noon the contest seemed to draw to a close by the retreat of the Turks to their vessels, but was soon renewed. In the evening the Turks were established along the river-side, and the Russians behind Oltenitza. The conflict is described as an exceedingly murderous one, and the losses on both sides must have been very considerable. The Russians performed all that could have been expected of them, considering the disproportionate number of the enemy. But the Turks also fought with a bravery inspired by an extraordinary degree of fanaticism, which is likely to destroy the illusion which many have hitherto indulged in with regard to the military prowess of the Turks, Subsequent accounts affirmed that the victorious Turks had followed the retreating Russians, and driven them out of Bucharest, which had been bombarded and set on fire. But no such thing occurred: on the contrary, the division of the Turkish army at Oltenitza has re-crossed the Dimube. This movement, apparently, was consummated on the 13th inst. An explanation of its motive is supplied by the French consul at Bucharest, who states that the heavy rains which had set in had rendered the contemplated forward movement of the Turks in Bucharest impracticable; and that they withdrew to the healthy bank of the river "in the most perfect order, without being disturbed by the enemy." A letter from an European staff-officer at Schumla, dated October the 3rd, confirms the accounts of the efficient state of the Turkish army which have arrived from other quarters. This writer describes the soldiers as jovial, obedient, and capable of enduring great hardship. Omer Pacha is mentioned with great praise; and the position of the Turks at that date is accounted advantageous. Schumla has been made a very strong place; the entire mountain country being turned into a fortress, and commanding the flank of any army marching on the Balkans. Selim Pacha has defeated a Russian army on the frontiers of Georgia. He was out on the 20th of October, inspecting the ground, when suddenly a body of Russian cavalry appeared. The pacha stood fast, and sent for reinforcements. Soon after this, a Russian corps of 15,000, from Redout Kalé, fell in with the pacha's army; and after an obstinate conflict, the Russians fled. They were pursued for some distance; and the pacha planted the colours of the Sultan at Orelle, eight hours distance from Ciorock-Deré .- Letters from Bucharest complain severely of the conduct of the

the local funds to be seized. The Russian commissariat vessels, 30c., and foreign vessels, 80c., instead of 59c. and fix the price of provisions; and persons who attempt to 1f.; on the rest of the coast, 15c. and 65c., instead of 30c. sell at a higher-that is, at the market price-were beaten by the soldiers. Some young Wallachians had formed guerilla bands in the Carpathians.—When the news of the crossing of the Danube was received in the Turkish capital it was communicated by the Porte to the French and English ambassadors, who, on the same day, sent off despatches to their respective governments. In consequence of a conference between the French and English admirals and their ambassadors, twelve vessels of the combined fleet have come up to Constantinople, and entered the Bosphorus. A Russian vessel of war, which had run on shore on the coast of Eregri, on the Asiatic side of the Black Sea, was seen in that position by a Turkish cruiser, and called on to surrender. On the commander refusing, she was boarded by the Turks and taken possession of with the crew. The Sultan having decided on going to Adrianople in the spring, and making that city the Imperial head-quarters, his highness went in person to the Porte and officially announced his resolution to that effect. The ministers then signed an address, congratulating the Soltan on his resolution. The Russian minister of finance has announced that, in reciprocation for the conduct of Turkey in not laying Russian vessels under an immediate embargo, Russia will "offer free exit to the Turkish vessels that happen to be in her ports up to the 22nd November of this year;" also that Turkish vessels carrying the goods belonging to the subjects of friendly powers will be unmolested, if laden before the 22nd inst.: but cargoes under Turkish flags, although not Turkish property, will be seized after that date. Neutrals will be permitted to enter and leave Russian ports at will; and the Austrian Lloyd's steamers will be allowed, even during war, to keep up a regular communication between Odessa and Constantinople.

The principal intelligence from Paris relates to the trial of the persons charged with the intent to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera Comique, in July last. They are thirty-three in number, and form part of two secret societies. The plot would seem to have been in progress since the spring; and the police assert that they have followed it step by step, and were thus enabled, at the last moment, to prevent its success. The first attempt was to have been made at the hippodrome. On this occasion the police took immense precautions; sentinels were hidden in all directions, and the conspirators were foiled. The attempt at the Opera Comique was all but successful, the police having arrested the assassins only just in time. It is stated that the object of the assassination was to proclaim the republic, and make Blanqui dictator. The trial was brought to a conclusion on the dictator. The trial was orought to a concusion on the 22nd inst. The court condemned Folliet, Alix, and Decroix, to eight years' banishment; Ruault, Lux, Gerard, de Meren, Mariet, Gabrat, and Copinot, to transportation; Monchiroud to ten years' detention; Turenne, Matz, and Mazille, to seven years' detention; Turenne, Matz, and Mazille, to seven years' detention; Maillet, Denez, Jaud, Comes, and Joiron, to five years' detention; Ribault de Laugardière to live years' imprisonment: and Follot to three years' imprisonment. ' Detention," according to the French law, differs from imprisonment in being more severe, having an infamous character attached to it, and carrying with it surveillance of the police for life. The accused heard their condemnation in silence. They have since appealed. A number of political arrests have been made in the provinces, particularly at Tours and Dijon. The affair at Tours seems likely to rival the importance of the Opera Comique plot. The confession recently made by one of the persons arrested there has led to the discovery at the residence of one of the accused of 1,200 musket-balls concealed in stone beer-bottles. Several domiciliary visits have lately been made at Douai, and amongst them one at the house of M. Anthoy Thouret, the ex-representative. The reason for this proceeding has not transpired. At Perigueux inflammatory placards have been posted. At Gasny (Eure) last week, four seditious placards were torn down by the police. One of them was in verse, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the Capets.

The Moniteur contains an Imperial decree, reducing the duty on foreign coals and iron, Coals imported by sea from Sables d'Olonnes to Dunkirk in national

and 80c. By land, from the sea to Halluin, 30c. instead of 50c. At other points present duties. Coke, half en-sus, instead of double. The duty on raw cast-iron (fonte brute), 5f. and 5f. 50c., instead of 7 and 7.50. Platina, 25f. and 27f. 50c. instead of 40f. and 44f. Other reductions are at the same time made, and those given above are to be brought yet lower in 1855.

At Rome, a new saint has been added to the calendar, in the person of Father Babola, a Pole, of the Company of Jesus, whose promotion to the honours of martyrdom and beatification has been actually effected, in spite of the remonstrances and opposition of the Court of Russia. All Roman Catholic subjects of the Czar residing in Rome received private admonition from the Russian embassy that they would do well to abstain from attending the ceremony, which was sumptuously performed by the chapter of St. Peter's, the Pope himself only undertaking the still higher ceremony of sanctification, The portrait and biography of the blessed Father were abundantly distributed at the gates of the church, and the expressions used in the latter were by no means calculated to soften down any irritation already existing in the mind of the Emperor Nicholas; alluding foreibly to the ignorance and barbarity of the schismatics of the Greek church, and detailing the atrocious torments with which the Cossack officers, Zieleniecki and Popenko, put the saint to death at Gianovia, in 1657, on account of his zeal and success in converting schismatic ecclesiastics, with their flocks, to the pale of Rome.

The Queen of Portugal has died suddenly in childbirth. She expired at noon on the loth. Her eldest son and heir apparent, Don Pedro, is rather more than sixteen years of age; and as by law he is not competent to exercise the functions of royalty until he have completed his eighteenth year, his father, Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, has been declared Regent. The Queen was in her 34th year, having been born on the 4th of April, 1819.

The Jews in Austria have effected a reconciliation with the government. It will be remembered that they were recently deprived of the right of holding real estate, a right dating from the insurrection of This, as it was said, they resented, in league with their brethren in the great capitals of Europe, by refusing to accept Austrian notes. Last week, some of the leading Jews at Vienna waited on the Minister of Finance, and eagerly disclaimed all hostile intentions towards the government. The minister said he believed they were calumniated; and he procured the deputation a gracious interview with the Emperor.

At Monte Video, a revolution broke out on the 24th September, and the President (Gero), and the different government officials, had taken refuge on board the foreign vessels in the harbour—the President taking shelter in the French trigate. A provisional government, consisting of Freetuosa, Rivera, Lavellega, and Flores, had been appointed. The revolutionary party conducted themselves with the greatest moderation, and the town was quiet-business going forward as usual. It was believed at Monte Video that, should there be foreign interference, the affairs would be settled to the satisfaction of the contending parties.

It appears by accounts from Lagos, on the Western coast of Africa, that the British have again been engaged in hostilities there. It will be recollected that Lagos, the stronghold of the slave-trade, was attacked and taken by the blockading squadron in December 1851. Kossoko, the slave-dealer and usurper, was expelled: and Akatoi, the rightful ruler, was installed. But some of his subjects, retaining a lingering fondness for the slave-trade, kept up a correspondence with Kossoko, and in August last broke out into open rebellion. After some fighting and palavering, Kossoko joined the insurgents with a number of canoes carrying guns and 800 men. They fired on the house of the English consul, and he hoisted a red flag. Fortunately, Admiral

Bruce arrived in the Penelope, and Kossoko fied. Then the troops of King Akatoi began to plunder and burn all within their, reach. On the 3rd, of September Akatoi died. He was a man of no authority, and addicted to drink. Kossoko now sent a message to the English consul, to say that he should come and take possession of the town; at the same time he stopped all communication with the town. Hereupon, Commander Phillips, apparently by order of the consul, sent a force to join the troops of the new King Docemo; and Kossoko was again put to flight. Lieutenant Strickland of the Polyphemus was left to build a wall for the defence of Lagos.

The intelligence from New York comes down to the 12th instant. The papers are much filled with the news of the elections, and 'speculations as to the disposal of the surplus that the president will have in his hands on the meeting of Congress. There is little general news

that is of importance to the English public.

A Remarkable Execution by Lynch Law has taken place at Richmond, Missouri. On the morning of the 12th of October, Mr. Benjamin Allen, a respectable before citizen in company with a friend arrived in the town, and, while yet on horseback, was accosted in an insolent manner by a man named Obadiah Wingo, who, gun in hand, told him he must retract instanter what he had said about him. Allen replied calmly that he was not aware of anything derogatory to his character, and desired to be informed of what he had referred to, whereupon Wingo said with an oath, "I'll make you bim."

retract," and blew off the whole of Allen's head, What followed is related by the local journal. "The prisoner not being able to employ counsel, and the indignation of the whole community being so strong against him that no lawyer would volunteer his services, the court assigned him able counsel, and appointed Friday for the trial. When the case came up, the prisoner wished his counsel to move for a change of venue. His counsel advised him not to make such a motion, stating that if the motion was sustained he would certainly be taken by a mob, and hanged without trial. Hereupon he dismissed his counsel, and undertook the management of his own case. He then ordered a subpoma for Mrs. of his own case. He then ordered a suppose a National Allen, the lady of the man whom he had murdered, evidently supposing that her deep distress would prevent her attendance in court. The subpœna was, vent her attendance in court. The subpœna was, however, granted; but whether the attendance of Mrs. Allen was procured or not we did not learn. He next stated to the court that he had learned, from experience in criminal courts, that the law required that the prisoner should be furnished with a panel of the venire that was to decide upon his case, forty-eight hours before the commencement of the trial. This requirement of the law not having been complied with, he demanded a continuance of the case until the next March Term. At this point of the proceedings the multitude being satisfied that his only design was delay, with an intention to make his escape, determined to take the law into their own hands, and dragging the miserable wretch from the court, immediately hanged

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Still on the mere vergelof the winter publishing season, we have not to describe many books of importance as having appeared during the past month. But the Master of Trinity College has issued a very careful and complete edition of Grotius De Jure Belli et Pacis, in three octavo volumes, with all the notes of the author and of his best commentators, and with an abridged translation into English by Dr. Whewell himself, in which the excellent plan is adopted of giving only the substance of the text in the English version, without attempting to translate those abundant flourishes of poetical and other quotations with which the page of Grotius is studded. Another book possessing similar interest is a translation by Dr. Leonard Schmitz of Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geology, as lately published in Germany by Dr. Isler, and now issued in volumes uniform with the early translations. A third book which may be excepted from the somewhat common-place list of the past month, is a careful library edition of Sir James Mackintosh's History of England, so revised and put forth by the author's son as to have lost much of the fragmentary character which in its original form it possesses. And for a last book which deserves similar exception, we may name Miss Martineau's Translation and Condensation of the Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte.

The more interesting of the miscellaneous books have been,—a volume on Civil Liberty and Self-Government by an American jurist, Dr. Francis Licber; a History French of Emile of the Anti-Corn-Law League by one of its Executive Conneil, Mr. Archibald Prentice, who bore active part in its most energetic proceedings; a new volume of the popular edition of Lord Mahon's History; a republication of the pleasant Love Story of Dr. Dove and his wife, from Southey's Doctor; a novel called The Roses, by the writer of a clever story which attracted attention some years ago; a collection of stories by another lade, writer, published with the title of Avillion; two novels called respectively Walter Exclyn, or the Long Minority, and Savile House, which form part of the attempts now in progress to publish novels at a third of their ordinary price; a volume by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, very opportune to present occurrences in the East, on The Russian Shores of the Black Sea, as seen in the Autumn of 1852; a child's story by Mrs. Bray, and illustrated by Mr. H. K. Browne, called A Peep at the

Pixies, or Legends of the West; an intelligent volume by Mr. William Westgarth on Victoria, late Australia Felix, which is chiefly devoted to a descriptive account of the gold mines of the colony; a volume by Professor Creasy on The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution; a collection of well-arranged ancedotes, by Mr. James Smith, illustrative of the Lights and Shadows of Artist Life and Character; a volume of Letters from Spain, by Mr. Arthur Kenyon; a translation in one volume, amusingly illustrated, of Mr. Max Schlesinger's Saunterings in and about London; a volume, chiefly compiled from the official returns of the Board of Trade, on The Ottoman Empire and its Resources, by Dr. Michelsen; a quaint American biography, with the title of Isuac T. Hopper, a True Life; portions of the new and separate editions of the various treatises in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; several useful volumes in Mr. Bohn's various Libraries; a new and enlarged edition of Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology; a Life of Robert Southey in one small volume, by Mr. Charles Browne; a volume of curious information, by Mr. John Calvert, on The Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, which shows what has heretofore been done, and may yet again be attempted in the way of Gold Digging at home; a useful little Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, giving all needful information to guide the student there, especially in regard to the Manuscript Collections, by Mr. Richard Sims; a pretty little translation from the French of Emile Souvestre, called A Peep of the World from a Garret; a volume of Poems, by Mr. Matthew Arnold; a spirited traveller's book on Forest Life in Ceylon, by Mr. Knighton; and a translation (from America) of the Baron de Jomini's Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo, which has at least the novelty of being completely contradic-tory of all the authoritative English versions of the

battle.

To this summary it will suffice to add that the approach of Christmas begins to show itself in gift books, guide books, and almanacks. The great Post-office Directory has made its appearance in more gigantic bulk than ever. Mr. Punch has issued his Pocket-Book. The Keepsake and Court Album again solicit their admirers. And Mr. Charles Knight has published his most useful British Almanack and Com-

Hay.... per load 5 8 to 5 10

Nos.—Kents, 2108. to 3008.; Sussex, 2008. to 231s. Duty Nov 7, 152,677l. 0s 4½d. Poultrry—Capons, 3s.—4s. dd.; Fowls, 2s.—3s.; Chieks, 2s.0d.—3s.0d.; Dueks, 2s.9d.;

2s. 0d.—3s. 0d.; Dueks, 2s. 0d.; Geese, 5s. 6d.—5s.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d.—5s.; Pigeoms, 8d. HIDES, & e.— Market, 96 lb., 4d.—44d.; do., do., 50 lb., 23d.; do., Calirskins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 21s.—63s. Rough Tallow, 30s.

OILS. Gallipoli per ton, 66l.; Sperm, 87l.; Pale Scal, 38l. 10s.; Rape, 42l. to43l.; Cocoa-nut, 45l. to46l.10s.; Palm,41l.10s.;

52l. 5s. to 55l. 5s.; Sheep, 50l. to 57l. 5s.; Y. C., 56l. 5s.

GROCERY.

to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Na-

16s.; Patna, 16s. to 22s.

40s. 6d.

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SUGAR-Barbadoes, per cwt 33s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 30s. to 33s. 6d.; Havannah, 34s. to

Do., Refined—Bastard lumps, 44s. to 48s. 6d; Bastards, 25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; Crushed,

tive, 46s. 0d. to 47s.; Do., Plantation, 64s. to 82s.; Mo-Plantation, 648. to 528.; 1010-cha, 728. to 828.; Jamaica, 638. to 908.; Java, 508. to 568. Costa Rica, 548. to 808. RICE, per ewt.—Carolina, 228. to 268. 6d.; Bengal, 148. to

Linseed, 291. 10s.

Tallow - Australian,

.. Linsced cake, per ton, 10l. to 10l. 10s.; Rape cake, ditto, 6l. Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s. Hors.—Kents, 210s. to 360s.;

Beef.

Clover.. ,,

Straw ..

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £15,819,357.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 23 Do., dust, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, 3, 5 1

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0:48 prem. | New York 0:17 diset. Hamburgh 0:65 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest,	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols	$95\frac{1}{2}$	92	95%
Three per Cent. Reduced	933	91	913-4
Three and a Quarter per Cents	968	95§	943
Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	5 5	5±	54
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	218	212	213-8
Exchequer Bills, June	8s. pm.	par.	5s. pm
india Bonds	4s. pm.	2s. dis.	48, pm

	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	97	941	94-5	548,062
all	Blackwall	84	S	73-8	58,805
100	Caledonian	371	51	51-4)	643,697
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	624	58	57-9	045,027
all	Eastern Counties	135	124	113-124	763,495
ĺ	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (1rel.)	103	101	100-2	246,549
	Great Northern	863	79	764-74	725,497
100	Great Western	84	80	80-1	947,127
100	Lancash, & Yorksh,	673	63	62-3	844,417
100	London & N. Westn.	103 :	1033	103-4	2.179,746
100	London & S. Westn.	77	73	72-4	570,550
100	Midland	633	594	594-60	1,105.526
100	South-East. & Dover	621	59Å	584-594	745,722
	York, Newe., & Ber.	653	62	624-347	1 100 100
100	York & N. Midland	493	46	451-61	1,168,152

FOREIGN LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS

Brazilian 5 per cent., 95-4 Chilian 6 per cent., 99½ Danish 5 per cent., 103½ Dutch 4 p. cent. certifie., 93-½ French 4½ per cent., 101f. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 25½ Peruvian 3 per cent., 49½ Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-3

Russian 4½ per cent., 111½ Do., 5 per cent., 112½ Spanish 3 per cent., 46½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 92¼

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junet. of France, 114 East Belgian Junct. 15 Luxembourg, 11½ Northern of France, 34¾ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 7½ to 8 Paris and Orleans, 464 Paris and Lyons, 26% pm. Paris and Rouen, 41 Paris and Strasbourg, 33 South of France, 93 pm. West Flanders, 5 West of France, 175 Rouen and Havre, 205

COLONIAL SHARE LIST,-LATEST PRICES.

Banks. Australasian \$2 to \$5 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 2 dis. Ind. Aust. and China 3 dis.

... \$2 to \$5

-39-41

MINES.
Australasian 3 dis.
Australian 25 prem.
Do. Cordillera § ,,
Do. Freehold §
Brit. Australian 3 dis.
Colonial Gold § p.m.
Lake Bathurst § pm.
Port Philip dis.
Australian copper 21 prem.

South Australian 39-Union of Australia 73 to 75

London Aust, and India Lond. Chart. of Aus. par-12pm.

RAILWAYS. East Indian..... 2‡ prem. Upper India..... par Ind. Peninsula. 6 to 6 prem. mond 10 dis.

STEAM COMPANIES, Australasian Paeific...3½ Australian Royal Mail..3½ Eastern Steam Navig 11 General Serew St. Ship . . 12 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 75

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ıts.	R	ye.	Bes	ans.	Pe	as.
Oct. 22 — 29 Nov. 5 — 12 — 17	8. 68 69 71 73 72	d. 11 1 9 7	8. 40 40 41 42 42	d. 7 9 3 2 3	8. 24 24 25 25 26	d. 2 8 5 5	\$. 38 40 43 42 43	d. 4 10 0 7 11	8, 45 48 48 49 52	7. 4 10 9 6	50 51 53 56 56	d. 10 3 7

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES,

per qr. 68 to 72 Malt. Pale. Malting Barley 42-44 ,, Oats, best, 27 - 30., Wheat, White, 62 - 80Flour-

Town made, per sk. 65 - 70 Country household 54 - 56 American, per barl. 34 - 41 Indian Corn, per qr. 36-40 CATTLE— 8. a. s. .

Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 3 3 8 — 1 s. d. s. d. Calves ..., 3 8-4 Sheep..., 4 2-4

Pigs ... , 4 4-4
Wool, per lb.—
South Downs 1 2-1 4 4-4 8 Kentish fleeces 1 - 4 - 1German Elect. 3 6-5 Australian... 1 4-2 5 Cape 0 7-1 7 Spanish 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 126l. 5s. Lron, Pigs, 3l. 19s. to 4l. 15s.; Rails, 8l. 10s. Lead, English Pig, 23l. 10s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 17l. to l. Tin, English block, 1201.; Banea, 120l.; Spelter, 31l.; Zinc, 317.

Provisions.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 56s. Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 34s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d., Irish India, per tr., 140s.; Hambro', 137s. American, 130s. to 145s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s, to 108s.; Irish, 90s. to 102s.; Dutch, 104s. to 108s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 56s. to 66s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.

HAMS - York, 75s. to 85s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid, to prime, per S lb., 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to

PORK, per 81b., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. VEAL, 3s. 6d. to 4s.8d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)— Congou, 1s. 24d. to 2s. 4d.; Souchong, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To Sept. 30 Oct	47,417 3,918	29,788 362	166,595 20,811	1,919 208	263,855 25,299
To Oet. 31	51,335	30,150	187,406	2,127	289,154

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE

From	Cahin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£20 to 25	£4 10 to £7
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15	4 10 — 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	4 0 — 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 10	4 10 — 5

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THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1853.7

From the 28th NOVEMBER to the 28th DECEMBER.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

THE Government have adopted the suggestions thrown Glenister, seventy-six years of age, the victim of his at so frequently, and from so many quarters, during wanton ferocity. Burrows is a man of dissipated habits; out so frequently, and from so many quarters, during the discussion of the India Bill last session, to convert the place of one of the Joint Secretaries of the Board of Control into a permanent office. Hitherto the two joint secretaryships of the board were parliamentary offices, and the several secretaries went in and out of office with each successive administration. But the necessity of having a permanent officer of that rank has long been felt, and it has now been determined to assimilate the chief office for the government of India, to the offices of the Secretaries of State in that particular. It is known that of the two Under Secretaries of State in each department of Home, Foreign, and Colonial affairs, one is attached permanently to the office, without a seat in parliament, and attends mainly to the legal and departmental business; whilst the other is in parliament, attends chiefly to the legislative business, and goes in and out of office with the Ministry. Sir Thomas Redington, K.C.B., is appointed to the permanent secretaryship under the new arrangement.

A great meeting of the electors of Bristol was held on the 16th inst, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Ballot Society of London, and of petitioning the House of Commons to introduce into any new measure of reform a provision for taking the votes of ellectors by Ballot. Mr. Joseph Coates, one of the magistrates of the city, presided. The principal speaker was Colonel Perronet Thomson. A petition to the

above effect was unanimously adopted.

It was announced on the 16th inst. that Viscount Palmerston had resigned his office of Secretary of State for the Home Department. His resignation, however, has not been accepted, and he has, it is stated, been pre-

vailed upon to withdraw it.

A great meeting was held at Newcastle on the 12th inst., convened by the mayor on a requisition of inhabitants, to consider the propriety of petitioning her Majesty to co-operate vigorously with France for the Defence of the Ottoman Empire. The mayor was in the chair. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first declared, that not only the cause of Turkey, but that of European liberty and civilisation, is placed in imminent peril by the unprovoked and unprincipled aggressions of Russia. The second declared, that "the exigency has now assumed a shape which renders it indispensable that her Majesty should seek the advice of her Parliament with as little delay as possible, in order that the British nation may know the position in which they stand with the aggressive power, Russia; and may be called upon (a call to which we doubt not they will cheerfully respond) to make such exertions and such sacrifices as may be necessary to enable her Majesty at once to cement her alliance with the French nation and their Emperor, for the purpose of offering a consistent and vigorous resistance to the policy and proceedings of the Russian Government."

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A DREADFUL Murder has been committed at Leighton Buzzard. Abel Burrows, a married man of thirty-seven, was the criminal; and a poor old woman, Charity mobsmen, for which service Kelly furnished a bill of 74/.

once an ardent follower of Primitive Methodism, and accustomed to talk of sacred subjects under the influence of drink; he had left his wife, and lived with another woman. On Friday morning, the 25th ult., he went to his father's cottage, where Charity lodged. Soon afterwards Charity ran into a neighbour's house, pursued by Burrows, armed with a large hammer of the kind used by road-men to break stones. The door of the house had been closed, but Burrows broke it open. Charity ran up the stairs to an upper room: Burrows followed, seized her by her gown, and struck her three times on the head with the hammer, smashing her skull. Burrows was subsequently apprehended by a constable. He exclaimed that Charity had ruined him and his mother—he was glad he had killed her. He was committed to prison by the magistrates; and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him. The murderer subsequently confessed his crime, and said he had committed it because the woman had often breathed the devil into his mother. He knew when she was in the room because it always smelt of brimstone. When he was told that the poor woman was dead, he exclaimed exultingly, "Ah, I am glad of that, it is a very good thing; Glory to God—glory, glory, glory; Hallelujah, Amen!' A number of Actions against the Australian Royal

Mail Company were brought by passengers on board the Melbourne steamer, on her recent voyage home from Sydney, for damages in consequence of nonfulfilment of contract with respect to accommodation. In one of these actions, at the instance of Mr. G. Smith, the trial began in the Court of Common Pleas on the 30th ult. and closed on the 3rd inst. It appeared that Mr. Smith had paid 42l. 10s. for a second-class passage; but when he got on board, he was put into a berth in the steerage, where there were fifty or sixty passengers; that there was no sufficient accommodation for the purposes of cleanliness or decency; and that the bread and provisions were had. The jury gave a verdict in his favour, damages, 70l. Some discussion then ensued between the Court and the counsel about amalgamating the other actions; and ultimately it was agreed, at the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice, that a verdict should be taken in all the cases with 50% damages in each, except in the cases of two married couples, in

which the damages should be 701. each.

The New Act on Betting-houses came into opera-tion on the 1st inst. A penalty of 100L is to be enforced on the owner or occupier of a betting-house, or six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour; and 50l, on a person receiving money, on condition of paying money in the event of any bet, or three months' imprisonment, and money so received may be recovered. A penalty of 30*l.*, or two months' imprisonment, may be enforced on persons exhibiting placards, or advertising betting-houses.

A Murderous Affray, arising out of an unpaid election bill, has taken place at Moate, Westmeath. Peter Kelly, a publican, who resides in Moate, holds an extensive farm from Mr. Magan, M.P. Kelly, during the late election, was a warm supporter and agent of Captain Magan, keeping open house for his voters and

This sum the captain declined to pay, but offered the had done this, and the grandfather received the money, half, which was refused. Kelly commenced proceedings | There was no direct evidence that Moore murdered the at law against his landlord for the recovery of his claim; which, as he alleged, so enraged the latter that he distrained Kelly's crops for the rent due the Ist of November, and the produce of the distress was sold on the 18th ult., Captain Magan being himself the purchaser. The corn was removed to the premises of Kelly's under-tenant, Green, who, it appears, is in Captain Magan's interest. So far, all went on smoothly. But Kelly, having paid the rent of the whole farm, including Green's portion, imagined that his turn had now come to play the tenant-right landlord. Accordingly he distrained the corn which had formerly been his own property, and which he now found on Green's land. As if in anticipation of some such proceeding Captain Magan came in person from Cloneral, his residence in the King's County, attended by a large number of his own retainers, with horses and carts, to remove the property, whereupon Kelly raised his faction in the neighbourhood to defend his "rights" Upwards of 500 men assembled on both sides. At first the fight was carried on by each party's thrashing each other with the sheaves of the disputed corn, till they fought kneedeep in grain. Sticks and stones succeeded; and, after a prolonged battle, Captain Magan withdrew his forces, leaving a man named Moylan, who belonged to Kelly's faction, dead on the field, one of his own men being badly wounded in the head by a blow of a stone. Moylan's instant death was caused by the shaft of a cart, which struck him on the breast. He has left a wife and five children. Subsequently Captain Magan effected a

In the suit brought by the York and North Midland Railway Company against Mr. George Hudson for 54,000l, the Master of the Rolls gave judgment on the 3rd inst. in favour of the Company; Mr. Hudson being required to pay 20,000/. into court by the Ilth of next month, and the remainder by the loth of April. Among the suois involved in this amount was one of 63001. which Mr. Hudson had stated in his answer to have been distributed by him in the shape of shares to certain persons of influence connected with the landed interest and Parliament for their support to the line; and another of 3120%, which had been paid by him to the Corporation of York for legal expenses incurred by them in favour of the undertaking. With regard to the circumstances attending the first of these cases, Mr. Hudson rested his inability to furnish an explanation of them on the ground that the shares in question had been distributed under a pledge of secrecy, and that he consequently could not in honour divulge publicly the names of the persons who had accepted them, although he would have been willing to do so to the Master of the Rolls in private. The Court, however, could take no cognizance of that offer, and held Mr. Hudson accountable, at the same time condemning the transaction as alike wrong on the part of the giver and the receivers. With respect to the sum paid to the Corporation of York, the Court had no doubt that Mr. Hudson had bona fide paid the money; but, as he had no authority to do so, they decided that he must refund it, although the requirement seemed rather oppressive. As to the conduct of the corporation in lending itself to the objects out of which the payment arose, the Court thought it unnecessary to express an opinion.

At Liverpool Assizes, Thomas Moore was tried for the Murder of two little Boys, the children of a woman with whom he lived. The evidence showed that one morning he took the children out; the three were seen going towards a particular part of a canal; in the afternoon Moore entered a house to dry his clothes; he said he had got wet by slipping into a river while helping a woman to get a can of water. When he returned home at night he inquired for the children, saying he had sent a message by them respecting his dinner, which he wished to be sent to him, and that he had given the eldest one an umbrella. Search was made for the children. At last the bodies were found in the canal near which Moore had been seen; the water was drained off, and the umbrella was found sticking in the mud. A number of circumstances cast suspicion on Moore. The children

children. His counsel enlarged upon this, and urged that there was no motive for so heinous a crime; the children, on their way home with the message and the umbrella, had doubtless been playing on the canal-bank and had fallen in. Baron Alderson thought there was an absence of motive and a lack of evidence. The jury pronounced a verdict of "Not guilty.

At the same assizes the grand jury made the following presentment on the subject of Burial Clubs:—"The grand jury are unwilling to separate without recording their unanimous opinion that the interference of the legislature is imperatively called for to put a stop to the present system of money payments by burial societies. From the cases brought before them at the present assizes, as well as from past experience, the grand jury have no doubt that the system operates as a direct incentive to murder, and that many of their fellow-beings are year after year hurried into eternity by those most closely united to them by the ties of nature and of blood, if not of affection, for the sake of the few pounds to which, by the rules of the societies as at present constituted, the survivors are entitled. The continuance of such a state of things is too fearful to contemplate, and as a simple remedy suggests itself, without impairing the usefulness of sick and benefit societies, the scope and subject of which are admitted to be both humane and beneficial, the grand jury would respectfully but earnestly request that the attention of the proper authorities may at once be directed to this painful object. The misdirection of these funds, the alarming increase in crimes of violence, accompanied by the barbarous use of the knife the lamentable prevalence of strikes among the working classes, arising from the ill-understood relations of work people and their employers, and leading inevitably to breaches of the peace and other calamitous results, have foreibly impressed upon the minds of the grand jury the great importance of extending the means of imparting education to all classes of the community, for it is their unanimous opinion that no solid foundation for any abiding and salutary change in the habits and pursuits of the poorer classes in this country can be hoped for, unless such change is based upon the education and training of the young; that the charge for the education of this class ought not to be allowed to rest, to so large an extent as it now does, upon the benevolent exertions of the wise and good; that there is a duty, and a pecuniary responsibility, as regards education, and that this responsibility is one which the legislature ought no longer to shun. W. Erown, Foreman."—Baron Alderson, said :- "I think you have done a very great service by bringing this presentment before the court. I will take care that it shall be forwarded to the Home Secretary."

An investigation has taken place hefore Mr. Wakley, the coroner, respecting the Death of James Walsh, an Infant two months old. The child's parents were inmates of Marylebone workhouse in the early part of the year; and left it at their own request. Walsh is a marble polisher, but he is paralysed, and cannot follow his trade. His wife appears almost imbecile. She was confined on the 26th September. The couple were then in great distress; they received out-door relief, but quite inadequate for their support. Afterwards they became houseless. They applied to be admitted into the workhouse, but were refused, though the out-door relief was continued. One night they were on the workhouse steps for hours, but the porter did not admit them, or inform the master that they were there. On another occasion, they walked the streets nearly all night. At five o'clock in the evening of the 22d November, the infant died in the mother's arms, in the street, near St. Giles's church. She had covered it up as warmly as she could with ragged gurments, and hugged it close to her body to shield it turther from the weather-indeed, she seems to have been fatally over-careful of the child. Mr. Joseph, a surgeon, had seen the child some days before; it was then plump and healthy: from a post-mortem examination, he thought that death had been caused by congestion of the lungs from breathing impure air; he presumed the poor mother had caused this suffocation in endeavourwere entered in burial-clubs for 191. 4s.; but the mother ing to keep the child warm while wandering in the

streets. Of course, if the parents had been in the workhouse the infant would not have been exposed to this The coroner remarked that this was an important case, for if the Poor-law were carried out generally as it had been in this instance, it would be a curse rather than a blessing to the poor, as no man could know his fate if he became utterly destitute: the Poor-law commissioners had decided that even a casual pauper who is houseless is entitled to admission; in this case the Walshes had a settlement, and had actually been in the house six months before. The jury found this verdict—"That James Walsh died on the 22d day of November, 1853, from congestion and inflammation, caused by cold and exposure to the night-air; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that great culpability attaches to Messrs, Poland and Russell, Directors of the Poor, and to Mr. Messer, Assistant Overseer, for not admitting the child and parents into the workhouse when application had

been made by the parents of the deceased, stating that they were utterly destitute." A singular case has occurred of Contempt of the Authority of English Law by a Russian Naval Officer. Two Russian frigates, the Aurora and the Navarin, were lately allowed to enter Portsmouth harbour for pur-poses of repair. Some time ago some of the sailors belonging to those ships not relishing the service in which they had been compulsorily engaged, determined to leave the service of the Czar. Accordingly six of them having contrived to get on shore at Portsmouth, proceeded towards London, and had nearly reached Guildford, when they were overtaken by an officer of the Aurora, accompanied by an English inspector of police, and were by them brought back by railway to Portsmouth. Here they were placed on board the English ship Victorions, that vessel having been placed at the disposal of the captain of the Aurora for the accommodation of himself and his crew. The deserters were confined on board the Victorious, and were subjected to severe corporal punishment. These infractions of the law of England became known in London. Persons proceeded to Portsmouth to ascertain the circumstances of the case, and on their instructions an affidavit was made in due form, and a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by Mr. Justice Wightman, directed to Rear-Admiral Martin, to Captain Scott, the Captain of the Guard-ship of the Ordinary; to the Captain of the Russian frigate Aurora, and to any other person having the custody of the sailors in question, commanding them in the name of the Queen to have the bodies of the said sailors immediately before the Lord Chief Justice of England. On this writ being served on Rear-Admiral Martin, he declined to obey it until he communicated with the Admiralty. Captain Scott being absent on leave, could not be served, but the writ was served upon Commander Worsfold, officiating for Captain Scott in his absence. This officer's answer was that he would consult the officer commanding in chief at Portsmouth. The writ was next taken to the captain of the Aurora. The Russian declined receiving it (although its nature was fully explained to him) except through the Russian ambassador or consul. The consul being absent the vice-consul was waited on and his assistance requested. but he positively refused to interfere, alleging the absence of his superior as his excuse. The writ was then again taken on board the Aurora, but the person bearing it was refused access to the captain and not allowed to come on board, and when it was tendered to the lieutenant, who appeared at the gangway, that officer declined receiving it. The bearer then, as he went down the side of the ship, placed it in through one of the portholes, but the lieutenant having perceived this, took the writ up and threw it from the ship, and it fell into a boat alongside. Writs were again sent down from London, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Commander Worsfold, of the Neptune, commanding them in the Queen's name to produce not only the six men in question before the Lord Chief Justice, but also to bring the Russian captain himself before that dignitary. These officers, however, again declined to obey the writ, except by the orders of the Admiralty; and the Russian captain cut the matter short, by sailing

Fareham, Hants, was brought on the 9th inst, before the magistrates, at Farcham, on a charge of Obtaining Money under False Pretences. On the 17th of November last the accused, who has resided in the parish about eighteen months, and is a married man, thirty-four years of age, having a wife and four children, suddenly left Crofton with a young woman named Macfarlane, the daughter of a pensioner living in the village, who has lately filled the office of mistress at the village school. During the absence of the rector for the benefit of his health, at Bournemouth, the general duties of the parish and the superintendence of the village school devolved upon the curate, who had, therefore, frequent opportunities of conversing with the schoolmistress, and a close intimacy sprang up between them. The missing pair were traced to Boulogne, where they remained for about a week, living in the first style, and frequenting the theatre and other places of amusement. From Boulogne they returned to England, and having spent some time in London, afterwards visited various parts of the country, until at length the young woman was deserted by the clergyman, in the metropolis, without a penny in her pocket. Soon afterwards the seducer was apprehended in London, and sent to Fareham, where a crowd had assembled at the railway station, and expressed their indignation by hooting, hissing, an l groaning. The young woman was brought to Fareham and handed over to her relations. On Mr. Hewgill's examination before the magistrates, several tradesmen preferred charges against him of having obtained money from them on false pretences; and he was committed for trial at the next assizes.

The police reports contain every day cases of savage Assaults on Women. The following are a few of the most recent:—At the Thames office the depositions were received of a woman named Flynn, who, owing to the brutality of her husband, was lying in a very precarious state, which offers little hope of her recovery. The facts of the case are these—On the morning of Sunday week police-constable Defacts found the injured woman in the London Hopital, under the hands of the surgeon, who was dressing her arm. He asked her by whom the injury had been inflicted, to which she replied that her husband did it with a chopper. The constable went to his house, and took him from his bed, beside which the chopper, a large and heavy instrument, was lying. When told of the charge, he said, "Yes, I did it," but in his defence before the magistrate, when first examined, he said it was his wife's fault, and that she fell against the axe. In her present deposition, having been warned that her life was in danger, she said it was all accidental. Her husband was always kind and good to her—too kind, and too good. They quarrelled sometimes, of course, as she would occasionally take a drop, but she was sure he would not willingly injure her. At the conclusion of her evidence Mr. Yardley permitted the prisoner to go at large on his own recognizances.—At Worship Street, R. Stanton, a horse-broaker, was charged with a brutal assault upon Margaret Robertson, a young woman with whom he cohabited. The prisoner hall struck her a terrible blow on the forehead with an iron tea-kettle. A certificate from the house-surgeon of the London Hospital was handed to the magistrate, stating that she was now out of danger. The prisoner said that he was very sorry for what had happened, but he was greatly exasperated at the time, and he understood that it was not the wish of the complainant to prefer any charge against him. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered him to be committed and kept to hard labour for six months.—At Bow Street, H. Bennett, a carpenter, who has been repeatedly fined at this court for ill-treating his wife, was charged with assauting her in a terocious manner in Drury Lane. The complainant, whose face was sadly disfigured, stated that she had not lived with the prisoner since her last complaint against him, but got a living for herself and her two little children without his assistance. She met him accidentally in Drury Lane, and, having her face tied up at the time, he asked her what was the matter; She said that she had the face-ache, and passed on to avoid him, not wishing to have anything before any further step could be taken.

The Rev. H. F. Hewgill, curate of Crofton, near saying, with a coarse expression, "I'll make your

cheeks ache a little more," and struck her a blow in the servant, has no Right to search her Boxes, any more than face, which knocked her down. He then raised her head she would have to ransack his desk. from the ground, and struck her a succession of blows on both sides of the head with his elenched fist. She managed to crawl into a shop, and was there protected from the prisoner's further violence. The wife's statement was fully corroborated by evidence. Mr. Henry said this was the seventh time within a short space of time, that the prisoner had been charged with assaulting his wife, and even now that she had separated herself from him, she was not safe from his inhuman treatment. He then committed the prisoner to six months' hard labour, and at the expiration of that term, directed that he should find two sureties to keep the peace for a further period of six months, or be committed in default. The prisoner, on leaving the dock, directed a savage leer towards his wife, and swore that he would settle the matter yet by murdering her outright as soon as he got out of prison.— At Guildhall, J. Barrett was charged with a savage assault upon a young woman of the name of Tubbs, who appeared with a frightful black eye, and the whole of one side of her face contused and swollen. She said-I lodge in the same house as the prisoner, and on Saturday night I went to his room to call out my husband, who was drinking with him and several of his companions. The prisoner, with a filthy expression, said "He shall not come. I've known you walking the streets more than once, and I'll make your husband leave you altogether." My husband then tried to get me away, and pushed me out; but the prisoner immediately rushed towards mc and dragged me by the hair of my head into the room. He then struck me on the eye, knocked me down and kicked me with his heavy boots repeatedly about the face and body, while I was lying on the ground. I screamed for assistance, and had it not been for Mrs. Finnigan, who rescued me from the prisoner's violence, I believe he would have murdered me. I am so dreadfully bruised all over my body, that I can neither stand nor sit without experiencing great pain in all my limbs .- Sir R. Carden: Who gave you that black-eye?-Complainant (pointing to the prisoner): That gentleman, sir.—Two witnesses corroborated the complainant's statement..—Springate (the gaoler) stated that the prisoner was a journeyman tailor, and for the last twelve years he had continually been in and out of prison for assaults, and drunken and disorderly conduct. The last time he was in the Compter he had six weeks for assaulting his wife.—Sir R. W. Carden regretted that the proposed enactment to empower magistrates to punish such as the prisoner by flogging had not received the sanction of the legislature. Had he had the power, he would certainly have ordered him to be tied to a cart's tail and flogged through the town, and he would have placed the scourge in the hands of the prisoner's victim, so that he might have known how she felt when suffering from his brutal rage. Imprisonment was not sufficient punishment; and he (Sir R. Carden) trusted it would not be long before the rejected mode of punishment was adopted. He then sentenced the culprit to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mrs. Frances Farquharson, widow of a gentleman who once possessed large estates in the West Indies. was lately found dead in a new road at Brixton from Cold and Exposure. The unfortunate lady was an inmate of Lambeth Workhouse; she was seventy-two years of age. She went out one day for her mouthly "holyday," wandered about, and at night must have fallen down in the unfrequented road where her body was found early in the morning. No money or food is given to Lam-beth paupers when they go out for their holyday; and if they return to the house for their dinner they are not allowed to go out again. This seems to have deterred Mrs. Farquharson from going in at dinner-time, for another pauper had brought her back to the house at mid-day; and she appears to have had no friends to go to. Jurors censured the rule by which a pauper loses part of a holyday if he returns for food, while he is sent out penniless. The verdict was—"Died from cold and

In the Cambridge County Court, the Judge has de-

Mrs. Marshall, wife of a hosier in Regent Street, committed Suicide in a Cab on the 15th inst. From the inquest on the body it appeared that Mrs. Marshall, who was a remarkably fine woman, elegantly dressed, left home on Thursday afternoon and proceeded to Camden-town, where she hired a cab and directed the driver to take her to London Bridge. On arriving at the tollgate in the Old Pancras road, the man at the toll bar receiving no reply, opened the cab door and found the occupant bleeding from a wound in her throat. She was immediately driven to the nearest surgeon's, and almost immediately expired. The evidence of the surgeon, Mr. Waldegrave, also went to show that the deceased had taken essential oil of almonds-sufficient to cause The wound in the throat was inflicted with a pocket knife, which was found upon deceased, and which was quite new. The deceased having been for some time in a desponding state of mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity.

The Court of Session, at Edinburgh, gave judgment on the 15th inst. in the case of the Emperor Steamer. A company had started a steamer called the Emperor, to run in the Clyde on Sundays during the summer season: it was allowed to enter all ports except one on the Gareloch, owned by Sir James Colquhoun. There resistance was made by Sir James's men, but the passengers of the Emperor overthrew the barricades that had been erected, and defeated their defenders. Sir James Colquhoun then applied to the Court of Session for an interdict. The case has been fully heard, and the Court have decided that Sir James has no right to prohibit the landing of passengers upon the pier which he owns, but which he has placed in the category of public piers by taking revenue from it. Describing the violent resistance made by Sir James Colquhoun as "unseemly proceedings," the Lord Justice Clerk expressed surprise that any one entertaining, as no doubt the complainer did, a proper and pious regard for the sanctity and repose of the Sabbath, such as it had been observed in Scotland, should in the first instance have brought on the certainty of such conflicts by the measures he adopted. On the part of the respondents and those acting with them, and of the passengers, these collisions and outrages which the complainer described might have been expected as inevitable. Entertaining what their counsel termed "their views of the Sunday question," they could not be expected to regard the character of the day as any reason for abstaining from forcing a violent passage notwithstanding the preparations made for resisting it. These collisions and breaches of the peace were plainly inevitable, if force were resorted to to prevent these persons from landing; and the course adopted was as singular on the part of one desirous to preserve the sanctity of the Sunday, as the forcible landing was natural on the part of those who disregarded the Sunday. There is no public law to shut up piers, harbours, and highways, upon a Sunday, and Sir James Colquhoun has no right as proprietor to announce that on Sunday these piers shall no longer be used by the public.— Interdict refused.

At the Southwark Police Court on the 19th, William Sullen a tailor in White-street, Borough, was charged with a ferocious Assault on his Wife On Saturday night the 17th the prisoner went home drunk, and began abusing his wife for being, as he said, intoxicated. She denied the charge, and his conduct then became so threatening, that she ran out of the house. When she returned she found him in bed smoking. She was afraid to undress, and lay down in her clothes. In the night he re-commenced his abusive conduct, and charged her with unchastity. Finally, he scratched her face, seized her by the throat, so that she barely escaped with her life, and finally struck her violently two or three times in the face. She then got out of the house, and gave her husband in charge to a constable. She added that she was covered with bruises, the result of his ill-usage; and that she had complained to the magistrates several times, but on all previous occasions she had neglected to appear against him. The prisoner, in defence, repeated In the Cambridge County Court, the Judge has de-cided, very properly, that a master, on discharging a denied. Mr. A'Beckett offered to remand the case, so as to enable him to prove them. The prisoner, declined, to the character given by Mrs. Blanche, a former not wishing to have any more "bother" about the employer of Miss Abrassant. Mrs. Blanche wrote a matter. The magistrate believed the wife's statements, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour. Cases of the sort, at the various police courts, are now of

daily occurrence.

At the Middlesex Sessions on the 19th, John Donoghue, a middle-aged man, pleaded guilty to a charge of having feloniously embezzled the sums of 12l. 11s. 3d., 7l., 1l. 9s. 2d., 22l. 18s. 9d. and other sums, which he had received for and on account of Thomas Mordell Smith and William Mate, his employers. The prosecutors carry on a very extensive business as tallow-chandlers at Kensington, under the name of Tucker and Co., the original name of the firm, and the prisoner was in their employ as money-collector. He had mixed himself up with betting-office transactions to some extent, and had made use of money he had received on his employers' account for the purpose of speculating upon the result of horce-races. Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, said he was sorry he had felt himself compelled to prosecute in this case. The prisoner had been in the employ of the firm 13 years, and altogether he had known him about 20 years. The character of the prisoner had been irreproachable up to these transactions. He had collected between 40,000l. and 50,000l. a year for the firm; he had a wife and eight children to support, and he had been the trustee of a charitable fund amounting to 2001., which he had not in any way misappropriated. The defalcations amounted to about 50l. Mr. Smith most strongly recommended him to mercy, and said that if the court would deal leniently with him, he would insure that at the expiration of his sentence he should leave the country. In consequence of this recommendation the prisoner's sentence was mitigated to six-months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two cases of Poaching, tried at York Assizes, are of considerable interest.—Close and Hodgson were charged with night-poaching on the Earl of Harewood's estate. The keepers, who encountered them, had a dog, but it was muzzled: there was a sharp conflict; the poachers shot the dog. Verdict, "Guilty." Mr. Justice Coleshot the dog. ridge strongly deprecated the use of dogs by keepers on such occasions: nothing is more likely to excite the passions of men than setting dogs at them; it is most likely to bring about a conflict. The prisoners were sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The Judge refused to allow the costs of the prosecution. On a subsequent day, Mr. Overend again applied for the costs. The Judge observed, that preserving such large quantities of game was a direct incentive to the commission of such offences as the prisoners in this case had been convicted of committing. So far as his own opinion went, such a practice was quite contrary to good sporting. At all events, to ask for costs in such prosecutions, was to ask the community at large to pay for the private pleasure and amusement of those who chose to preserve such quantities af game; and this he could not preserve such quantums at game, and this he could have sanction.—Six men were indicted for night-poaching and for wounding Thomas Phillips, a keeper. Eight keepers encountered eleven poachers. The keepers keepers encountered eleven poachers. The keepers had a bull-dog and a terrier with them. The poachers called out to shoot the dogs. They fired at the keepers, and Phillips was wounded. The keepers fired in retaliation. A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. During the struggle, one of the poachers, Scholefield, by some means discharged the contents of his gun into his own thigh, and he died in a few days afterwards. The whole of the prisoners were convicted. Mr. Justice Wightman commented on the fact of the prisoners having wantonly fired on the keepers; and he sentenced the whole to four years' penal servirude. On an application for the costs of the prosecution, he refused to allow them: "he was only surprised that any person should purchase his pleasure at such a price."

An action for Breach of Contract, brought by a Governess against her Employer, was tried at the Court of Queen's Bench on the 21st inst. The plaintiff was Mademoiselle Abrassant, a Belgian; the defendant the Reverend Mr. Moysey, minister of Combe St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire; the damages claimed were 221. 17s. 6d. Mrs. Moysey had engaged the plaintiff, at 501. per

letter giving an unsatisfactory character; and Mrs. Moysey summarily and without due notice dismissed the plaintiff. The alleged reason for this step was that Miss Abrassant had, at the house of Mrs. Blanche, several times called herself an infidel; had spoken of the bible as an obscene book; and had said that our Saviour was too intimate with Martha and Mary. evidence on this point was very direct; but Miss Abrassant explained, that she had once, in friendly talk, jestingly said she was a pagan, and denied the two latter allegations. Lord Campbell, in summing up, said there was no doubt that a contract had been made; but it was for the jury to say whether the evidence showed that Miss Abrassant was an infidel, and had obtained the situation by fraud. The jury found for the plaintiff to the full amount.

At the Lambeth police office, on the 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Kelly, a middle-aged man, was charged with assaulting the Reverend Robert Gibson, keeper of a assuming the heterene hoper Groson, keeper of a school at Walworth, and, apparently, a Wesleyan or Independent preacher. Gibson's head had been broken. He alleged that Mr. Kelly had entered his school, beat him with a stick, and cut his head open with the fireshovel. A person who accompanied Mr. Kelly stated that there were high words; Gibson seized the fire-shovel; a struggle ensued, and blows were given, but he could not say who struck first. For the defence, it was alleged that Gibson had seduced Mrs. Kelly when she attended a chapel of which he was minister at Bethnal Green; that she lived with him; and that her husband subsequently received her back into his house, as they had four children, and he wished to reclaim her. Apparently, she has again quitted his roof. Gibson "declined to answer" certain pointed questions respecting his connexions with Mrs. Kelly. As the complainant's wound seemed rather serious, Mr. Norton remanded the case, but accepted bail for the defendant. Mr. Kelly has since been mulcted of the nominal fine of one shilling, and ordered to find bail to keep the peace for three months towards Gibson.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THERE was an Accident on the London and North-Western Railway on the morning of the 1st inst. As the fast Scotch train from Euston Square was proceeding on its way northward, the axle of the engine broke near Berkhampstead; the near leading wheel bounded off, ran up the embankment forty feet high, dashed through a hedge, and after describing a curve, buried itself in the grass. The engine and tender turned over; the guard's break and a second-class carriage were thrown across the up-rails, and a first-class carriage, containing Barons Meyer and Lionel Rothschild, and four officers of the Guards going to a stag-hunt, and two ladies, one with an infant, turned round and stood across the rails. All the passengers got out of the carriage, but the ladies missed the child's nurse: she was found under the flooring of the second-class carriage, but still alive. Subsequently, the guard was found, breathing, under the wreck of his own break; and while attempts were made to extricate the guard, the up-express was seen approaching. Fortunately it came at a comparatively slow pace; but the collision with the debris threw the engine and tender off the rails. John Page, a farm-labourer, who had seen the first accident, also saw the express coming, and with admirable presence of mind he ran towards it: when it entered the tunnel he stood at the other end, and as it emerged he waved his cap and shouted. He was observed, and this accounts for the slowness of speed at which the express arrived among the ruins. Another train now came from Euston Square, but was stopped by detanating signals. As the accident destroyed the telegraph, the line was blocked up for some miles by trains, before the intelligence could be sent on to Reverend Mr. Moysey, minister of Combe St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire; the damages claimed were 224.17s. bold. Mrs. Moysey had engaged the plaintiff, at 501, per on his body was held on the embankment. An fold. Mrs. Moysey had engaged the plaintiff, at 501, per on his body was held on the 3rd inst. It annum; the engagement being subject, as she asserted,

and the jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, times for her name, but received no answer. She was a added, "We consider that the company is not free from blame in sending out an engine with a fast train

when any doubt of its efficiency existed."

During the night of the 28th ult., a Train on the South Wales Railway was partially overturned in a cutting near Newnham, by a quantity of earth which fell from a bank, and forced the engine from the rails The driver was found dead under the tender; the passengers escaped with bruises.

On the same day, a scaffold at the tower of the new church of St. Matthew, Bedford New-town, St. Pancras, now in the course of erection, Suddenly gave way, and five of the men upon it were thrown to the ground from a height of sixty or seventy feet. One of the poor fellows, named Donnes, about twenty-five years of age, lived only a short time afterwards, but the rest escaped with trifling injuries. A sixth caught a rope in his

descent, and hung by it till he was rescued.

Two men, Culyer, an engineer, and Hall, a labourer, have been Killed at Chatham by an explosion of gas. At new gas-works erected to supply Gillingham, a gasometer was filled for the first time; in testing the condition of the gasometer, the two men, who were on the top of it, applied a light to an orifice; the gas took fire, with a tremendous explosion, which rent the gasometer; and Culyer and Hall fell into the water beneath. When taken out they were dead. The coroner's jury, who pronounced the deaths to be accidental, were unable to say whether the victims died by suffocation by gas or from drowning in the tank.

The Marshall, a screw steam-ship of 300 tons, trading between Hull and Hamburg, has been Lost, with a large number of persons on board. The Marshall left the Elbe with a large and valuable cargo, and about thirtyeight emigrants, besides her crew, eighteen in number. One of her boats was picked up in the North Sea by a fishing smack, and brought to Hull by the barque Woodhouse, from Stockholm, the master of which vessel has given the following narrative:-"I sailed from Stockholm on the 4th of November last for Hull. Monday, the 28th, about ten o'clock at night, when off the Newsand floating light at the mouth of the Humber, we were run into by a steamer, name unknown. We were all upon deck at the time, having a light at our bowsprit, and showing two flash lights over the starboard side. The moment we saw the steamer approaching we hailed her, and said she would be into us, but we received no answer. In spite of every precaution, the steamer ported her helm, and ran into us on the starboard side, striking between the breast hooks, thereby starting the ship's stern, breaking several planks in the bow and the forecastle floor, hesides starting the bows on both sides, and otherwise shaking her very much. Her jibboom, jibs, foretopgallant mast, and all the rigging belonging thereto, were all carried away, and the vessel was quite unmanageable. Immediately after the accident, I hailed the steamer, and begged of them to stay by us, as I was apprehensive the ship would go down, as she was heavily laden. I received a reply from the steamer, asserting they would do so. The steamer, on getting clear from our wreck, got round into our starboard quarter, and in a very short period again came into collision with us by running into the starboard side of our stern, carrying away the rudder, starting the stern post, breaking the wheel standard, and otherwise cutting the ship nearly down to the water's edge. Before this second collision I hailed the persons on board the steamer to reverse her engines, but I received no answer. It was almost immediately afterwards that the accident followed. I again begged they would not leave us, as I expected nothing but that our vessel must go down. I received, however, no answer, and the instant the steamer got clear, she bore away in a southerly direction. One of my apprentices, named Robert Burns, fell through the aperture made by the steamer in our stern, and was unfortunately drowned. although every attempt was made to save him. The night was extremely dark and hazy, and the wind increasing from south-west to south to a gale. The steamer remained in sight but a very few minutes-I was unable to get a sight of her afterwards. On both same evening, a goods train also got off the line near occasions, when she ran into us, I inquired several Newark, obstructing the traffic at that point also for

screw-steamer, with painted ports, and a bust-head figure-head"-a description which exactly answers to that of the Marshall. Hopes were entertained that some of the passengers of the Marshall might have been picked up by the coasters which almost hourly pass the spot where the steamer went down, but the time that has intervened since her loss without any such intelligence being received, leaves little doubt but that the whole must have perished.

Four persons have been Suffocated by a furnace, at Elscar, in Yorkshire. At that place there are some extensive smelting furnaces, at the back of which stands a row of cottages occupied by the worknien. In the cottage next to the furnace lived a woman named Phæbe Sadler, whose husband absconded about three months ago. Her family consisted of two sons, of the ages of fifteen and seventeen, a daughter aged eighteen, and a lodger who had only gone to reside there on the previous Sunday night. Soon after ten o'clock the family retired, the mother, son, and daughter sleeping together in the front hedroom, and the lodger in a room at the back, into which the stairs opened. In the morning the eldest youth returned from work, and after repeatedly knocking without obtaining any reply, he entered through the kitchen window. A strong sulphurous smell pervaded the house. Having opened the house door, he hastened up-stairs, and came in contact with the lodger, who lay dead on the room floor. In the front chamber lay his sister, brother, and mother, all dead. His mother and his brother lay on the floor, at the foot of the bed, clasped in each other's arms, whilst his sister was stretched upon the bed, having died to all appearance unconscious of danger. Not so the mother. She had evidently been fully roused to the sense of her position, and was endeavouring to escape with her boy, a poor cripple, when she was overcome by the poisonous exhalations which filled the house. The lodger, too, had evidently tried to escape. The rooms were filled with white vapour, which was exuding in copious volumes from the wall next to the furnace; and such was its deleterious influence that it was found im-possible to remain in the house for many minutes together, even with the doors and windows open. At the inquest on the bodies, it appeared that there was a large crack in the wall of the adjoining furnace, through which vapours of cyanide of potassium, a deleterious gas, were discharged, and found their way into the dwelling-house.

The alarming frequency of Railway Accidents of late, arising out of the breaking of axle-trees-generally those of goods wagons-suggests the necessity of instituting some rigid inquiry, both as to their construc-tion and as to the manner of loading them. On the morning of the 17th inst., as a goods train from York and Leeds, on the Great Northern line, was proceeding to London, one of the axletrees of the fourth truck broke soon after the train had passed Bawtrey; but the coupling chain connecting the truck with the next wagon held up the hinder part of it, and thus prevented an immediate stoppage of the train. The detached axle and wheels, however, worked their way under the other carriages, and in a short time threw off the line the wagon next the break-van, as well as that vehicle, and broke them both almost to pieces. The iron chairs of the line and the plates were also torn up for some distance. The guard, Graham, was slightly bruised. The up-line was quite blockaded, but fortunately the downline was comparatively clear, otherwise the consequences might have been very serious, for in a few minutes after the break down, the night mail train from London came up at full speed. The truck which broke down was laden with potatoes, and belonged to the North British Railway Company. On the same evening, about eight o'clock, the workmen were engaged in repairing the line, and they inadvertently left the heavy lifting apparatus of the crane they were using suspended over the up-line. A goods train came in contact with this, and the concussion threw two trucks off the line. Both lines were now blocked up, and the passenger trains both ways were delayed upwards of an hour and a half. The

some time. On the previous night, a pilot-engine, on its way from Retford Station to the south, encountered the engine of an empty mineral train, just as it was issuing from a siding near Grantham. The shock was violent, and the driver of the mineral train was rather badly hurt. This engine was likewise much damaged.

Seven Fires have occurred in London in one night, the 17th inst. The first occurred at the London Clubhouse, Jermyn street, and was caused by the heat from one of the grates igniting the girders and floorings of the first floor. At one time the safety of the whole building was threatened; and, as it was, the damage done was very considerable. Another fire which was nearly attended with fatal consequences, broke out in premises in the occupation of Mr. A. Wright, linendraper and mattress maker in Seymour-street, Euston-Square. The fire was discovered by a policeman, and it was with some difficulty that the inmates, who were all in bed, were aroused, or were enabled to make their escape. The stores on the basement were quite destroyed, and the staircase leading to the warehouse was partially burnt. A third fire, which was attended with great destruction of valuable property, took place at the Homerton Colour Works, belonging to Messrs. Berger and Sons. The flames originated in the Prussian blue stove, in which many hundred pounds worth of that commodity was undergoing the process of drying. In spite of every exertion, the building in which the misfortune commenced, and which was about 60 feet wide by 40 deep, was burned out, the roof destroyed, and the valuable contents consumed. The evaporating-house adjoining was also damaged by fire, water, and breakage. A fire happened at the Twickenham Paper Mills, the property of Messers. Healey and Co., situate on Twickenham-common, about two miles from the Richmond Railway terminus. It commenced in a long store-house, used as the drying depot for millboards. A despatch was immediately sent to town for assistance, but when the fireman arrived they found that their services were not required. The store had been burnt down, but the workmen had succeeded in confining the flames to that part of the premises. This accident was caused by the overheating of a stove. Another fire happened in the premises of Mr. Easthouse, Ann-street, East Indiaroad, Poplar. It was caused by a spark flying from the grate upon a horse of clothes. The loss was great. A fire also broke out in Great Chapel-street, Oxfordstreet, in the house of Mrs. Sarah Day. Here likewise much damage was done. Lastly, a fire happened in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury-square, but the damage done was only of a triffing character. In only one of these cases, that of Mr. Wright, the property was insured.

The well known Gravesend steamer the Meteor, was Run down, on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., by the Sylph, a Dublin screw steam-ship. The Meteor was going down the river; and the collision took place in Half-way Reach about six o'clock; the Sylph striking the Meteor with tremendous force, completely burying her bows in the forevart of the other vessel. The Meteor being full of passengers, a scene of the utmost terror confusion took place; but by the exertions of Mr. Hollingsworth, the master, they were all got on board the Sylph with considerable difficulty. Had the Meteor separated from the bows of the Sylph, no human power could have saved them; for, as soon as the vessels separated, she went down head first. The ebb tide providentially had the effect of keeping her hanging, as it were, to the bow of the Sylph for full ten minutes, and to that circumstance may be attributed the saving of every soul on board. In order to prevent her sinking in mid-channel, and thereby in the way of the navigation of the river, the engines of the Sylph were put in motion, and the wrecked steamer, still hanging on, was driven in towards shallow water, when the Sylph backed out and the Meteor went down, and, as she settled, the light in her funnel was just observable above water. Shortly before she sunk, the Mars steamer, belonging to the same company, came up from Gravesend, and the captain hearing the fate of the Meteor, went alongside the Sylph, and took from her the crew and passengers of the unfortunate vessel, and afterwards ground for war could arise out of it, and as the Governproceeded with them to Blackwall.

A Fire at Gravesend has been extinguished by the Fire annihilator. It broke out on the 19th inst, about noon, upon the premises of Mr. Gould, coach builder, When the alarm was given Mr. White, the super-intendent of police, who has charge of a small set of annihilators, together with Mr. Aitkin, the sergeant-atmace, immediately preceded there with the annihilators, leaving the engines to be brought after them. On their arrival they found that the fire was raging in an upstairs bedroom, which appeared to be full of flames, and some of Mr. Gould's workmen were engaged throwing buckets of water in at the window at random. When Mr. White entered the house and proceeded up stairs he found that the fire had just burnt through the wainscot of the room, and the flames were just spreading across the landing to the rooms on the opposite side of the staircase; it was utterly impossible to get into the room, and so he, with Mr. Aitkin, discharged one of the No. 5 twenty-two pound annihilators through a hole in the wainscot. Almost immediately that the annihilating atmosphere entered the room, the flames, as if by magic, dropped, and in about three minutes Mr. White and Mr. Aitken were enabled to enter the room, and with two buckets of water to extinguish the embers by means of a small hand engine. When the fire was got under it was discovered that in addition to the room having been on fire all round, the flame had burnt through the ceiling and communicated the fire to the roof of the building.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland was held at Belfast on the 25th ult., the Earl of Erne in the chair. From the report made to the meeting we learn that the number of acres of flax under cultivation has increased from 53,863 in 1848 to 175,495 in 1853, and that the value of the crop has increased from 800,000%. in 1848 to 2,040,1351. in 1853. But Lord Erne pointed out a further source of wealth, in the seed. It appears that the growers do not save the seed, estimated at 41. an acre, but "leave it to be liquified in a bog-hole;

losing something like 400,0001. a year.

The members and triends of the "Protestant Alliance" held a meeting on the 29th ult. in Freemason's Hall, for the purpose of addressing the Government on the subject of the interference with freedom of conscience exercised on British subjects in Popish countries. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and addressed the meeting at great length, and speeches were made by Sir Culling Eardley and others. The meeting adopted a memorial, addressed by the committee of the Protestant Alliance to the Earl of Clarendon, stating the grounds of complaint and the remedy required—the cessation of diplomatic relations with the offending states. "The committee," says the memorial, "conceive that no political complication or difficulty could result from its being made distinctly known that Great Britain will not maintain diplomatic relations with any state which shall persist in denying to British subjects within its territory the free exercise of their religion, with liberty to possess places of worship for their own use, as well as places of interment, and to have the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial performed among themselves without hindrance or compulsory secrecy. To demand less than this measure of liberty and justice as the condition of continued diplomatic relations, would not seem consistent with the high position and moral claims of England. In the case of any alleged offence on the part of British subjects against the church established in those countries, by the peaceable avowal of their own religious convictions, the penalties affixed by the codes above-mentioned, are, it is conceived, wholly unjustifiable, and inconsistent with the admitted principles of international law. The committee conceive that, if the refusal of any power to comply with these righteous demands should lead to the cessation of such diplomatic intercourse, no danger would necessarily ment of the United States finds it quite practicable to

protect the American trade with Europe by means of] consuls where they have no resident minister. The committee submit, however, to your lordship, that whatever hazards or inconveniences might attend so decided a course of action, Great Britain, raised by Divine Providence to the highest eminence among the nations, lies under the strongest and most sacred obligations to assert and uphold the rights of conscience, and to employ her utmost influence with the Governments of other countries to obtain the recognition of religious

freedom." The Annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club was held at the Baker Street Bazaar on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th inst; and it has been remarked that it was a decided advance in usefulness and in matters of real importance. There have been shows at which better classes of Devons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Leicesters, and even Southdowns have been exhibited, but none where the tendency to overfatten has left so little ground for complaint, where, if found, it has been so pointedly noticed by the judges, and where excellence has been treated so independently of mere purity of breed. The Shorthorns have carried off the two gold medals competed for in the cattle classes; and Mr. Stratton's steer especially was a very perfect specimen of his breed. The finest specimen of Devon breed was a cow, fourteen years old, exhibited by Lord Leicester. But Sir Harry Verney's huge ox echpsed even the prize animals in the number of his visitors. Mr. Turner, of Barton, and other exhibitors, showed fine animals, but on the whole, neither the "red of the west nor the white-faced Herefords were in such strength as on former occasions. The muster of Scots, both West Highland and polled Galloways, was unusually poor. In sheep, the display of Southdowns formed a good average both in quality and numbers. The other pure breeds were hardly up to the mark of former years, but there were many excellent pens of crosses, and here again the increasingly useful tendency of the Club show was favourably developed. The pigs, as they always do, formed a leading feature in the show. The ladies seemed to take special interest in these animals, fat and unwieldy as they were. Prince Albert's pen of pigs, which gained the gold medal, was much admired. The galleries where the agricultural implements, roots, seeds, &c., were exhibited, also attracted much notice. There were specimens of all the different reaping machines which have of late years filled so large a space in the agricultural mind; but the one which drew the most attention was a large machine on Bell's construction, which gained the prize last autumn at the competition on Mr. Pusey's farm. In the department of roots the exhibition of the Dublin Society formed a conspicuous feature, as well as a magnificent collection of specimens of green crops from Mr. T. Gibbs. There were several steam engines for agricultural purposes at work in the yard outside, which had also their share of attention. committee was appointed to revise the rules and regulations of the club, with a view to its more efficient working. The committee that was appointed last year to consider the propriety of adding a poultry show to the other departments of the exhibition gave in their report, stating that, from a regard to the limited accommodation on the premises, it would not be advisable to have a poultry show in connection with their usual exhibition. The annual dinner, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 7th, and Mr. Philip Pusey, in acknowledging the toast of "The Royal Agricultural Society of England," said he believed that that society now represented something like 5000 of the tenant farmers of England, and that it had and was conferring a national benefit. Its operations were scattered abroad from the Land's End to the cliffs of Dover, and the next show was to be in a county in which, through its instrumentality, and the energy of the agricultural body, the greatest improvement had taken place. They had heard much of the drainage of Holland, but in Lincolnshire no less than 600,000 acres had. by means of species of canals, been rescued from the sea, and were now in a forward state of cultivation. During the four days of the show the number of visitors

Hanover Square; Mr. Pusey, the President, in the chair. From the report we learn, that during the past half-year the Society has lost by death or resignation 43 members, but has enrolled on its list 156 new members: it now consists of 88 life governors, 148 annual governors, 760 life members, 4073 annual members, and 20 honorary members. Lord Ashburton succeeds to the vacancy in the vice-presidents caused by the death of Lord Ducie; and Mr. Leslie Melville of Lincolnshire, and Mr. Barth-ropp of Suffolk, succeed Lord Ashburton and Professor Sewell as members of the general council. The balancesheet of the society shows that on the 30th June last there was a balance of 2249l. in hand. In reply to a question, Mr. Pusey stated that the council had adopted a memorial to Lord Clarendon in reference to throwing open the guano trade; and that Lord Clarendon had consented to receive a deputation consisting of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Berners, and Mr. Pusey. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Pusey mentioned that the next meeting of the society will be at Lincoln.

The Governors of the Charterhouse met on the 11th inst. to consider a memorial addressed to them by the "Poor Brothers" of the Institution, praying for an increase in the pension of 25t. allotted to them, and representing that the revenues of the hospital have greatly increased since the hospital was founded. The governors decided by the state of the specific production of the state of the state of the specific production of the state that they could not consistently with their duty make any increase in the pension of the brotherhood. The governors present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Panmure, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Archdeacon Hale. The "Poor Brothers" of the Charterhouse are eighty in number, neither more nor less than when Thomas Sutton founded the charity. A brother, on receiving his appointment, has to find furniture for the apartment provided for him, with the exception of the following, which are supplied for his use by the Governors: A poker and iron shovel, an iron fender, a pair of bellows, a deal table, and a wooden chair. At the expiration of four years sheets and pillow-cases are supplied for the use of a poor brother by the authorities. The brethren dine together every day in the hall. They are also supplied with coals and candles, and bread and butter in their own rooms. The only article of clothing furnished by the governors is a cloth cloak, which is supplied once in every two years. pension, in money, is 25t. per annum. In the above mentioned memorial which the brethren sent in to the governors they state this sum has been found wholly insufficient to provide such daily needful comforts as are essential to health, decency, and cleanliness, and which are not furnished by the hospital, viz. clothing, linen, washing, boots and shoes, groceries, &c., and that it is especially inadequate when weighed with the greatly increased revenues of the hospital since the time of its founder. The petitioners also state that they have been accustomed to something more than the necessaries of life, and have been taught to consider Charterhouse as an asylum for decayed gentlemen; and they offer this as an additional claim to an improvement in their position. The revenues of the Charterhouse are now thirty thousand pounds per annum, or six times greater than they were when the number of pensioners was fixed. Besides the maintenance of the eighty old men, called the brethren, the charity educates and supports forty boys.

Mr. Mechi, in the 14th inst. gave a lecture at the Society of Arts, giving an account of the results of his Agricultural Improvements on his Farm at Tiptree Hall. His principal statements were to the following effect. His leading principle is the application of steam to cultivation. What he had said not long ago in praise of the American threshing-machine caused the suspension of orders for the old implement all over the country. Seven years back, his views were the butt of ridicule: but he could now appeal to his balance-sheet, which showed, for the past year, a clear profit of 583l. 16s. 3d.; beyond which he might in fairness claim something for the improved soil. He had already startled farmers by announcing that live-stock is a necessary evil. He repeated it; live-stock does not pay except by the manure produced: and the axiom includes the fashionable hobby exceeded 100,000.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held its December meeting on the 10th inst. at its rooms in sheet. Double your live stock, and you double your

manure. The effects of irrigation are enormous. has utterly changed a five-acre pasture by Tiptree Hall, the soil of which has hitherto been bird-lime in winter. cast-iron in summer. Irrigated grass, it has been proved by chemical experiments, contains 25 per cent more of meat-producing matter. The question of watersupply is closely connected with these considerations. Housewives should regard their slops with reverence; sewers are mines of health and wealth, and their contents the better for ample dilution. The difficulties in rendering these treasures available exist merely in the brain: already the Board of Health has done wonders. By liquid manure he understood either that which is in its nature liquid, or the solid rendered fluid by dilution. These can be deodorised by the introduction of a jet of waste steam into the tank above the surface of its contents; and they will saturate and render productive the now unmanageable subsoils. Mr. Mechi gave some details of the machinery and implements required on his system, costing in the aggregate about 61. per acre. He deplores the want of Agricultural Colleges like that at Circnester; without which we cannot compete with the more scientific Scots. He then called attention to a model of a steam cultivator, invented by a Mr. Romaine, and sent over by the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Government. Finding the apathy and prejudice with which it was received, he has himself advanced funds for introducing it. The machine is of 40-horse power, admits of 240 revolutions in a minute, and is provided with a seed-box set in work simultaneously with the ploughing-functions: when not wanted for these it is available for reaping and other purposes. He ventured to predict, that within seven years steam will be the grand motive power in agri-culture. Another steam-plough, of 6-horse power, has been invented by Mr. Usher, a brewer of Edinburgh; to the shame of England, Sydney has forestalled her in ordering it. With steam Mr. Mechi counts on getting over even 100 acres in a day. Consider (he said) the frightful waste in horse-flesh. An express-engine is of 1000-horse power. It weighs 38 tons; 1000 horses weigh 750 tons; which shows that the difference is actually of no use save to move the horses themselves. In conclusion, Mr. Mechi urged, that with the increasing population an imperative demand arises for more scientific agricultural instruction. A great reform in the clumsy processes for the transfer of land is also needed.

The Queen has appointed to be her Majesty's Commissioners in England to examine and consider the Reform of the Judicial Establishments, Judicial Procedure, and Laws of India, Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Sir Edward Ryan, Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., John M'Phenson M'Leod, Esq., John Abraham Francis Hawkins, Esq., Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq. and Robert Lowe, Esq.

An inquiry into the system of appointments, promotions, scales of salaries, number of officers in the General Post-office, and the distribution of its tuisiness, is now proceeding by a committee, consisting of Lord Eleho, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. E.

A. Hoffay.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon effecting great sanitary improvements in the Royal Dockgards. They have already issued a circular calling for information as to the exact sanitary condition of Woolwich, and have directed plans to be prepared for the removal of unisances and the immediate remedy of impermoval of unisances.

feet arrangements.

Regulations have been adopted by the Admiralty for establishing a more Uniform System of Punishments in the Navy; and they have been promulgated by a circular forwarded to all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels, and to all the superintendents at all the naval ports. Officers are strictly to avoid "abusive language and degrading expressions," and to check "any tendancy to the abuse of power." Punishments are to be definite, "and no punishment is ever to be prolonged 'until further orders." Great care is to be taken in giving certificates of character; and the captain is to consult the officer next in command to himself. The terms of a

It scale of character to be adopted in future are given,—"Very good; good; fair or passable; indifferent; bad." Corporal punishment is to be rarely used, and when inflicted, the fact and the attendent circumstances are to be stated in the quarterly returns. The use of irons is to be avoided as much as possible; and confinement in second-bunkers is forbidden.

The Strike of the Preston Operatives still continues, and there is no prospect of its speedy termination. There seems to be little, if any increase, in the number of applicants for work at the closed mills; indeed the registration of the names of those seeking employment are scarcely ever mentioned. The reports show that there has again been a large increase in the number of persons relieved by the various committees. The income, however, has more than kept pace with the increased demands on the funds. During the week ending on the 17th inst. 15,502 persons were relieved at the cost of 2,9081. 7s. 9d. In the previous week the number relieved was 14,972, and the cost 2,8207. 8s. This sum disbursed by the respective committees since the commencement of the strike now amounts to close upon 30,0007.

As an illustration of the condition to which some of the unemployed are reduced, it may be recorded that at a meeting of spinners held in the Temperance Hall on the 16th inst. an operative named Giles Howarth, in seconding a resolution pledging those present to "stand firm for ten per cent. and a strict adherence to their union," made the following statement:—"There is suffering (said he) in the town of Preston, and such suffering as few have any idea about. I myself know a family who have visited a slaughter-house regularly and fetched blood and used it, without having anything like groats or bread to mix with it. There is also another man who has been without food until he has been seen picking the bits out from the wash that was put by for pigs. These statements are not made at random; they are the result of observation; and (added the speaker) they brand the manufacturers of Preston with infamy. -At Wigan, the manufacturers have opened their mills to such of the operatives as were willing to return at the old wages. At Messrs. Eckersley's about 400 workpeople went to work on the 19th inst, and about 200 more at Ryland's mill. At most of the other factories a few operatives went in, and on the whole about 1,000 of the 6,000 on strike resumed work. The trades delegates from other towns, as well as the leaders of the move-ment in Wigan, were watching the factories from 4 o'clock in the morning and did not fail to use all the persuasion of which they were masters and where that did not succeed even threats, to keep back the operatives, or probably more would have gone to work. The magis-strates have exerted themselves to prevent intimidation and several persons have been taken into custody by the police.

A conference on the subject of the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency was held at Birmingham on the 20th inst. The chair was taken by Sir John Pakington, M.P.; and gathered round him were Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. M.D. Hill, Mr. Muntz, M.P., Archdeacon Sandford, the Reverend Canon Wood, the Reverend Angell James, the Reverend F. Temple, Principal of Kneller Hall, the Mayors of Birmingham, Kidderminster, and Gloucester, the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Bates, M.P., Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Sanuel Gurney, the Baron de Bode, and other gentlemen. Among those from whom letters were read were, the Bishops of Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford, Lord Brougham, Lord Lovaine, Lord Raduor, Lord Norreys, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Walter, Mr. Powell, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Smith Child, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and other Members of Parliament. Communications had also been received from upwards of forty magistrates, many chairmen of quarter-sessions, and recorders. Lord Shaftesbury reported that he had received letters from the Speaker of the House of Commons, from Mr. Matthew Baines, and from Mr. Henry Fitzroy, all favourable to the objects of the conference. A series of resolutions were moved and supported; the principal speakers being Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Monekton Milnes, Lord Harrowby, Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr.

Muntz, the Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. Jelinger Symons, and the Reverend Angell James, There was a discussion as to the propriety of inflicting punishment on children before attempts are made to reform them. Mr. M. D. Hill protested against corporal punishment; but it was generally agreed that some amount of suffering must precede reformation. The following are resolutions adop'ed :-" That before proceeding to the consideration of the legislative amendments imperatively called for in the national treatment of morally destitute and criminal children, this Conference fully concurs in the resolution of the select committee of the House of Commons, viz., 'That it appears to this committee to be established by the evidence, that a large proportion of the present aggregate of crime might be prevented, and thousands of mi-erable human beings, who have before them under our present system nothing but a hopeless career of wickedness and vice, might be converted into virtuous. honest, and industrious citizens, if due care were taken to rescue destitute, neglected, and criminal children, from the dangers and temptations incident to their position.' That, properly to effect the great object contemplated in the preceding resolution, this Conference is of opinion that the country requires legislation for the establishment of reformatory schools for children convicted of crime or habitual vagrancy, and that such schools should be founded and supported in the manner pointed out by the resolution of the committee of the House of Commons, viz., partly by local rates, partly by contributions from the State. That in the opinion of this Conference, every encouragement should be given to reformatory schools, supported by voluntary contributions, for the benefit of destitute and criminal children; and that power should be given to government, and to counties and boroughs, to contract with the managers of such institutions for the education and maintenance of criminal children therein. Such institutions to be subject to government inspection. That power should be created for sending children convicted of crime, or habitual vagrancy, to reformatory establishments for sufficient time for their reformation or industrial training, or until satisfactory sureties may be found for their future good conduct. That powers should be conferred in certain cases to apprentice boys on their leaving reformatory schools, or to adopt other measures at the public cost for enabling them to commence a course of honest industry." A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions; and another committee to superintend the publication of the report of the Conference, and of such other documents as they might think would promote his objects. Mr. M. D. Hill announced that Lady Byron would pay the expense of a lecturer to disseminate the views of the Conference, if they thought fit to accept such aid. In the evening, a public meeting in the Town-hall ratified the views expressed at the official conference in the morning. great hall was crowded by a respectable audience, evidently much interested. The speakers were, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Adderley, Sir John Pakington, the Reverend John Clay, Chaplain of Preston Gaol, Mr. M. D. Hill, Lord Lyttleton, Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Lord Calthorne.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family left Osborne, and arrived at Windsor Castle on the 22d inst. Her Majesty has settled a pension of 1001, a year on the family of the late Mr. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, in consideration of his public services,

The Queen has contributed 100l, towards the fund for building a church for the accommodation of the English

resident in Paris.

Her Majesty has also granted 2001, towards the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, in consideration of the severity of the season, and the excessive price of every necessary of life.

On the recommendation of Lord Aberdeen, the Queen has conferred a pension of 50l. per annum on Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd.

The promotions on account of the Burmese War have the 29th ult.

been gazetted, Major General Godwin, C.B., of the Madras Army; and Commodore Lambert of the Royal Navy, are appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath. Lieut -Colonel Holditch, of the 80th Regiment, Captains Tarleton and Shadwell, of the Royal Navy; Lieutenant-Colonel Tudor, of the Bengal Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer, of the Bengal Engineers, and Captain Lynch, of the Indian Navy, are appointed Companions of the Order. The Brevet includes twenty-two officers of the Queen's Army and that of the East India Company. Amongst the latter is the name of Major William Hill, of the Ist Madras Fusiliers, who, by his gallant defence of Pegu, so nobly earned his brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-General, Sir George Brown, Adjutant-General of the Forces, has resigned, and Lieutenant-General Cathcart has been mentioned as his successor.

The ceremony of consecration of the new Colonial bishops, Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, and Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Graham's Town, was performed on the 30th ult. in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Lincoln.

General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburn, Rossshire, has bequeathed 500l. to the Scottish Hospital. This is by far the targest contribution made to the funds of the Hospital for many years. General Mackenzie has besides bequeathed equally large charities in England, and 700% to the Infirmary and other charities

of the Highlands.

Mr. James Ewing, who represented Glasgow in the first Reformed Parliament, died lately, leaving a number of splendid bequests: one of them for Free Church purposes amounted to 18,000L, with 100L a year

to the Sustentation Fund.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have gone to Lisbon, where the duke has had several interviews with the Portuguese ministers, relative to taking possession of the wide domains bestowed by that nation on his late illustrious father, as well as assuming the titles attached to them. He has left that capital with the duchess on a tour through the provinces, the scene of the late duke's achievements: after which he proposes to proceed to Madrid for a similar purpose, and then return to England.

Count Paul Esterhazy, one of the members of the Hungarian Government during the war of Independence, has been permitted by the Emperor of Austria to return

to Hungary.

The Professorships at King's College, London, recently vacated by the Reverend Frederick Maurice, have been filled up. The Reverend Dr. A. M'Caul is elected to the chair of Ecclesiastical History; and Mr. George Webbe Dasent, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Doctor of Civil Law, is elected to the chair of English Literature and Modern History. Dr. M'Caul still retains the chair of Hebrew and the Old Testament; and a lecturer will be appointed to relieve him, by instructing the junior classes in Hebrew.

The Reverend Charles Luxmoore, Assistant-Master of the Lower School, Eton, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship of Eton College. There were five candidates. There had not been an election to a

Fellowship at Eton for thirteen years.

The son of the Emperor of Hayti has recently arrived in England from France, having travelled under the name of M. Dalval. He is described as a most intelligent person. His object in visiting this country is to complete his education, for which purpose he will shortly proceed to Dawlish, and place himself under a clergyman of that place. It is expected that the Emperor of Flayti himself, with some of the members of the Court, will visit his son during the ensuing spring.

Obituary of Botable Bersons.

General Sir Argustus de Butts, K.C.H., the senier Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, died on the 28th ult., aged eighty-three years

Get eral Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H., died on the

28th ult., at his residence, Eaton-square, aged seventy-six.
The Rev. J. S. Grovek, Fellow of Eton, and until within the last eighteen months Vice-Provost of the College, died en

Vice-Admiral Dacres died at his seat, Catesfield, near Fareham, on the 4th inst.

han, on the storms. Lord Full Errox, who lately retired from the Scottish bench, died on the 3rd inst. in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. Amelia Opie, the once popular authoress, died at Norwich, on the 2nd inst., in her eighty-fifth year.

Captain Warner, well known for his invention of what was called the "long range," died on the 5th inst. The Rev. R. Harngron, D.D., Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford, died on the 13th inst, after an illness of only three days' duration. He was in the fifty-third year of his age.

Mr. Edward Poultney, the philanthropical founder of the
Home in the East, died on Thursday week, after a few hours'

illness, at the early age of thirty-two years.

The Marchioness Wellesley died, on the 17th inst., at her apartments at Hampton Court Palace, after a short illness The deceased, Marianne Marchioness Wellesley, was a daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, and when the late celebrated Marquis Wellesley married her she was widow of Mr. Robert Patterson.

She was the Marquis's second wife, to whom she was united Oct. 29th, 1825. The late Marchioness was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty, Queen Adelaide. THERESA, Countess of Ecunton, died on the 16th inst., from aneurism. Her ladyship was a daughter of C. Newcomen, Esq., and widow of R. H. Cockerell, Esq., and was married in 1841 to the Earl of Eglinton, by whom she has left four children. Tommaso Grossi, the celebrated poet, and rival of Mauzoni, died at Milan on the 10th.

died at Milan on the 10th.

Dr. Wardlaw, an emment minister of the Congregational
Dissenters, died at Glasgow on the 17th just, in the seventyfirst year of his age, and the fifty-first of his ministry.

Mr. Rose, a retired cheesemonger, who carried on business
in the Strand for fifty-four years, has died at North Bank,
Regent's Park, in his hundredth year. His medical attendant says-"When in business, he very rarely took any recreation, beyond a walk in the country on a Sunday atternoon. But "he was always a sober man, an early riser, and lived very plainly.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail has brought dates from violent speeches made, and memorials were presented, Bombay to the 28th November. The accounts from calling for a further reduction to 10s. a month. The Burmah represent the country to have been in a state of anarchy and confusion from the several daring atrocities perpetrated by the dacoits, but against whom Captain Latter had marched his troops and inflicted severe punishment, desperately wounding the notorious chief Meah Toon, who was conveyed on a litter to Ava. While Captain Latter was thus engaged, Captain Smith was not less active in the neighbourhood of Sarawah, where he succeeded in capturing one of the leaders named Moung Koung Gyee, whom he ordered for immediate execution. In consequence of these measures, the disorder had diminished. With the exception of Burmah, India never enjoyed more tranquillity than at Major Herbert Edwards, C.B., had succeeded present. the late Colonel Mackeson as Commissioner at Peshawur. Major-General Godwin died at Simlah on the 26th October, after a very short illness, while on a visit to the Commander-in-chief. Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the Commissioner at Delhi, died on the 3rd ult. Lieut .-Colonel Gordon, the Adjutant-General of the Madras army, had died of cholera, brought on by overtaxing his energies. This epidemic had also broken out at Bombay, where 275 persons had fallen victims. The disease was unfortunately on the increase. The financial condition of Iudia appears to be most prosperous.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope have been received to the 9th ult. The registration for the new parliament has been completed. The elections will take place in March or April. General Cathcart was in Kaffirland, where some uneasiness is felt in consequence of the movement of Anta, a minor chief. Pretorius, the leader of the Dutch emigrant boors, and President of the Transvaal Republic, is dead. In the Sovereignty the feeling was still strong against the abandonment of the territory. Rich deposits of copper had been discovered on the western coast of Cape Colony. There is a disease amongst cattle, but the value of land still continues to rise. There appears to be ground for apprehension that after the Kaffirs have got in their crops they will take the first opportunity to resume hostilities. With them are a number of Hottentots deserters from the levies and Cape Mounted Rifles, who retain their carbines. On the 13th of October Colonel Nisbett, 60th Rifles, Commandant of British Kaffraria, was unfortunately drowned in the Keiskamma. He was visiting outposts, and, while crossing the river at a drift directly below Fort Cox, his horse stumbled and he fell in. The recent heavy rains had swollen the stream and greatly increased its rapidity. The body was found a mile below, eight days after the accident.

At Melbourne, great excitement has been caused by the measures of the governor respecting the license-fee exacted from the diggers. At first it was fixed at 3l. a month, but was soon reduced to 30s. This reduction did not calm the agitation; great meetings were held,

result was that a committee appointed to take evidence on the state of the gold-fields, advised the council to pass a temporary act fixing the licence for the ensuing three months at 10s., thus, in effect, giving way to the demands of the diggers. It was estimated that the diggers had lost 50,000l. by attending to the agitation against the licence-fee.—From Sydney we learn, that the council had read a second time the Constitution Bill, in favour of a nominee Upper Chamber, by 34 to 8. The agitation in the colony against the bill continued and increased. The petitions adopted at the meetings declare that the present council does not represent the people of New South Wales, and is therefore incompetent to frame a constitution; and they pray that the Queen will not assent to any measure not embodying the views of the petitioners. Meanwhile, the further progress of the bill had been postponed for three months, in order to its more deliberate consideration.-The foundation of a new Exchange at Sydney was laid by Sir Charles Fitzroy on the 25th Angust .- From Hobart Town we have cheerful accounts of increasing revenues, and great advances in material improvements. The 12th of August was kept as a jubilee to celebrate the cessation of transportation.

Among the recent articles of intelligence from Australia, is the following extraordinary statement, contained in a letter published in the Bristol Journal, received by Mr. Joseph Abraham of that city, from a relative in Hobart Town, and communicated by Mr. Abraham to the above Journal :-

" Hobart-town, Sept. 8, 1833.

"Knowing how deeply interesting any news respecting Australia must be to you, I write to inform you of a great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 56 miles from the town. have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned, from the immense discovery. Every tub-full of carth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold. The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears. At Geelong a tumult has broken out among the diggers. The government has seet up all the military to quell the dis-turbances, and the marines of her Majesty's ship Electra are mounting guard at the Treasury, and the sailors of the above steamer of war mount sentry at the banks. The military from Van Diemen's Land are about to be despatched to Melhourne to aid the military already there. Goodness only knows how all this will end -(Hobart-town, Sept. 5.) By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a gold quarry has been discovered near Geelong, 100 to 130 feet from the surface of the earth, putting all other diggings in the shade. 18,000 onnees have been taken out in three days by a few persons, and one person has got a lump weighing 1901b. in one solid piece. This is no exaggeration, and the greatest excitement prevails."

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

bloody and destructive; but the details of the engagements which have taken place subsequent to the first collision at Oltenitza on the 4th of November, are

contradictory and uncertain.

The following is the Turkish official account of the battle of Oltenitza, given by Omer Pacha in his despatch to his government:—"The possession of the island situated in front of Turtukai having been considered indispensable, I had effected the passage of troops, and in the space of the night of the 1st managed to raise tolethe space of the night of the 1st managed to mass coarrably strong fortifications. On the following day, the 2nd, two battalions of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and a hundred of the mounted police, were conveyed in large boats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great coats. They had scarcely landed, when from the batteries of Turtukai we opened a fire on the lazaretto situate on the left bank. After the first discharge the Russians quitted this position, and the imperial troops took possession of the building, which is of solid constructions, with vaulted chambers. Without loss of time four hundred workmen, under the direction of staff officers, commenced raising fortifications, for which purpose two thousand gabions had been already prepared. On the 3rd again other troops were sent to fortify the position. As soon as the imperial troops had landed on the left bank of the river, the Russians quartered in a large village, at about an hour's distance turned round, and began to retreat. A body of cavalry was despatched to reconnoitre, and having encountered at Oltenitza an outpost of Cossack cavalry, they killed five, and rejoined our lines with a loss of three men. We found at Touzla, on the left bank, a great quantity of boats, which were sent to Turtukai. The number of boats at our disposal having facilitated the construction of the bridge, we were enabled without delay to place in the fortifications twelve large guns, which were brought from Schumla. On the 3rd, at four P.M., three battalions of Russian infantry, with eight cannons, a regiment of cavalry, and a party of Cossacks, entered the village of Oltenitza. Our troops, posted within the works constructed on the left bank. waited them firmly. This same night I caused to be constructed a bridge at the conflux of the Argish and Danube, and flanked it with redoubts. Yesterday, Nov. 4th, at six A.M., we began to perceive the movement of the Russian forces. As soon as their march was well defined, I caused to be embarked, and carried to the lazaretto, a reinforcement of one battalion. The evening before I had placed on an even ground a battery of guns calculated to face any attack which might be made. The Russian force amounted to twenty battalions, three regiments of cavalry, one of Cossacks, sixteen mounted batteries, and sixteen on foot. They formed in order of battle, with fourteen pieces of cannon in the rear of twelve battalions, and the regiment of Cossacks in lines beyond the reach of our guns, and fronting the centre of our works. They advanced, supported by the fire of their artillery, and at the same time two battalions, with two cannons, came on threatening our left flank. Having commenced the assault, another stronger division-consisting of six battalions, with four cannons, and having in the rear three regiments of cavalry supporting and outstripping their left flank-took its position, and formed in two lines, with artillery, horse and foot, into echelons, attacking our right flank. After an exchange of some cannon-shots, the centre gave the assault, whereon they charged both our wings. The centre attacked three different times, and cach with a fresh battalion—twice on the left, and once on the right. A well-directed fire from our fortress at Turtukai soon dispersed their right column-and the centre gradually fell back after having suffered severely, and half its number hors de combat. The battery of the island also mounted hors de combat. with powerful guns, menzil top, and commanded by Khalid Pasha, did admirable execution on the enemy's right The Russians advanced with coolness and resolution almost to the brink of the trench, and on this account their loss was considerable, amounting to a thousand men killed and and double the number wounded. The engagement lasted four hours, from

THE War between the Russians and Turks has become | noon till four P.M., and during this interval the waggons never ceased to carry off their dead, and twenty were observed heavy laden even after the conflict. With a view of facilitating this duty, as long as it lasted, we abstained from molesting the enemy, and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 800 bodies on the field. A private carriage, moreover, was remarked, and, from the pains taken in the search, we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the body of a general officer. At five P.M. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks: their lines were completely broken, and their retreat precipitate. An hour later some few rallied in the neighbouring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Some of our men pushed forward in pursuit of them beyond the lines, but were summoned back by trumpet to their own quarters. Our loss amounted to 106 men. We found on the field of battle 500 mus-

kets, sacs, cartridge-boxes, equipments, &c."

A Turkish squadron lying in the harbour of Sinope in the Black Sea has been destroyed by a Russian fleet. The only details of this disaster are those given in an official despatch from the Russian Admiral Nachimoff. From this it appears that when he was cruising off the coast of Anatolia, he saw a division of the Turkish quadrons at anchor in the harbour of Sinope. He sent to Sebastopol for reinforcements, and, on the 30th of November under cover of a dense fog, entered the bay under press of canvas. They were not seen by the Turks until within half a mile. The ships then took up position and dropped their anchors, under a terrible fire from the Turkish ships and batteries; but in less than five minutes the Grand Duke Constantine demolished the land-battery next her guns, and blew up the Turkish frigate lying off that battery. The Ville de Paris served another frigate in the same way. The Turks gallantly cut the cables of the Empress Maria and the Tri Sviatitelia; but fresh anchors were dropped, and they held on. At two o'clock in the afternoon the guns of the Turkish ships were silenced. Three frigates, one of them of seventy-four guns, with the Admiral's flag on board, were burning, and of two transports nothing could be seen but the masts. The Turkish quarter of Sinope was in flames; and the Admiral stopped the firing, and sent an officer with a flag of truce to tell the authorities of Sinope that if another gun was fired, either from the town or the strand batteries, he should certainly bombard and utterly destroy the town of Sinope. The officer landed and stayed above an hour; but he could not find the Turkish authorities. He did not see a single Turk; they had all taken refuge in the neighbouring villages. That the destruction of the Turkish fleet might be complete, three additional steamers—the Odessa—the Crimea, and the Chersonese—were sent from Sebastopol on the 29th, under Admiral Kornileff. They arrived, however, at the close of the fight, in time to attempt to intercept the Taif steamer,—the sole Ottoman ship that escaped destruction at Sinope. On the evening of the 30th, says the Russian account, the guns of the burning vessels went off one after another; blew up, and their burning fragments were hurled over the Turkish quarter of Sinope. On the following morning nothing was left of the Turkish squadron but the Damiette frigate, which had been taken in tow by the Odessa, and the sloop and the corvette-mere hulks -in the northern portion of the bay. On being examined, the Damiette was found to have her bull torn by seventeen cannon-balls; and her rigging, &c., were in such a state that she could not be taken to Sebastopol. She was run on shore, and burnt. Orders were also given to burn the sloop and the corrette. The officers charged with the execution of these orders found on board the sloop Osman Pacha, the commander of the Turkish squadron, who had a wound in his right leg. They found also two captains and eighty sailors. The prisoners were at once removed to the Russian ships. On that evening not a single Turkish vessel remained in the harbour of Sinope. The Russian fleet remained at Sinope, repairing damages, until the 2nd December; when it departed for Sebastopol.

still unknown at Constantinople, a formal note requesting British and French aid, was transmitted, on the 5th inst, by Redschid Pacha to the English and French ambassadors. After stating that Russian ships of war had been seen cruising in the neighbourhood of Sinope; and that it was presumed that the Turkish fleet had been attacked, and that a great disaster had happened, the Turkish minister makes the following appeal, "The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently, that it is the determination of Russia to attack by means of her fleet those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea is perfectly evident; and although the Sultan's government has the intention of sending thither the fleet, it will be insurquate considers object in view. Hence, the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the necessity of having reconstruction. notification is made accordingly and at the same time to the ambassadors of England and France."

The war on the Asiatic frontier appears to be carried on with great vigour. A number of conflicts have taken place, but their results remain uncertain, each party claiming the advantage. The most important battle seems to have been fought at Akhaltzik, a place on the borders of Turkish Armenia, which the Russian General Prince Andronikoff, represents as a great victory. He relates how he attacked and carried an inaccessible position of the enemy near Akhaltzik, with the bayonet, after a fierce cannonade. He styles it an unheard-of feat of arms, and one such as could only be accomplished by the dauntless courage of Russian soldiers. Their own loss is described as slight, that of the Turks considerable. However, they admit that General Freitag was killed. But it appears that Prince Andronikoff was engaged with only a detachment of the Turkish army, as he states that the routed troops could not effect a junction with the main body. This conflict is said to have occurred on the 26th November. Te Deum was sung in the Imperial chapel and all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 8th instant, for the victories at Sinope and Akhaltzik. The celebration in the Imperial chapel was attended by the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, Admirals, Generals, and dignitaries present in the capital. A salute was fired from the fortress, and the city illuminated in the evening. "The most pious Czar," writes the St Petersburg Journal, "thanked the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred combat for the orthodox faith." Prince Andronikoff has received the order of St. George of the third class, and other officers have been rewarded.

The accounts from Paris mention another conspiracy against the Emperor. A number of arrests were effected on the 10th and 11th inst. More than 100 persons were taken into custody, among them twenty-two journeymen tailors and shopmen employed at the celebrated establishment of the Belle Jardiniere, on the Quay. It appears that the Emperor was expected to be present shortly at the inauguration of the works lately completed in the bed of the Seine, opposite the Belle Jardiniere, and it was alleged that it was intended to fire at him from the windows. It is confidently asserted that every one of the twenty-two persons above mentioned had a loaded gun concealed among the clothes confided to his care.

Placards have appeared in the streets of Paris announcing on the part of the administrators of the royal domains the sale of the château and estate Raincy, belonging to the Orleans family, in virtue of the confiscation decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. The upset price is 1,383,098f.

22nd of January, 1852. The upset price is 1,383,098f.
M. Bratiano, one of the prisoners tried in the affair of the conspiracy of the Opéra Comique, but who, although acquitted, was detained in custody on some other minor

While the result of the Russian attack at Sinope was | the number of incendiary fires throughout France. The departments the most cruelly visited are those of the Oise, Aisne, Ille et Vilaine, Ardennes, &c. Everywhere the authorities are on the watch, and the gendarmerie perform continual patrols, but hitherto only a small number of incendiaries have been arrested.

> The intelligence from Italy states that preparations are making for the simultaneous evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian armies of occupation. It appears that a secret treaty exists, by which that double occupation was to last for five years. The five years are about to expire; and the Pope is anxious to get rid of his foreign protectors, and to trust his safety to the safeguard of Italian troops alone. With this view, the King of Naples is at the present moment organising a body of 20,000 men, which he promised Pio Nono, during his residence at Gaeta, that he would place at his disposal. The whole of these troops are to adopt the Pontifical cockade, and to protect the Holy See, along with the 12,000 men whom the Pope has

already in his service.

Three outrages upon foreigners have taken place; two in the Neapolitan dominions, and one in the Roman States. Mr. Baggio, a British Ionian, who has long carried on business at Naples, recently visited Paris and London. On his return he landed at Leghorn, in-tending to go thence to Naples; but the Neapolitan Consul refused to visé his passport. He betook himself to the British Consul; who immediately demanded a permission for Mr. Baggio to enter Naples: but he also was refused, on the ground that during his travels
Mr. Baggio "communicated with refugees in England
and France." This is looked upon as a violation of existing treaties. The second case is that of an American citizen, Mr. James Carbone. The Neapolitan authorities at Messina refused to allow him to land, although the United States Consul offered the fullest guarantees for his good conduct whilst he transacted business in Sicily. The charge against him was taking part in political events; but at the date of the transaction mentioned by the police, Mr. Carbone was in America. Mr. Owen, the American Minister at Naples, has written home for instructions. In the third case, the victim was a native of Gibraltar, named Desain. He had gone early in September by appointment to Rome, with a British passport, countersigned by the Papal Nuncio at Florence. On his way, he stopped at Arezzo; and there, on the night of the 21st, he was taken from his bed by gendarmes. Asking to see a magistrate, he was carried to gaol, and told that the gaoler was the magistrate he was to speak with. From that time he was taken from prison to prison, and confined, for terms of three to seventeen days, in Santo Sepolcro, Città di Castello, Perugia, and Foligno. By bribing some one, however, he managed to get a letter conveyed to the British authorities in Rome; where he himself arrived, a prisoner, on the 14th November. Mr. Lyon and Mr. Freeborn now vigorously exerted themselves; and on the 17th November Mr. Desain was taken to the Consular office, and placed under British protection; where, at the date of the intelligence, he was awaiting the result of negotiations in his behalf.

Attention has again been drawn to the prison sufferings of Poerio, the constitutional minister of the King of Naples, whose cause Mr. Gladstone so eloquently Naples, dated the 4th December, says—"I am sorry to inform you that Baron Poerio, who has now worn the chains of a galley-slave for more than four years, is subject to fresh severities, which, if continued, will, ere long, remove him from the troubles of this world. Hitherto the police authorities have permitted the ex-minister to spend ten ducats (27.) per month for such necessaries as his state of health demands. Orders have now been issued that henceforth he will be permitted to receive from his family only one carlino (fourpence) per day. Now, the prison in which this victim of the Neapolitan constitution is confined, at Montefusco, is so excharge, has been removed to a maison de santé, in consequence of the state of his health.

The official reports of the prefects, addressed to the Central Administration, mention a frightful increase in state of health as to require many comforts; such as are

accorded to the very worst criminal are refused to the late friend and adviser of his Sicilian Majesty.'

The Legislative Assembly of Piedmont was opened on the 19th inst. by the King in person. He congratulated the Piedmontese nation on its intelligence; and recommended the Parliament to encourage that spirit of union, by the aid of which the Government might find force sufficient to maintain intact the dignity of the country, and preserve the noble principle of national independence from any insult. He concluded with these words-"Have confidence in me, and by our union we will crown the grand edifice raised by the hands of my father. and which mine will defend and preserve.'

An enteresting event took place at Turin on the 15th inst.; the opening and consecration of a fine new church built for the use of the Waldenses. The building is situated in one of the best new streets of Turin, the Via del Rè; and its architecture, Lombard-Gothic, is said to the usual "chapels" at the side of Italian churches; it has no pictures, statues, or altars, but only a simple the has no pictures, statues, or attars, out only a sample table with a pulpit behind it. This church has been built by private subscription; and prominent among the subscribers is General Beckwith, who enjoys the reputation of being a most munificent patron of the people of the Vallies. The opening and consecration of people of the values. The opening and consectation of the church was attended by about twelve hundred persons, besides a multitude in the streets. Among those within, were Mr. Hudson, the British Minister, M. Bunsen, the Prussian Envoy, M. Malan, the first Deputy from the Vaudois, and General Beckwith. Two sermons were preached; one in French, by the Moderator, M. Revel; a second in Italian, by M. Meille. The last-named gentleman gave a history of the Waldenses, and dwelt upon the fact that they met there by virtue of the constitution granted by Charles Alhert, and nobly preserved by Victor Emanuel. The Waldenses are in direct connexion with the British Government. Oliver Cromwell authorised a subscription to be raised for their benefit while they were suffering under the cruel persecutions of the Duke of Savoy: part of it he transmitted to the Vallies; and part he funded, arranging that the interest should be sent to them, annually. Charles the Second seized this fund; Queen Anne restored it; but in 1797 it fell into disuse in consequence of the war. It was revived again in 1826, and is paid to this day. This fund is expended exclusively on education and religion; and furnishes a part of the salaries of fifteen pastors, fifteen parish schoolmasters, and ninety hamlet schoolmasters. The Waldenses now amount to about 20,000 in the Vallies: they have a College, but take their degrees of theology in Switzerland. They publish two newspapers—La Buona Novella at Turin, and Le Glaneur Savoyard at Chambery.

The Prussian Parliament was opened on the 28th November, by the Minister-President, M. de Manteuffel, who read a speech on behalf of the King. The only topic of general importance was the Eastern question. "Gentlemen, your deliberations commence at a moment in which apprehensions are felt that the peace, which has so happily and so long been preserved in Europe, might be disturbed in consequence of complications that have sprung up in the East. His Majesty's Government will not, and cannot, conceal from you that these apprehensions have actual grounds. The Government, however, looks forward with confidence. Prussia, relying on, and fully conscious of, her own strength, will continue to prosecute the sincere and active endeayours she has hitherto made in every direction to plead the cause of peace and moderation in this eventful question with independence and impartial language. | Captain-General.

Whatever turn events may take, Providence has placed the King, our most gracious master, at the head of a martial, patriotic, and united people; and his Majesty's Government—be assured of this, gentlemen—will, in every step that it may be called upon to take in this matter, adopt the true interest of the country, which is inseparable from that of the Crown, as the sole criterion of their efforts and their actions."

The American mail has brought the Message of the President of the United States to Congress on the 6th inst.; an important document, of which the following are the principal topics:—The President opens his message with a thanksgiving for the general prosperity the country enjoys. The diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers are stated to be essentially unchanged since the last assemblage of Congress. The pending questions still under arrangement with some of these states are in course of amicable adjustment. Negotiations are in progress with England respecting the fishery question, and there are fair prospects that a settlement of a favourable character for American fishermen will be come to. The President recommends that the boundary line, between the United States and the British North American Provinces in the north-west, should be traced and marked. The message reports that some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation with France. In reference to the piratical expeditions against the island of Cuba, the message declares that, since the last Congress, no attempts have been made by an unauthorised expedition within the United States against the Spanish colonies; and that, should any movement be made with such an object in view, all the means the President has at his command shall be vigorously exerted to repress the attempt at any such organisation. With respect to the Kossta affair, the President declares that, after a careful consideration of the matter, he has arrived at the conclusion that Kossta was illegally seized at Smyrna, and that he was wrongfully detained on board the Austrian ship of war; that at the time of his seizure he was clothed with the American nationality. The acts of the American officers under the circumstances are also declared to have been justifiable, and they are fully approved. The compliance with the subsequent demands of Austria is declined while the principles maintained by the United States Secretary of State in his correspondence with the Austrian minister, Baron Halsemann, will on all similar occasions be applied and enforced. The Treasury Report shows a surplus for the fiscal year of thirty-two million dollars, out of which some thirteen million dollars of the public debt has been paid, leaving the present debt of the United States at fifty-six million dollars. The President recommends that further progress be made towards extinguishing the debt of the Union. He also recommends a reduction of the tariff. The navy is declared to be in an inefficient state, and measures for its improvement are recommended. An increase in the army is also considered as necessary, especially on the frontiers. The Post-office revenue is reported to be deficient to the extent of two millions of dollars.

The accounts from Cuba mention the continued importation of negroes. Above a thousand had recently been landed from two vessels without molestation, and had been divided among the parties interested in the speculations. The Captain-General, Canedo, was about to leave that island, and the arrival of his successor, General Piguela, was expected. He is invested with vice-regal powers; every branch of the civil, military, and naval government being now united in the person of the

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A GREAT many books have been issued during the! past month, and the majority have been illustrated books,

Twelve exquisitely-coloured pictures of British birds, by Mr. Joseph Wolf, with passages from the poets, comor volumes suggested by the season. Scott's Lay of the memorative of them, have appeared with the title of Last Minstrel has been issued with a hundred very woodcuts, by Mr. Foster and Mr. Gilbert, folio, of Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Mediaval Churches of England, has been put forth by Mr. Charles Wickes, the architect. An officer in the United States army has preserved several pictorial traits of the now fast-expiring usages of the American Indians, in what he calls an Aboriginal Portfolio. A very pretty book of Trees, Plants, and Flowers, descriptive of their beauties, uses, and influences, has been compiled by Mrs. R. Lee. A number of original views and drawings, by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, have been employed in illustration of the very interesting as well as picturesque subject of the Pilgrim Fathers, the founders of New England in the reign of James I. A quaint little translation has appeared of the ingenious "Northern Story" of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, called The Wanderings of Persiles and Sigismunda. Gray's delightful and ever-welcome Elegy has been put forth with many graceful woodcuts. Mr. Elwes has published a Sketcher's Tour Round the World, in which that very extensive grand tour is expressed in a series of graphic drawings, and of literary sketches not less clever. Professor Forbes of Edinburgh has described, also with both pencil and pen, in a splendid volume, Norway and its Glaciers. The Life of Martin Luther has been depicted in fifty designs by Gustav König, and in fifty brief chapters of explanatory letter-press appended to the designs. Uncle Tom's Cabin has appeared with more than a hundred and fifty admirably-executed woodcuts from original designs. A newly illustrated edition of the several stories in Miss Martineau's Playfellow has been issued for nursery libraries; to which also there have been contributed a vast number of children's books, such as (to mention only a few) All is not Gold that Glitters; Pretty Poll, or Parrot's own History; The Ice King and the Sweet South Wind; Natural History in Stories; The Pretty Plute; The Lark and the Linnet; The Adventures of a Dog and a Good Dog too; The Picture Pleasure-Book, and Storics from the Classics. Mr. Bohn has commenced a series of British Classics with the first volume of a new edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, chiefly founded on that of Guizot Mrs. Hall has published a new edition of Pilgrimages to English Shrines. Mr. Robertson Dick has issued, with slight accompanying notices in letter-press, a series of carefully-executed lithographs of Inscriptions and Devices in the Beauchamp Tower, that chamber in the greatest of our English prisons with whose carved and indented walls are associated the silent and weary sufferings of some of the greatest men in our English history. A popular edition of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Familiar Account of the Ancient Egyptians, with upwards of five hundred neatly-executed woodcuts, has been revised and abridged from his larger work. A number of the most famous minor poems in the language has been collected into a Book of Celebrated I oems Unabridged; to which several artists have contributed original designs. A series of descriptive sketches, with a quantity of personal anecdotes, of Homes of American Statesmen, form a volume which derives much additional value from the evident faithfulnesss of the simple and primitive houses pourtrayed. Mr. Baker illustrates, with vivid-coloured prints, his adventures with The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon. The half-truth half-fiction of Lorenzo Benoni, has been illustrated by "J. B."; and thirty old engravings of Turner's and Girtin's Picturesque Views have been published in a volume by Mr. Hogarth, as specimens of the book-illustrations of sixty years since.

To pass from illustrated books to stories, less abundant in this Christmas month than they generally are, we have to record that the author of an imaginary biography of the first Mrs. Milton has published a tale of the great plague, called Cherry and Violet: that a story called John, or is a Count in the Hand worth Two Cousins in the Bush, has been translated from the Swedish of Miss Emilie Carlen; that a tale about Christmas Day, and how it was Spent has had the additional attraction of some humorous designs by Phiz; that "a City Autobiography," called Maud, has appeared; that sundry chapters of Indian experience have been republished with the title of The Wetherbys. Father and Son; that a cheap edition of the Diary of Physician has been completed; that Mrs. Crowe has written a story called Linny Lockwood; that from the author of "Brampton Rectory" we have received The

Youth and Womanhood of Helen Tyrrell; and finally, that the circulating libraries have received, in the orthodox three-volume form, a novel called Alice Wentworth, another by the author of "Ninfa," entitled Charles Stanley, and a third by the Hon. Henry Coke

descriptive of High and Low.

In the department of miscellaneous books the list of new publications is somewhat more lengthy. Mr. Collett Saunders has translated the Institutes of Justinian with an English introduction and notes. The Hon, Ferdimand St. John has published his Rambles in Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, in search of sport. The Priest and the Haquenot has been translated from the French of M. Bangener to illustrate the subject of religious persecution in the age of Louis Quinze. A series of delightful Agricultural Essays by the late Mr. Gisborne has been reprinted from the "Quarterly Review." The Basis of Moral Science has been lad down and expounded by Mr. Colston in six essays on virtue, conscience, and freedom. Two editions of the poet Young have appeared, one of all the Works with a life by Doctor Doran, and the other of the Night Thoughts with an essay by Mr. Gilfillan. The first volume of an English translation of M. Lamartine's History of the Constituent Assembly has appeared even before the original work in Paris. Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro has been published by Mr. Alfred Wallace, with valuable scientific observations, and an account of the native tribes. Mr. Robert Montgomery has collected, in one large volume of double columned print, his Poetical Works. The author of a book lately published on the Danubian Principalities has described Anadol, the Last Home of the Faithful. Doctor Theophilus Thompson has collected this Clinical Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption. Mr. C. Knight has collected a series of biographical and critical sketches of the past into two small volumes of Once upon a Time. Mr. John Richard Pickmore has put forth a very large and closely printed quarto on Being Analytically Described in its Chief Respects and Principal Truths. Mr. Macaulay has made a selection of his Speeches, impelled thereto by an unauthorised publication of the reports in Hansard. An American traveller, Mr G. S. Hillard, has described Six Months in Italy. Mr. Mansfield Parkyns has published two remarkable volumes descrip-tive of Life in Abyssinia. The Baroness Blaze de Bury has written Memoirs of the Princess Palatine of Bohemia. A volume has been published on Auckland, the Capital of New Zcaland, and the Country Adjacent. Mr. Newman Hall has given the title of The Land of the Forum and the Vatican to his thoughts and sketches during and the lattern to his houghts and sketches during an Easter pilgrimage to Rome. The Rev. Alfred Edersheim has translated, from the German, Doctor Chalybäus's Historical Development of Speculative Philosophy from Kant to Hegel. Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, an American traveller, has written an account of A Month in England. Mr. John C. Templer has given to the public three volumes filled with Private Letters of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, narrating the events of his life from 1838 to the present time. Mr. Jerdan has, in a fourth volume, concluded his Autobiography. Mr. Craigie Robertson has com-menced a History of the Christian Church in a volume which carries the subject to the Pontificate of Gregory the Great. The route From May Fair to Marathon has been described. Mr. Doubleday has issued a new and enlarged edition of his book on Population and Food. The Speeches of the Duke of Wellington, of which the arrangement was begun with the Duke's sanction by the late Colonel Gurwood, have been published by Mr. Murray. A new edition of the Letters of Rachel Lady Russell, with many new and charming letters, has been issued by Lord John Russell; who has also sent forth the fifth and sixth volumes of Moore's Diary. The the first and sixth volumes of Moore's Diary. The Comedies of Douglas Jerrold have appeared as the seventh volume of his collected works. The author of the poem called the "Roman" has published part the of the poem carried the "roman" has phoisined part the first of a quasi-dramatic poem entitled Balder, not however on the ancient Northern hero, but on a modern poet and worthy of that name. And finally a very severe critic has addressed to "the new generation" a literary and political biography entitled The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.

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STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced	97± 96	98‡ 93 <i>k</i>	933-7 933-941
Three and a Quarter per Cents Long Annuities, Jan., 1860	98 575	95½ 5½	95½-¾ 5½-√x
Bank Stock, S per cent Exchequer Bills, June	221½ 9s. pm.	217	219 6 3-6s.pm
India Bonds	5s. pm.		par4s.

						ł .
Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.	
100 all 100 all 100 all 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall	102 - Reserved 66 105 - ST-Reserved 66 105 ST-Reserved 64 105 ST-Reserved 64 104 66 105 66 10	$\begin{array}{c} 97\frac{1}{4} \\ 8 \\ 54\frac{1}{4} \\ 13 \\ 62 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\ 85 \\ 82\frac{1}{4} \\ 65\frac{1}{3} \\ 601 \\ 61\frac{1}{4} \\ 60 \\ 63\frac{1}{4} \\ 101 \\ 67\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	99-100 \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \fr	589,426 62,962 700,677 829,776 266,775 705,584 1,026,788 912,955 2,364,664 612,173 1,203,449 796,681 1,270,494	
	!					

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent, 953-3 Brazilian 5 per cent., 98-100 Chilian 6 per cent., 101-3 Danish 5 per cent., 103½ Dutch 2½ per cent, 64% Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 953-6½ French 4½ per cent., 101f. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 24½ Peruvian 3 per cent., 68-70 Portuguese 4 per cent., 43½ Russian 5 per cent., 112-2 Spanish 3 per cent., 46½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 90-½

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junet. of France, 2½-3 pm. East Belgian Junct. 1-12 Luxembourg, 11-11½ Northern of France, 34½-5 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 7½ to 8½ Paris and Orleans, 46-8 Paris and Lyons, 164 pm. Paris and Rouen, 41-43 Paris and Strasbourg, 32½-3 South of France, 4-6 pm. West Flanders, 4½-5 West of France, 7½-8½ Rouen and Havre, 19-20pm.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

MINES.

BANKS. Australasian 78 to 80 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 14-1 dis.

Australasian 1\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{4} dis. Do. Cormillera \$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \text{Do. Freehold} \$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{9}, \text{Brit. Australian} \$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8}, \text{Colonial Gold} \$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8}, \text{Lake Bathurst} \$\frac{1}{9} \frac{3}{8}, \text{Port Philip} \$\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8}, \text{South Australian} \$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{8}, \text{Couth Australian} \$\text{Couth Australian} \$\te Port Philipg-3 ,, South Australian ... dis. g pm.

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 3 3-44 prem. Do., Extension \$ Do., Extension. Ind. Peninsula., 2-1 3-11 ,, mond $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.

STEAM COMPANIES.

Ind. Aust. and China 3-1 dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. 3-1 pm South Australian 39-Union of Australia 73 to 75

Australasjan Pacific.... 25-3 Australian Royal Mail., 35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 45-6 | North Brit. Australian \frac{1}{3}-\frac{3}{4} p \ Yan Diemen's Land, 15-16 | Peel River Land 3-\frac{3}{3} p \ South Australian Land, 39-41 | Scott. Austr. Invest \frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} p .m-

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oε	ıts.	R	ye.	Bea	ins.	Pe	as.
Nov. 26 Dec. 3 — 10 — 17	s. 70 72 71 70	d. 2 7 11 9	8. 41 40 39 38	d. 9 9 9	8. 26 26 25 24	d. 0 3 4 11	8. 43 43 43 44	d. 7 5 3 7	s. 50 52 50 48	d. 11 0 6 10	54 53 51 51	d. 9 5 5 10

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

per qr. 68 to 72 Malt. Pale. Malting Barley ,, 42—44 Oats, best. ,, 27—30 Oats, best, Wheat, White, 62 - 80Flour—
Town made, persk. 65—70
Country household 54—56

American, per barl. 34 — 41 Indian Corn, per qr. 36-40 s. d. s. d. CATTLE-Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 3 Calves .. ,, 3 8-4 Sheep... ,, 3 6-4

4 0 - 4

6

Australian... 1 4-2 5 Cape 0 7-1 7 Spanish 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 1267. 5s. English block, 1201; Banea, 1201.; Spelter, 311.; Zinc,

PROVISIONS.

317

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 56s. to 60s.; American, 64s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d., Irish India, per tr., 140s.; Hambro', 137s. American, 130s. to 145s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 90s. to 102s.; Dutch, 104s. to 108s. CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 56s. to 66s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.

HAMS-York, 75s. to 85s.; Irish, 76s. to 80s.; West-

phalia, 60s. to 70s. MUTTON—Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to 180s.

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. VEAL, 4s. 0d. to 5s.0d.

Hay per load 4 10 to 5 10 Clover.. ,, 4 15 - 6 6 Straw..., 1 14 - 2 2 Linseed cake, per ton, 10*l*. to 10*l*. 10*s*.; Rape cake, ditto, 6*l*. Bones, ditto, 4*l*. 4*s*.

Hors.—Kents, 200s. to 320s.; Sussex, 180s. to 210s. POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.6d.; Fowls, 2s.—3s.; Chieks, 2s.0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 2s.9d.;

28.04.—58.04., Praces, 25.04., Geese, 58.64.—58.; Turkeys, 38.64.—58.; Pigeons, 8d. Hides, &c.—Market, 96 lb., 4d.—4dd.; do., do., 50 lb., 23.4.; Calcing lb. lb.

23d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 21s. — 63s. Rough Tallow, 308.

OILS.

Gallipoli per ton, 66l.; Sperm, 87l.; Pale Seal, 38l. 10s.; Rape, 42l. to43l.; Cocoa-nut, 45l. to46l.10s.; Palm,41l.10s.; Linseed, 29l. 10s. Tallow — Australian, Beef. 55l. 5s. to 57l. 9s.; Sheep, 5el. to 58l. 9s.; Y. C., 58l.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 34s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 49s. 6d. to 50s.; Do., Plantation, 64s. to 82s.; Modela, 79s. to 89s.; Israela Pantation, 6-8, to 52s.; Mo-eha, 72s. to 52s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 90s.; Java, 50s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 54s. to 80s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s. to 26s. 6d.; Bengal, 14s. to 16s.; Patna, 16s. to 22s.

Sugar-Barbadoes, per ewt. 33s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 30s. to 33s. 6d.; Havannah, 34s. to 40s. Gd.

Do. Refined-Bastard lumps, 44s. to 48s. 6d; Bastards, 25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; Crushed, 31s. to 31s. 6d.

Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)—

EA, per 10. (duty 18. 10d.)— Congou, 18. 2½d. to 2s. 4d.; Souchong, 18. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 18. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Assum, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To Oct. 31 Nov	51,335 4,821	30,150 184	205,542 14,489	$^{2,127}_{269}$	289,154 19,763
To Nov. 30	56,156	30, 331	220,031	2,396	308,917

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£20 to 25	£4 10 to £7
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	10 — 15	4 10 - 6
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 15	4 0 - 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 10	4 10 - 5





